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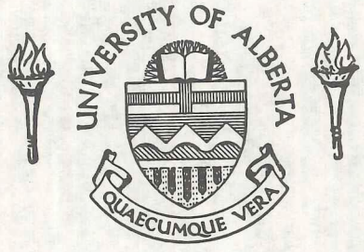
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ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES 1851-53

Colonies General

6

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THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1850 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1850.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,

1851.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1851.

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REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

CANADA.

(No. 94.) No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE to Earl GREY.

MY LORD, Government House, Toronto, August 1, 1851.

(Received August 18, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Canadian Blue Book for 1850, with four printed copies of Tables† of the trade and navigation of the Province for the same year, compiled from official Returns.

† Tables Nos. 1 & 20, pp. 3 and 15.

2. I am happy to state that the contents of these documents amply justify the anticipations of progressive improvement in the trade and general prosperity of the Province which I ventured to express in my Despatch* No. 2, of the 1st January, which accompanied the Blue Book for the year 1849.

3. A comparative statement of imports, exhibiting, in contrast, the value and amount of duties collected on goods entered for consumption during the years 1849 and 1850 respectively, gives, for 1849, 3,002,891*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, with 444,547*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* of duty, against 4,245,517*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, with 615,694*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* of duty for 1850.

Table No. 7, p. 11.

4. The exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Province are valued at 2,498,773*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for 1849, and at 3,235,948*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, or (deducting the value of the ships built at Quebec during the year, which are not included in the Returns for 1849) 2,915,518*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* for 1850.

5. A comparison of the total movement of property on the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly Canals, during the year 1849 and 1850 respectively, gives the following results:—

On the Welland Canal—

In 1849	468,410 tons.
In 1850	587,100 ,,

On the St. Lawrence Canals—

In 1849	444,640 tons.
In 1850	460,180 ,,

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* For Lord Elgin's Despatch No. 2, of the 1st January 1851, *vide* Correspondence relative to Canada, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, April 8, 1851, page 99.

CANADA.

On the Chambly Canal—

In 1849	128,642 tons.
In 1850	143,194 „

In 1849, there was received from canal tolls:—

	£.	s.	d.
Gross revenue . . .	56,200	15	5
Net revenue	48,033	12	3

In 1850:—

	£.	s.	d.
Gross revenue . . .	65,772	10	6½
Net revenue	55,110	11	11½

Tables Nos. 10 and 11, p. 12.

6. The ships which entered inwards at the ports of Montreal and Quebec during the year 1849 were in number 1,328; tonnage, 502,513; navigated by 18,118 men. Those which cleared outwards number 1,392; tonnage, 521,604; men, 18,643. The ships which entered inwards at the same ports during 1850 were in number 1,500; tonnage, 522,116; and navigated by 18,466 men. Those which cleared outwards number 1,587; tonnage, 543,963; men, 19,116.

7. Among the evidencies of progressively-increasing powers of production and consumption which the Returns herewith transmitted furnish, one very noticeable exception presents itself. The number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in Canada East, in each of the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, is as follows:—

Table No. 13, p. 13.

In 1847	645,386 gallons.
1848	317,840 „
1849	246,920 „
1850	79,914 „

This remarkable falling off is mainly attributable to the growth and extension of habits of temperance in that section of the province.

8. Having referred to this gratifying symptom of the moral condition of Lower Canada, I beg to call your attention to the two articles which I have marked in the number of the Journal* of Education for Upper Canada, of which six copies are herewith transmitted. Your Lordship will find in them some details respecting the progress and prospects of common school education in this section of the Province, which are highly satisfactory and encouraging.

9. In addition to these official documents, I take the liberty of enclosing two copies of a prize essay,* lately published, which contains a good deal of interesting information on the subject of the Canadian canals.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

* Not printed: voluminous.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

TABLES OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1850.

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CANADA—IMPORTS AND DUTY COLLECTED.

No. 1.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of, and Amount of Duty Collected on, the Principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandize entered for Consumption during the Year ending 5th January, 1851, and indicating from what Country Imported.

ARTICLES.	Total of Imports.		From what Country Imported.					Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	
				West Indies.	North America.			
Goods paying Specific and Ad Valorem Duties.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee—								
Green . . . . cwt.	10,088 1 10	25,944 19 8	203 4 4	45 5 6	26 14 1	24,341 2 9	1,328 13 0	5,597 1 4
Other kinds . . ,,	98 0 16	322 5 2	..	..	..	322 5 2	..	108 19 8
Sugar—								
Refined . . . ,,	12,230 0 18	24,148 15 6	16,134 5 10	..	202 10 5	7,811 19 3	..	11,579 14 2
Other kinds . . ,,	128,269 2 20	149,166 19 5	30,867 11 9	894 14 4	50,220 12 1	53,206 3 11	13,977 17 4	76,367 4 7
Molasses . . . . ,,	61,009 3 17	21,617 13 10	170 13 0	..	12,207 0 11	4,095 5 0	5,144 14 11	11,853 14 0
Tea . . . . . lbs.	3,517,166	233,942 10 0	41,897 7 11	..	2,104 15 10	181,840 7 2	8,099 19 1	43,897 13 5
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured . ,,	636,500	9,327 16 8	53 16 3	..	..	9,274 0 5	..	2,492 0 5
Manufactured . . ,,	2,547,162	89,304 17 4	92 0 9	..	78 8 4	89,134 8 3	..	21,776 5 5
Cigars . . . . ,,	23,074	5,966 9 1	..	..	38 0 0	5,767 6 3	161 2 10	2,476 8 5
Snuff . . . . . ,,	26,895	1,274 2 3	..	..	..	1,274 2 3	,,	607 10 4
Spirits—								
Brandy . . . galls.	148,253	28,818 0 4	9,925 10 8	..	..	5,418 1 6	13,474 8 2	22,029 11 1
Gin . . . . ,,	75,671	6,561 9 10	6,333 17 5	..	..	200 1 8	27 10 9	9,207 9 5
Rum . . . . ,,	29,363	2,856 10 10	2,149 19 7	65 0 4	71 16 7	471 17 8	97 16 8	2,549 6 5
Whiskey . . . ,,	56,263	5,964 0 2	2,774 18 0	..	..	2,808 6 4	380 15 10	1,448 15 9
Cordials . . . ,,	626	232 12 11	125 0 9	..	..	19 15 0	87 17 2	152 1 3
Wine . . . . ,,	240,007	26,546 11 3	9,514 19 1	..	249 3 4	5,897 18 1	10,884 10 9	14,928 9 5
Salt . . . . . bush.	863,017	22,950 5 6	5,261 9 7	38 0 0	263 1 9	17,079 17 1	307 17 1	6,464 13 9
Total Specific and Ad Valorem . .	..	654,945 19 9	125,504 14 11	1,043 0 2	65,462 3 4	408,962 17 9	53,973 3 7	233,536 19 1

No. 1.—Summary Statement of Imports, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Total of Imports.		From what Country Imported.					Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	
				West Indies.	North America.			
Goods paying 30 per Cent. Ad Valorem.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fruit—								
Green . . . . bush.	..	5,452 7 1	57 6 9	13 2 3	..	5,055 2 4	326 15 9	1,635 14 1
Dried . . . . ,,	..	21,710 0 7	4,544 8 4	..	305 1 7	15,542 1 4	1,318 9 4	6,513 0 3
Spices	..	12,013 16 11	4,772 8 7	12 19 1	12 18 1	7,215 11 2	..	3,604 3 0
Confectionery & Preserves	..	711 2 0	146 13 10	..	..	418 5 2	146 3 0	213 6 7
Maccaroni . . .	..	244 18 9	..	..	..	63 4 7	181 14 2	64 9 7
Vinegar . . . . galls.	89,900	2,722 4 1	55 7 1	..	..	1,466 16 8	1,200 0 4	816 13 3
Total 30 per Cent.	..	42,854 9 5	9,576 4 7	26 1 4	317 19 8	29,761 1 3	3,173 2 7	12,847 6 9
Goods paying 20 per Cent. Ad Valorem.								
Animals—								
Cows . . . . No.	43	109 3 1	..	..	..	109 3 1	..	21 16 7
Horses , . . . ,,	342	2,480 3 3	..	..	..	2,480 3 3	..	496 0 8
Oxen, &c. . . . ,,	135	472 13 10	..	..	..	472 13 10	..	94 10 9
Swine . . . . ,,	39	16 13 9	..	..	..	16 13 9	..	3 6 9
Sheep . . . . ,,	563	192 11 0	..	..	..	192 11 0	..	38 10 2
Grains—								
Barley and Rye . qrs.	411	345 8 5	..	..	..	345 8 5	..	69 1 8
Beans and Pease . ,,	42	56 4 9	4 10 0	..	..	48 1 9	3 13 0	11 5 0
Oats & Buckwheat ,,	..	11 5 5	..	..	..	11 5 5	..	2 5 1
Meal . . . . brls.	1,188	1,039 2 7	940 1 10	..	..	99 0 9	..	207 16 6
Flour . . . . ,,	588	561 18 7	128 14 5	..	..	433 4 2	..	112 7 8
Provisions—								
Butter . . . . cwt.	4½	15 13 8	2 17 8	..	1 15 0	9 17 6	1 3 6	3 2 9
Cheese . . . ,,	2,244	4,498 5 10	903 0 10	..	0 15 0	3,586 8 0	8 2 0	899 13 11
Meat, salt . . . ,,	8,827	11,805 15 11	242 19 2	..	..	11,516 13 3	46 3 6	2,361 3 2
Do. fresh . . ,,	457½	254 18 4	..	..	..	254 18 4	..	50 19 8
Hops . . . . lbs.	37,653	1,401 10 8	..	..	..	1,401 10 8	..	280 6 2
Bran and Shorts . cwt.	551½	58 4 9	..	..	..	58 4 9	..	11 12 11
Total 20 per Cent.	..	23,319 13 10	2,222 3 11	..	2 10 0	21,035 17 11	59 2 0	4,663 19 5
Goods paying 12½ per Cent. Ad Valorem.								
Ale and Beer . . galls.	65,757	5,308 11 8	4,755 7 3	..	..	553 4 5	..	663 11 5
Cider . . . . ,,	65,647	289 19 3	4 0 0	..	..	285 19 3	..	36 4 11
Cocoa and Chocolate	..	444 8 3	29 2 2	..	307 3 2	108 2 11	..	55 11 0
Fish, salted or pickled	..	4,938 10 4	..	..	3,549 8 1	1,341 16 7	47 5 8	617 6 3
Do. fresh . . .	..	4,125 10 6	..	..	98 18 0	4,206 12 6	..	515 13 10
Fur	..	15,413 9 0	9,051 18 1	..	77 14 1	6,283 16 10	..	1,926 13 8
Glass	..	20,863 3 11	10,578 11 8	..	0 16 0	6,813 12 6	3,470 3 9	2,607 17 11
Leather, tanned . .	..	35,281 6 8	6,933 10 3	..	..	25,246 11 0	3,101 5 5	4,410 3 4
Oil, except Palm or Cocoa Nut . . galls.	1,108,050	39,779 12 5	19,979 10 1	..	3,122 9 2	15,355 11 2	1,322 2 0	4,972 9 1
Paper	..	20,100 11 2	11,014 15 4	..	..	8,836 5 4	249 10 7	2,512 11 5
Potatoes . . . . bush.	4,772	308 10 3	..	..	..	308 10 3	..	38 11 3
Pork, Mess . . . cwt	27,281	32,503 19 11	..	..	..	32,503 19 11	..	4,062 19 11
Seeds . . . . . ,,	..	2,394 10 3	159 12 11	..	..	2,215 8 0	19 9 4	299 6 3
Rice . . . . . ,,	7,637	7,918 2 3	1,702 7 8	..	..	6,215 14 7	..	989 15 3
Wood, squared or hewn	..	1,060 9 4	..	..	..	1,060 9 4	..	132 11 2
Do. not squared .	..	23 5 2	..	..	..	23 5 2	..	2 18 2
Lumber or Plank .	..	1,116 14 4	..	..	..	1,116 14 4	..	139 11 9
Manufactures—								
Candles . . .	..	7,935 13 1	5,793 1 2	..	..	2,142 11 11	..	991 19 2
Cotton . . .	..	906,916 6 4	693,434 4 8	..	23 2 4	211,593 15 0	1,865 4 4	113,364 10 9
Leather . . .	..	33,718 5 8	8,773 2 6	..	..	24,259 18 4	685 4 10	4,214 15 8
India Rubber . .	..	9,179 2 9	55 9 10	..	..	9,123 12 11	..	1,147 7 10
Iron and Hardware	..	330,261 4 8	227,919 8 6	..	9 17 1	98,363 3 6	3,968 15 7	41,282 13 1
Machinery . .	..	19,036 1 3	335 8 3	..	..	18,700 13 0	..	2,379 10 2
Linen	..	68,562 19 3	58,455 5 6	..	..	10,085 0 2	22 13 7	8,570 7 5
Silk	..	138,950 4 9	98,526 6 9	..	..	37,657 7 11	2,776 10 1	17,368 15 7
Wood	..	10,122 3 5	990 6 10	..	6 18 1	9,018 10 3	106 8 3	1,265 5 5
Wool	..	548,344 13 4	432,586 14 11	..	..	113,123 1 2	2,634 17 3	68,543 1 8
Articles not enumerated	..	573,519 12 4	372,950 10 7	43 17 9	460 3 4	190,795 17 3	9,269 3 5	71,689 19 1
Total 12½ per Cent.	..	2,838,417 7	1,964,028 14 11	43 17 9	7,656 9 4	837,149 5 6	29,538 14 1	354,802 2 5
Goods paying 2½ per Cent. Ad Valorem.								
Broom Corn . . .	..	4,365 9 4	..	..	..	4,365 9 4	..	109 2 9
Bark . . . . . cords.	3,774	1,980 1 4	..	..	..	1,980 1 4	..	49 10 0
Bristles	..	763 11 10	54 12 1	..	..	708 19 9	..	19 1 9
Burr Stones, unwrought	..	1,734 12 11	..	..	..	1,734 12 11	..	43 7 4
Chain Cables . .	..	7,828 10 0	7,801 14 10	..	..	26 15 2	..	195 14 3
Coals . . . . . tons.	38,887	22,682 2 1	13,833 1 10	..	242 9 9	8,606 10 6	..	567 1 1
Dye Stuffs . . .	..	13,380 0 8	3,347 2 10	..	..	10,032 17 10	..	334 10 0
Flax, Hemp, and Tow	..	14,097 16 2	8,201 17 7	..	..	5,891 18 7	..	352 8 8
Hides	..	52,543 17 11	..	..	..	49,107 12 7	3,436 5 4	1,313 11 10
Junk and Oakum . cwt.	1,691½	2,116 19 10	1,803 14 8	..	..	313 5 2	..	52 18 6

No. 1.—Summary Statement of Imports, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Total of Imports.		From what Country Imported.					Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	
				West Indies.	North America.			
Goods paying 2½ per Cent. Ad Valorem—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lard	..	6,243 9 2	..	..	..	6,243 9 2	..	156 1 9
Grease and Scraps	..	811 0 10	..	..	..	811 0 10	..	20 5 6
Lead	..	1,080 19 5	971 8 2	..	10 9 5	99 1 0	..	27 0 6
Ores of Metals	..	64 3 1	8 6 8	..	..	55 16 5	..	0 16 1
Pitch and Tar brls.	2,014	1,402 4 5	477 0 5	..	46 12 8	878 11 4	..	35 1 2
Rope	..	13,927 19 6	13,763 18 9	..	..	164 0 9	..	348 4 0
Rosin and Resin	..	989 18 7	10 15 8	..	0 12 3	978 10 8	..	24 15 0
Steel	..	14,769 11 8	11,708 17 0	..	..	3,020 14 2	40 0 6	369 4 9
Tallow	..	35,534 18 5	545 5 9	..	..	34,989 12 8	..	888 7 5
Other Articles	..	195,529 4 7	171,486 12 6	..	27 14 10	24,014 17 3	..	4,888 4 8
Total 2½ per Cent.	..	391,846 11 9	234,018 8 9	..	327 18 11	154,023 18 3	3,476 5 10	9,795 7 0
Goods admitted Free—specially exempted.								
Animals—								
Horses No.	181	3,004 3 0	20 0 0	..	..	2,984 3 0	..	..
Cows ,,	120	406 7 2	45 0 0	..	..	361 7 2	..	..
Bulls ,,	54	438 18 5	20 0 0	..	..	418 18 5	..	..
Sheep ,,	379	198 6 2	7 10 0	..	..	190 16 2	..	..
Pigs ,,	14	14 17 9	1 0 0	..	..	13 17 9	..	..
Anatomical Preparations	..	75 0 0	..	..	..	75 0 0	..	..
Ashes, Pot	..	26 1 8	..	..	..	26 1 8	..	..
Do. Pearl	..	14 6 0	..	..	..	14 6 0	..	..
Books	..	60,895 0 11	15,947 9 9	..	40 7 0	43,894 2 0	1,013 2 2	..
Busts and Casts	..	331 3 3	39 18 1	..	..	259 10 6	31 14 8	..
Cotton Wool	..	3,752 19 2	..	..	..	3,752 19 2	..	..
Cabinets	..	156 14 9	..	..	..	156 14 9	..	..
Carriages No.	288	3,462 11 5	..	..	..	3,462 11 5	..	..
Do. of Menageries	..	1,561 1 11	..	..	..	1,561 1 11	..	..
Coin and Bullion	..	55,591 13 2	..	..	..	55,591 13 2	..	..
Drawings	..	3,544 0 11	620 9 5	..	10 0 0	2,902 13 1	10 18 5	..
Donations	..	1,264 5 1	597 15 10	..	..	666 9 3	..	..
Farming Implements	..	114 2 10	..	..	..	114 2 10	..	..
Horses of Travellers No.	458	7,667 10 4	..	..	..	7,667 10 4	..	..
Maps	..	614 12 3	..	..	..	614 12 3	..	..
Maize bush.	77,758	9,433 9 11	..	..	81 12 6	9,351 17 5	..	..
Models	..	380 16 7	..	..	..	380 16 7	..	..
Military Stores	..	32,844 10 3	32,574 16 11	..	..	269 13 4	..	..
Philosophical Instruments	..	556 11 5	..	..	..	538 11 5	18 0 0	..
Soda	..	7,339 16 1	7,264 14 1	..	..	75 2 0	..	..
Specimens	..	23 9 5	11 14 0	..	..	11 15 5	..	..
Seeds	..	1,952 0 6	1,775 8 2	..	..	176 12 4	..	..
Settlers' Goods	..	31,318 0 5	6,134 2 4	..	403 8 8	24,780 9 5	..	..
Trees, Shrubs, &c.	..	5,221 11 1	91 12 1	..	..	5,129 19 0	..	..
Wheat bush.	155,830	28,484 0 6	6 1 8	..	13 19 0	28,463 19 10	..	..
Unenumerated	..	33,445 4 10	7,472 4 7	..	22,088 11 1	3,874 14 2	9 15 0	..
Total Free Goods	..	294,133 7 2	72,629 16 11	..	22,637 18 3	197,782 1 9	1,083 10 3	..

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS.

Goods paying Specific and Ad Valorem Duties	..	654,945 19 9	125,504 14 11	1,043 0 2	65,462 3 4	408,962 17 9	53,973 3 7	233,536 19 1
Goods paying 30 per Cent. Ad Valorem	..	42,854 9 5	9,576 4 7	26 1 4	317 19 8	29,761 1 3	3,173 2 7	12,847 6 9
Goods paying 20 per Cent. Ad Valorem	..	23,319 13 10	2,222 3 11	..	2 10 0	21,035 17 11	59 2 0	4,663 19 5
Goods paying 12½ per Cent. Ad Valorem	..	2,838,417 1 7	1,964,028 14 11	43 17 9	7,656 9 4	837,149 5 6	29,538 14 1	354,802 2 5
Goods paying 2½ per Cent. Ad Valorem	..	391,846 11 9	234,018 8 9	..	327 18 11	154,023 18 3	3,476 5 10	9,795 7 0
Total Value of Goods paying Duty	..	3,951,383 16 4	2,335,350 7 1	1,112 19 3	73,767 1 3	1,450,933 0 8	90,220 8 1	..
Total Amount of Duty collected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615,645 14 8
Total Value of Free Goods	..	294,133 7 2	72,629 16 11	..	22,637 18 3	197,782 1 9	1,083 10 3	..
Total Value of Dutiable and Free Goods	..	4,245,517 3 6	2,407,980 4 0	1,112 19 3	96,404 19 6	1,648,715 2 5	91,303 18 4	..

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce and Manufacture Exported during the Year ending the 5th January, 1851, and indicating to what Country Exported.

ARTICLES.	Total of Exports.		To what Country Exported.				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.
	Quantity.	Value.		North America.	West Indies.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Mine.							
Copper Ore . . . . . tons.	243	3,645 0 0	3,645 0 0	..	..	..	..
Copper . . . . . „	55¾	5,500 12 0	..	..	..	5,500 12 0	..
Total product of the Mine . .	..	9,145 12 0	3,645 0 0	..	..	5,500 12 0	..
The Seas.							
Fish—							
Dried . . . . . cwt.	48,852	28,159 6 6	1,160 10 0	868 16 0	..	2 12 6	26,127 8 0
Pickled . . . . . barrels.	5,492	6,954 3 0	148 0 0	91 8 0	231 0 0	6,483 15 0	..
Fresh	..	1,231 0 4	..	..	..	1,231 0 4	..
Oil . . . . . galls.	1,058	168 5 9	138 15 0	..	..	18 10 9	11 0 0
Total product of the Seas . .	..	36,512 15 7	1,447 5 0	960 4 0	231 0 0	7,735 18 7	26,138 8 0
The Forest.							
Ashes—							
Pots . . . . . barrels.	31,389	236,437 3 6	146,242 14 1	..	..	90,194 9 5	..
Pearls . . . . . „	11,178	81,957 7 7	61,531 13 0	..	..	20,425 14 7	..
Timber—							
Ash . . . . . tons.	1,713	1,713 0 0	1,713 0 0	..	..	..	..
Birch . . . . . „	4,613	7,131 0 0	7,131 0 0	..	..	..	..
Elm . . . . . „	38,212	55,319 10 0	55,319 10 0	..	..	..	..
Maple . . . . . „	140	158 18 0	157 15 0	..	..	1 3 0	..
Oak . . . . . „	30,446	64,350 7 6	62,751 0 0	..	..	1,599 7 6	..
Pine, White . . . . . „	372,742	296,215 7 1	263,774 0 0	..	..	32,441 7 1	..
Red . . . . . „	89,996	117,489 7 1	117,489 7 1	..	..	..	..
Tamarack . . . . . „	1,007	1,257 5 9	1,188 0 0	..	..	69 5 9	..
Walnut . . . . . M feet.	703	2,286 9 2	..	..	..	2,286 9 2	..
Basswood, Butternut, and Hickory . . . . } „	243	427 19 3	30 0 0	..	..	397 19 3	..
Staves, Standard . . . mille.	724	17,798 13 6	17,108 11 0	50 9 10	..	487 11 0	152 1 8
Other . . . . „	4,170	68,815 0 3	65,503 13 11	2,243 18 5	495 0 0	337 1 3	235 6 8
Battens, Knees, Scantling, Treenails, &c. . . } pieces.	472,184	8,857 15 0	1,603 10 3	9 0 0	..	7,245 4 9	..
Plank and boards . . . M feet.	122,240	199,295 11 0	229 12 8	176 7 3	2 0 0	198,763 1 1	124 10 0
Deals . . . . . pieces.	2,998,608	146,335 10 0	146,016 10 0	..	..	316 0 0	3 0 0
Spars, Masts, and Hand-spikes . . . . . } „	32,206	15,266 17 6	13,253 2 6	27 0 0	..	1,986 15 0	..
Lath and Firewood . . . cords.	6,067	7,046 10 0	6,563 0 0	..	..	483 10 0	..
Shingles . . . . . mille.	12,350	3,882 1 3	..	73 0 0	..	3,795 1 3	14 0 0
Saw logs . . . . . No.	27,095	3,173 13 9	..	..	..	3,173 13 9	..
Other Woods	..	6,123 10 5	388 1 0	6 18 9	..	5,728 10 8	..
Furs and Skins	..	19,395 8 9	3,381 11 8	49 6 11	..	15,964 10 2	..
Total product of the Forest .	..	1,360,734 6 4	971,375 12 2	2,636 1 2	497 0 0	385,696 14 8	528 18 4
Agriculture.							
Animals—							
Horses . . . . . No.	4,434	55,878 6 8	..	25 0 0	..	55,853 6 8	..
Cows . . . . . „	8,301	23,636 8 10	..	..	..	23,636 8 10	..
Hogs . . . . . „	1,184	538 5 0	..	..	..	538 5 0	..
Sheep . . . . . „	13,757	4,553 15 1	6 0 0	..	..	4,547 15 1	..
Product of Animals—							
Beef . . . . . cwt.	6,742	6,708 18 1	4,882 15 0	1,758 5 0	..	67 18 1	..
Bacon and Hams . . . „	920	2,220 2 7	251 15 1	1,205 17 6	..	762 10 0	..
Butter . . . . . „	11,785	30,817 6 7	11,177 1 3	7,324 13 8	531 0 0	11,724 11 8	60 0 0
Lard . . . . . „	..	947 17 10	107 7 11	323 1 8	..	517 8 3	..
Cheese . . . . . „	171	496 9 5	345 8 4	148 13 0	..	2 8 1	..
Pork . . . . . barrels.	3,335	7,374 1 10	1,091 4 11	5,363 14 6	..	859 2 5	60 0 0
Tallow . . . . . „	600	2,413 8 7	..	7 0 0	..	2,406 8 7	..
Tongues . . . . . kegs.	43	44 1 3	33 10 10	10 10 5	..	..	..
Bones . . . . . tons.	23	42 11 8	42 11 8	..	..	..	..
Hides	..	979 6 3	..	..	..	979 6 3	..
Hoofs . . . . . tons.	20	132 6 8	116 1 8	..	..	16 5 0	..
Horns	..	48 14 0	4 5 0	..	..	44 9 0	..
Wool . . . . . lbs.	276,691	14,214 15 8	..	..	..	14,214 15 8	..
Eggs . . . . . doz.	387,343	6,448 15 0	..	..	..	6,448 15 0	..
Beeswax . . . . . lbs.	1,455	84 15 0	41 1 3	..	..	43 13 9	..
Total Animals and their products	..	157,580 6 0	18,099 2 11	16,166 15 9	531 0 0	122,663 7 4	120 0 0
Vegetable Food—							
Wheat . . . . . bushels.	1,295,029	268,033 16 7	16,539 14 8	3,387 6 2	..	248,106 15 9	..
Flour . . . . . barrels.	650,439	685,796 4 5	157,564 7 6	164,965 19 4	150 0 0	362,865 17 7	250 0 0
Indian Corn . . . . . bushels.	60,313	8,614 12 9	4,381 10 5	1,572 1 4	..	2,661 1 0	..
Barley and Rye . . . . „	66,514	7,766 12 10	..	338 12 10	..	7,428 0 0	..
Meal . . . . . barrels.	4,707	4,011 0 6	20 19 9	3,700 19 2	..	287 1 7	..
Biscuit . . . . . cwt.	1,594	1,127 0 5	20 12 4	1,006 8 1	..	100 0 0	..
Beans and Peas . . . . bushels.	258,901	30,414 16 6	22,282 17 8	790 16 0	..	7,341 2 10	..
Oats . . . . . „	667,652	33,660 7 11	..	826 11 9	..	32,833 16 2	..
Hops . . . . . lbs.	29,182	539 17 8	..	..	..	539 17 8	..
Bran . . . . . cwt.	1,522	133 5 6	..	30 8 4	..	102 17 2	..
Onions and other Vegetables bushels.	1,354	338 11 11	25 0 0	75 0 0	..	238 11 11	..

No. 2.—Summary Statement of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Canadian Produce and Manufacture Exported, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Total of Exports.		To what Country Exported.					
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.		North America.	West Indies.			
Agriculture—continued.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Vegetable Food—								
Potatoes . . . . . bushels.	18,011	1,138 3 0	..	23 0 0	..	1,115 3 0	..	
Malt . . . . . „	47,592	2,915 8 0	..	160 0 0	..	2,755 8 0	..	
Apples . . . . . barrels.	3,536	1,544 8 4	754 17 3	270 8 6	..	519 2 7	..	
Total Vegetable Food . . .	..	1,046,034 6 4	201,589 19 7	177,147 11 6	150 0 0	666,896 15 3	250 0 0	
Other Agricultural products—								
Flax Seed . . . . . bushels.	21,159	5,469 1 4	..	..	..	5,469 1 4	..	
Other Seeds	12,650	7,452 3 6	140 1 0	74 0 0	..	7,238 2 6	..	
Balsam	..	518 10 0	236 0 0	..	..	282 10 0	..	
Total other Agricultural products	..	13,439 14 10	376 1 0	74 0 0	..	12,989 13 10	..	
Manufactures.								
Iron	..	2,790 10 3	17 12 10	41 9 10	..	2,731 7 7	..	
Cotton	..	427 4 7	..	..	..	427 4 7	..	
Woollen	..	201 7 2	85 15 6	..	..	115 11 8	..	
Wooden	..	1,298 15 10	190 2 1	316 16 5	..	791 17 4	..	
Leather	..	494 0 11	18 5 0	286 6 8	..	189 9 3	..	
Glass	..	21 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	..	
Hardware	..	191 17 6	..	..	..	191 17 6	..	
Whiskey . . . . . galls.	662	107 8 7	34 18 5	42 10 2	..	30 0 0	..	
Beer, Ale, and Cider . . barrels.	566	781 4 0	30 0 0	578 4 0	100 0 0	67 0 0	6 0 0	
Other Spirits from Grain . galls.	294	92 9 8	..	..	..	92 9 8	..	
Vinegar . . . . . „	880	46 0 0	..	44 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	
Maple Sugar . . . . lbs.	29,019	225 0 7	3 10 8	..	..	221 9 11	..	
Total Manufactures . . .	..	6,676 19 1	391 4 6	1,309 7 1	100 0 0	4,870 7 6	6 0 0	
Other Articles	..	39,874 0 7	3,925 10 1	3,900 1 9	585 0 0	31,436 8 9	27 0 0	
Grand Total	..	2,669,998 0 9	1,200,849 15 3	202,194 1 3	2,094 0 0	1,237,789 17 11	27,070 6 4	

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total Value of Exports to Great Britain		1,200,849 15 3
,, North American Colonies		202,194 1 3
,, British West Indies		2,094 0 0
,, United States of America		1,237,789 17 11
,, Other Countries		27,070 6 4
		2,669,998 0 9
To the Exports may be added the Value of Ships built at Quebec during the year, as they are principally built for sale in Great Britain—say 32,043 tons, at 10*l.* per ton . .		320,430 0 0
Total Value of Exports, as reported		2,990,428 0 9
Value of Exports from Montreal	436,193 7 1	
,, Quebec	1,297,423 10 0	
,, Gaspé	29,207 5 2	
Total Value of Exports from Sea Ports .	1,762,824 2 3	
,, Inland Ports* .	1,227,603 18 6	
	£2,990,428 0 9	
* To the Value of the Exports from Inland Ports 20 per cent. may be added—say	245,520 15 0	
		£3,235,948 15 9

CANADA.

No. 3.

A RETURN of the Value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufactures, and of the Value of Goods Imported, and Amount of Duties Collected at each Port in Canada, during the Year 1850.

Ports.	Exports.			Imports.			Gross Amount of Duties Collected.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amherstburg	7,057	0	0	5,893	2	8	845	8	3
Bath	9,028	5	9	4,314	18	10	698	5	8
Burwell	22,954	6	6	4,976	6	3	684	2	9
Beauce	1,918	18	0	1,032	10	11	89	15	6
Belleville	50,484	16	6	23,910	4	4	3,655	2	0
Bondhead	9,971	8	9	837	0	11	100	3	4
Brockville	18,099	3	11	57,984	15	7	7,696	9	4
Bytown	.	.		1,366	15	0	234	7	9
Bruce	10,153	12	0	1,921	2	6	230	5	3
Chatham	10,479	4	7	9,057	4	7	1,199	14	2
Chippewa	7,613	16	3	39,974	12	1	3,637	13	1
Clarenceville	1,247	17	0	1,518	9	3	253	10	0
Cobourg	13,646	8	5	21,811	1	1	2,691	0	7
Cornwall	1,067	12	0	4,069	6	7	561	18	9
Colborne	552	11	0	1,011	2	4	123	0	10
Coteau du Lac	3,074	19	8	83	3	7	11	13	4
Credit	59,533	0	0	641	16	0	126	6	6
Dalhousie	79,528	1	9	14,394	10	8	2,745	11	9
Darlington	16,583	13	5	4,070	2	7	545	18	7
Dickenson's Landing	967	1	8	2,857	1	2	212	7	8
Dover	27,159	17	10	15,512	8	4	2,167	7	9
Dundee	3,655	2	5	5,138	15	9	487	17	7
Dunnville	3,900	14	0	14,773	9	1	2,305	13	2
Elgin	560	0	0	126	12	4	13	11	3
Fort Erie	9,498	4	0	13,569	5	5	1,279	4	1
Frelighsburg	2,924	7	0	4,987	11	1	388	8	9
Gananoque	1,232	10	10	1,839	14	2	211	1	8
Goderich	3,467	14	0	1,777	7	4	251	17	6
Grafton	1,208	0	0	1,291	8	0	39	13	2
Gaspé	29,207	5	2	12,478	0	8	1,918	4	7
Hereford	10,893	10	0	175	6	11	*200	19	1
Hamilton	88,222	16	4	395,782	14	10	59,398	16	2
Hemmingford	3,035	15	0	2,511	15	9	387	14	10
Hope	32,256	18	3	14,573	18	3	2,146	7	5
Huntingdon	1,111	11	10	1,849	3	0	133	19	1
Kingston	87,562	7	1	124,760	10	10	15,324	17	8
Lacolle	.	.		3,394	12	6	353	16	7
Maitland	1,590	19	5	551	19	1	62	7	4
Maria Town	4,112	3	1	3,201	0	6	410	12	1
Milford	1,106	15	6	246	13	7	34	18	5
Montreal	436,193	7	1	1,726,350	4	1	258,474	3	10
New Castle	9,351	6	7	2,009	15	7	282	10	6
Niagara	2,782	0	0	15,749	2	1	2,454	6	5
Oakville	44,651	8	0	10,391	7	10	1,472	17	9
Owen's Sound	565	18	3	278	6	1	53	4	7
Penetanguishene	121	4	0	83	5	6	17	4	1
Philipsburg	56,273	10	0	22,319	19	7	1,686	0	7
Picton	3,502	4	0	7,915	6	4	1,013	0	1
Potton	.	.		3,910	19	6	567	17	10
Prescott	5,850	11	6	14,423	18	7	1,363	0	10
Quebec	1,297,423	10	0	494,139	4	8	83,809	5	7
Queenston	8,625	18	9	7,201	8	4	914	3	4
Rivière aux Raisins	.	.		196	3	5	24	13	0
Rondeau	102	0	0	871	19	9	136	16	6
Rowan	9,213	18	2	4,516	18	8	653	3	3
Russeltown	.	.		617	11	11	79	12	11
Sandwich	8,984	8	9	13,933	13	11	1,170	11	0
Sarnia	2,084	0	0	5,324	19	4	608	11	8
Sault Ste. Marie	1,969	2	6	7,150	19	8	687	15	0
Stanstead	11,642	17	4	14,386	4	4	1,580	15	10
St. Johns	303,959	8	1	369,446	9	3	43,469	9	3
St. Régis	1,083	18	11	3,388	3	0	426	3	4
Stanley	33,849	8	9	52,113	12	11	8,480	0	3
Sutton	.	.		1,744	18	5	104	19	5
Toronto	67,557	4	11	634,722	17	2	90,367	0	11
Wallaceburg	.	.		3,453	5	0	600	13	1
Wellington	13,469	7	6	1,363	2	5	221	11	1
Whitby	34,402	18	9	7,245	11	10	1,114	18	6
Totals	2,990,428	0	9	4,245,517	3	6	615,694	13	8

* The Duties for the Ports of Eaton and Compton are included in those of Hereford, the two former having been abolished.

CANADA

No. 4.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing in contrast the Values of the Principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandize entered for Consumption in Canada during the Years 1849 and 1850.

Articles.	1849 £.	s.	d.	1850 £.	s.	d.
Sugars	125,176	19	2	173,315	14	11
Molasses	19,535	6	8	21,617	13	10
Tea	190,531	9	0	233,942	10	0
Coffees	17,189	11	8	26,267	4	10
Tobacco	60,407	13	7	105,873	5	4
Wine	38,388	17	10	26,546	11	3
Liquors	44,490	6	10	44,432	14	1
Salt	28,685	15	6	22,950	5	6
Total liable to Specific and Ad Valorem Duties	524,406	0	3	654,945	19	9
Fruits and Spices	28,221	6	2	30,132	5	4
Grains and Flour	6,056	14	6	2,013	19	9
Animals	3,974	11	6	3,271	4	11
Butter	109	1	2	15	13	8
Cheese	3,111	9	0	4,498	5	10
Fish	13,468	0	0	9,064	0	10
Meat, salt and fresh	31,980	6	9	12,060	14	3
Candles	4,564	18	8	7,935	13	1
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather	28,307	2	9	68,999	12	4
Oils	22,730	12	9	39,779	12	5
Paper	7,622	17	1	20,100	11	2
Glassware	8,192	8	0	20,863	3	11
Furs	7,811	14	4	15,413	9	0
Cotton Manufactures	*360,765	19	7	906,916	6	4
Woollen do.	*190,294	10	3	548,334	13	4
Linen do.	*20,120	16	1	68,562	19	3
Silk do.	*28,794	18	4	138,950	4	9
Iron and Hardware	296,413	17	4	330,261	4	8
Unenumerated	874,983	6	6	1,367,417	10	0
Unenumerated, paying 2½ per cent.	271,760	19	6	391,846	11	9
Total paying Ad Valorem Duties	2,209,285	10	3	3,296,437	16	7
Grand Total liable to Duty	2,733,691	10	6	3,951,483	16	4
FREE GOODS:—						
Animals	248	8	7	4,062	12	6
Books	14,556	4	7	60,895	0	11
Drawings	1,216	8	4	3,544	0	11
Military Stores	36,651	9	1	32,844	10	3
Seeds	5,963	14	8	1,952	0	6
Unenumerated	210,564	2	6	190,835	2	1
Total Free Goods	269,200	7	9	294,133	7	2
Grand Total liable to Duty and Free	3,002,891	18	3	4,245,517	3	6

* In 1849, large amounts of these Manufactures were included under the head "Unenumerated."

CANADA.

No. 5.

A RETURN of the Value of Goods entered for Consumption (liable to Duty and Free) at the several Ports in Canada during the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, and Amount of Duties Collected.

Ports.	Value of Dutiable and Free Goods.			Amount of Duty Collected.		
	1848	1849	1850	1848	1849	1850
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amerstburgh	4,645 1 2	4,913 5 11	5,893 2 8	603 6 3	774 1 0	845 8 3
Bath	4,059 19 3	3,949 10 5	4,314 18 10	655 0 7	684 7 2	698 5 8
Burwell	3,009 6 7	2,574 6 5	4,976 6 3	319 10 2	375 4 5	684 2 9
Beauce	472 5 8	260 2 6	1,032 10 11	57 11 2	35 0 9	89 15 6
Belleville	11,182 8 8	21,296 5 8	23,910 4 4	1,483 10 1	3,466 14 6	3,655 2 0
Bondhead	817 2 0	760 6 8	837 0 11	60 6 2	116 17 2	100 3 4
Brockville	26,556 17 6	40,125 18 5	57,984 15 7	3,130 18 10	5,649 2 0	7,696 9 4
Bytown	. .	1,008 6 8	1,366 15 0	. .	248 18 8	234 7 9
Bruce	. .	. .	1,921 2 6	. .	. .	230 5 3
Chatham	8,781 6 5	6,394 5 8	9,057 4 7	925 4 4	917 6 3	1,199 14 2
Chippewa	32,788 8 8	29,904 10 8	39,974 12 1	1,952 18 8	2,931 2 0	3,637 13 1
Clarenceville	2,128 4 9	1,811 5 1	1,518 9 3	250 12 5	233 5 9	253 10 0
Cobourg	13,067 10 8	17,105 19 7	21,811 1 1	1,362 6 7	2,169 2 5	2,691 0 7
Cornwall	1,963 16 7	3,054 15 0	4,069 6 7	270 13 3	438 13 10	561 18 9
Colborne	453 9 11	172 11 4	1,011 2 4	85 9 5	25 15 10	123 0 10
Coteau du Lac	751 6 11	106 0 11	83 3 7	75 19 6	18 11 9	11 13 4
Credit	753 5 9	944 10 8	641 16 0	103 9 1	165 16 7	126 6 6
Dalhousie	6,253 2 7	6,684 2 1	14,394 10 8	1,104 16 0	1,296 16 9	2,745 11 9
Darlington	3,219 5 11	3,041 5 6	4,070 2 7	430 7 5	483 2 0	545 18 7
Dickenson's Landing	3,524 0 5	1,903 14 10	2,857 1 2	474 17 4	135 14 4	212 7 8
Dover	14,624 4 8	14,308 8 0	15,512 8 4	1,700 8 0	2,014 18 9	2,167 7 9
Dundee	4,038 15 1	2,767 1 3	5,138 15 9	517 10 2	359 14 0	487 17 7
Dunnville	5,641 11 7	5,580 15 7	14,773 9 1	767 13 0	863 14 0	2,305 13 2
Elgin	207 12 6	195 7 7	126 12 4	17 15 10	17 5 6	13 11 3
Fort Erie	10,220 6 8	11,861 3 0	13,569 5 5	972 5 3	1,097 8 10	1,279 4 1
Frelighsburg	5,185 7 1	4,612 2 9	4,987 11 1	436 2 0	419 8 1	388 8 9
Gananoque	2,368 3 2	1,929 13 11	1,839 14 2	284 5 10	243 8 2	211 1 8
Goderich	2,176 15 4	2,602 8 1	1,777 7 4	302 18 8	408 3 3	251 17 6
Grafton	262 8 5	678 9 7	1,291 8 0	34 1 9	94 10 0	39 13 2
Hereford	1,186 13 10	1,391 14 5	175 6 11	131 2 9	124 19 1	200 19 1
Hamilton	235,344 18 5	280,756 5 4	395,782 14 10	30,326 3 11	45,005 10 5	59,398 16 2
Hemmingford	2,303 1 10	2,459 14 11	2,511 15 9	358 16 3	432 2 2	387 14 10
Hope	8,883 17 2	10,839 3 11	14,573 18 3	1,311 5 6	1,879 5 9	2,146 7 5
Huntingdon	2,084 13 9	1,744 1 8	1,849 3 0	154 1 0	198 0 6	133 19 1
Kingston	75,947 8 9	96,011 12 7	124,760 10 10	10,937 7 4	12,833 6 10	15,324 17 8
Lacolle	6,540 10 0	3,396 5 8	3,394 12 6	535 13 2	434 16 7	353 16 7
Maitland	413 1 9	854 9 3	551 19 1	47 14 9	61 9 10	62 7 4
Maria Town	2,312 5 8	1,420 7 9	3,201 0 6	264 7 7	170 1 7	410 12 1
Milford	330 6 8	502 11 7	246 13 7	48 5 10	74 9 0	34 18 5
Montreal	1,613,027 17 9	1,236,533 6 3	1,726,350 4 1	140,499 9 5	191,888 18 0	258,474 3 10
Newcastle	3,169 19 11	2,574 18 9	2,009 15 7	336 3 10	367 14 11	282 10 6
Niagara	8,546 2 10	9,933 11 1	15,749 2 1	1,658 9 3	2,392 11 4	2,454 6 5
Oakville	6,914 15 9	7,768 18 1	10,391 7 10	1,023 16 4	1,298 1 5	1,472 17 9
Owen's Sound	274 16 5	357 8 0	278 6 1	34 0 0	68 16 11	53 4 7
Penetanguishene	279 17 7	103 8 5	83 5 6	14 4 4	18 8 4	17 4 1
Philipsburg	19,925 17 0	12,032 13 2	22,319 19 7	1,226 11 3	757 19 4	1,686 0 7
Picton	3,029 17 1	7,509 3 11	7,915 6 4	474 1 4	1,043 4 10	1,013 0 1
Potton	1,974 12 4	3,836 10 1	3,910 19 6	227 11 10	550 10 8	567 17 10
Prescott	12,944 10 5	11,879 10 6	14,423 18 7	1,427 7 2	1,238 9 10	1,363 0 10
Quebec and Out-Bays	453,270 8 8	394,025 3 11	506,617 5 4	63,325 16 1	64,901 7 8	85,727 10 2
Queenston	7,805 13 5	6,173 16 1	7,201 8 4	1,078 17 6	561 1 9	914 3 4
Rivière aux Raisins	64 17 5	53 15 11	196 3 5	9 1 10	8 2 0	24 13 0
Rondeau	281 12 3	943 0 9	871 19 9	49 12 6	159 9 3	136 16 6
Rowan	3,069 17 3	4,980 10 5	4,516 18 8	353 6 8	689 1 11	653 3 3
Russeltown	1,267 12 6	890 4 2	617 11 11	122 11 11	112 17 3	79 12 11
Sandwich	7,513 7 2	7,095 1 8	13,933 13 11	1,010 4 3	1,013 5 7	1,170 11 0
Sarnia	4,329 15 10	5,437 8 3	5,324 19 4	457 1 4	567 11 8	608 11 8
Sault Ste. Marie	4,709 11 5	4,288 2 3	7,150 19 8	507 10 10	526 14 10	687 15 0
Stanstead	14,151 14 9	16,456 2 5	14,386 4 4	1,412 0 11	1,616 18 10	1,580 15 10
St. Johns	276,673 3 9	303,409 17 9	369,446 9 3	22,341 3 1	27,189 11 3	43,469 9 3
St. Régis	3,145 19 3	2,285 5 0	3,388 3 0	297 3 4	239 6 0	426 3 4
Stanley	37,902 13 1	39,055 7 2	52,113 12 11	5,132 10 3	6,767 15 10	8,480 0 3
Sutton	795 2 8	773 4 5	1,744 18 5	94 10 3	108 0 1	104 19 5
Toronto	197,225 5 3	326,863 17 9	634,722 17 2	27,752 13 7	52,336 11 1	90,367 0 11
Wallaceburg	1,329 0 0	1,276 11 1	3,453 5 0	168 15 11	180 1 9	600 13 1
Wellington	302 9 10	676 17 8	1,363 2 5	30 10 8	87 9 1	221 11 1
Whitby	2,902 12 6	5,755 2 6	7,245 11 10	469 7 3	958 18 2	1,114 18 6
Totals	3,191,328 5 10	3,002,891 18 3	4,245,517 3 6	334,029 8 9	444,547 5 1	615,694 13 8

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Goods in Warehouse under Bond in the Province of Canada on the 1st January 1851, showing the Amount of Duty to which they are subject.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sugar, refined . . . . . cwts.	2,249 3 1	4,342 5 0	2,117 12 4
„ other . . . . . „	28,218 3 20	35,595 10 5	17,147 19 2
Coffee, green . . . . . „	941 1 23	3,098 14 6	607 1 1
„ other . . . . . „	11 0 17	38 7 6	12 12 1
Tea . . . . . lbs.	354,684	29,510 5 10	5,166 12 8
Molasses . . . . . cwts.	16,296 1 16	5,399 3 1	3,119 7 1
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . lbs.	157,688	2,225 18 11	606 15 2
„ manufactured . . „	412,381	18,901 4 3	4,080 18 2
Cigars . . . . . „	1,961	449 5 2	203 4 8
Snuff . . . . . „	1,516	75 2 5	34 13 2
Brandy . . . . . galls.	46,009	8,897 4 0	6,833 6 0
Gin . . . . . „	25,122	2,284 0 4	3,083 4 1
Rum . . . . . „	15,928	1,391 5 1	1,343 6 3
Whiskey . . . . . „	9,384	1,409 3 11	293 9 0
Cordials . . . . . „	562	182 16 6	130 0 2
Wine, over 15*l.* . . . . . „	25,698	6,301 15 9	3,502 15 10
„ under 15*l.* . . . . . „	115,675	8,999 3 7	5,141 13 4
„ in cases . . . . . „	2,143	1,344 6 1	764 13 6
Salt . . . . . bush.	122,529	3,436 12 1	940 2 3
Goods paying 2½ per cent. duty . .	. .	13,314 17 6	332 17 0
„ 12½ „ . .	. .	30,756 8 4	3,844 11 0
„ 20 „ . .	. .	2,525 11 5	505 2 3
„ 30 „ . .	. .	2,884 13 1	865 7 11
Total estimated value of and Duties on Goods in Warehouse . . .	. .	183,363 14 9	60,677 4 2

No. 7.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Imports, exhibiting in contrast the Value of and Amount of Duties collected on Goods entered for Consumption in Canada, during the Years 1849 and 1850 respectively.

Whence Imported.	Value.		Duty.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain . . .	1,669,002 12 7	2,407,980 4 0		
North American Colonies . . .	48,913 17 0	96,404 19 6		
West Indies . . .	3 10 0	1,112 19 3	444,547 5 1	615,694 13 8
United States . . .	1,242,855 0 10	1,648,715 2 5		
Other Foreign Countries	41,824 11 11	91,303 18 4		
Total . . .	3,002,891 18 3	4,245,517 3 6	444,547 5 1	615,694 13 8

No. 8.

A RETURN of Articles Imported into Canada from Great Britain and the North American Provinces in the Year 1850, admitted free of Duty under the Provisions of 12 Vic., cap. 1.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bread	676 7 7	Flour *	91 19 3
Buckwheat	11 5 0	Furs and Skins	6,409 14 11
Chocolate and Cocoa. . .	78 6 8	Fish Oil	6,853 15 9
Coals	1,004 5 0	Grains *	2,095 14 5
Cranberries	1 10 0	Gypsum	343 2 6
Deals	200 0 0	Grindstones	141 10 0
Fish—Fresh	243 0 0	Meats.	9 12 10
Salted Cod . . .	3,579 12 9	Plants	30 12 2
Haddocks . . .	113 16 0	Potatoes	0 16 3
Herrings	12,273 0 11	Seeds	1,625 19 7
Mackarel	5,110 8 6		
Oysters	493 13 0	Total, 1850 . .	42,146 8 9
Salted Fish . . .	305 16 6	Total, 1849 . .	12,033 3 11
Salmon	440 2 6		
Bass	6 5 0	Excess in 1850 .	30,113 4 10
Ling	6 1 8		

* These articles, if imported from other countries, would be subject to a duty of 20 per cent. under 12 Vict. chap. 1. All the others would pay 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception of coals, which would be 2½ per cent.

No. 9.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Gross and Net Revenue received from Customs' Duties for the Years 1847, 1848, 1849, aad 1850.

	1847			1848			1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Gross Receipts of Duties .	414,633	5	6	334,029	8	9	444,547	5	1	615,694	13	8
Charges for Collection . .	32,185	7	8	32,597	11	10	31,810	1	4	*34,562	1	8
Net Revenue of Customs' Duties.	382,447	17	10	301,431	16	11	412,737	3	9	581,132	12	0

* In this item is included the sum of 2,458*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* for Return Duties.

No. 10.

SHIPS INWARD.—An Account of the Number of Ships, their Country, Tonnage, and Number of Men employed, which entered Inwards at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, during the Year 1850, and the two preceding Years.

Ports.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign States.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Montreal . . .	88	33,140	92	7,912	99	10,997	25	4,263	304	56,312	2,374
Quebec . . .	717	299,516	176	19,712	199	115,984	104	30,592	1,196	465,804	16,092
Total, 1850	805	332,656	268	27,624	298	126,981	129	34,855	1,500*	522,116	18,466
Total, 1849 .	929	395,658	232	26,421	107	64,986	60	15,440	1,328	502,513	18,118
Total, 1848 .	974	401,367	222	24,683	82	48,871	72	19,336	1,350	494,247	18,214

Note.—Gaspé by Sea and St. Lawrence, 132 vessels; 4,457 tons; 284 men.
* Of this number from Sea, 1,341.

No. 11.

SHIPS OUTWARD.—An Account of the Number of Ships, their Country, Tonnage, and Number of Men employed, which cleared Outwards at the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, during the Year 1850 and the preceding Year.

Ports.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign States.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Montreal . . .	78	28,256	100	8,663	133	12,812	1	211	312	49,942	2,125
Quebec . . .	1,057	475,187	156	9,987	56	7,000	6	1,847	1,275	494,021	16,991
Total, 1850 .	1,135	503,443	256	18,650	189	19,812	7	2,058	1,587	543,963	19,116
Total, 1849 .	1,120	502,886	231	13,244	40	4,930	1	544	1,392	521,604	18,643

Note.—Gaspé Outwards, 119 vessels; 70,005 tons; 630 men.

No. 12.

STATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of Canada, exhibiting the Value of Exports to and Imports from Great Britain, her Colonies, and Foreign Countries—together with the Tonnage of Vessels arriving and departing during the Year 1850.

	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
					Vessels from Sea.			
	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.			Tonnage to and from Foreign Ports.	
					Entered Inward.	Cleared Outward.	Entered Inward.	Cleared Outward.
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Great Britain	1,521,279	15	3	2,407,980	4	0				
North American Colonies .	202,194	1	3	96,404	19	6				
British West Indies . . .	2,094	0	0	1,112	19	3	360,280	522,093	161,836	21,870
United States of America .	1,237,789	17	11	1,648,715	2	5				
Other Foreign Countries .	27,070	6	4	91,303	18	4				
Total . . .	2,990,428	0	9	4,245,517	3	6	360,280*	522,093	161,836	21,870

* This table of tonnage embraces merely the vessels arriving and departing from the ports of Quebec and Montreal—the inland ports are not included.

No. 13.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Gallons of Proof Spirits Distilled in the Province of Canada, in the Years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, with the Number of Stills, and Amount of Revenue derived therefrom.

	Number of Stills.				Number of Gallons Manufactured.				Revenue Collected.											
	1847	1848	1849	1850	1847	1848	1849	1850	1847			1848			1849*			1850		
									£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Canada, East	15	14	12	11	645,386	317,840	246,920	79,914	5,378	4	4	2,648	13	4	1,959	19	0	332	19	6
Canada, West	156	149	154	152	1,489,335	1,601,698	1,920,088	1,988,198	12,411	2	6	13,347	9	9	11,080	7	0	8,284	3	2
Total . .	171	163	166	163	2,134,721	1,919,538	2,167,008	2,068,112	17,789	6	10	15,996	3	1	13,040	6	0	8,617	2	8

* The Act 12 Vic., cap. 14, sect. 2, reducing the duty to 1*d.* per gallon wine measure, came into operation on the 25th April, 1849.

No. 14.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels from Sea entered Inwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the Years 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, with the Average Number of Men employed.

	1844		1845		1846		1847		1848		1849		1850		Yearly Average Number of Men Employed.
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	
Quebec .	1,232	451,142	1,489	576,541	1,480	568,225	1,210	479,124	1,188	452,436	1,184	465,088	1,136	440,792	17,909
Montreal .	207	49,635	210	51,848	219	55,566	234	63,381	162	41,811	144	37,425	205	45,113	2,217
Total .	1,439	500,777	1,699	628,389	1,699	623,791	1,444	542,505	1,350	494,247	1,328	502,513	1,341	485,905	20,126

No. 15.

A RETURN of Foreign Vessels entered Inwards at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the Year 1850, showing the Countries to which they belong and Tonnage of each Country.

—	Vessels.	Tons.	—	Vessels.	Tons.
United States . . .	36	18,125	Bremen	1	505
Norway	47	16,542	Russia	2	747
Sweden	3	1,025	Holland	1	793
Germany	1	220	France	1	39
Prussia	19	6,916	Portugal	2	195
Total	113 Vessels		. . . .	45,117 Tons.	

No. 16.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered at the several Ports in the Province of Canada during the Year 1850.

Ports.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	Total Tons.
Bath	..	..	6	290	6	290
Brockville	2	225	2	196	4	421
Burwell	..	..	4	277	4	277
Clarenceville . . .	..	..	14	700	14	700
Credit	..	..	4	291	4	291
Dover	1	39	8	577	9	616
Dunnville	3	85	4	360	7	445
Goderich	..	..	3	171	3	171
Gaspé	..	..	23	1,255	23	1,255
Hamilton	2	305	15	1,918	17	2,223
Hope	..	..	5	581	5	581
Kingston	1	253⅔	2	453	3	706⅔
Montreal	14	1,239	31	3,717	45	4,956
Milford	..	..	3	159	3	159
Newcastle	..	..	1	47	1	47
Quebec	8	839	83	21,349	91	22,188
Sarnia	..	..	4	785	4	785
Toronto	..	..	1	22	1	22
Total . . .	31	2,985⅔	213	33,148	244	36,133⅔

No. 17.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels built at the several Ports in the Province during the Year 1850.

Ports.	Number of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Number of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Steamers and Sailing Vessels.	Total Tons.
Burwell	..	..	1	88	1	88
Credit	..	..	1	28	1	28
Dalhousie	..	..	1	113	1	113
Dover	1	not known	..	..	1	not known
Dunnville	1	38	..	..	1	38
Goderich	..	..	1	30	1	30
Hope	..	..	3	444	3	444
Kingston	..	..	1	59	1	59
Montreal	..	..	1	91	1	91
Milford	..	..	2	123	2	123
Quebec	8	839	65	31,204	73	32,043
Stanstead	1	81	..	..	1	81
Total	11	958	76	32,180	87	33,138

The registration of vessels on the inland waters of the province not being compulsory, this statement exhibits but a small portion of the vessels owned at the above-mentioned ports and navigating those waters.

No. 18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue of the several Ports in Canada for Quarters ending 5th April, 1850 and 1851.

Ports.	1850	1851	Ports.	1850	1851
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amherstburg	49 12 6	47 11 6	Maria Town	53 7 5	63 10 2
Bath	2 19 8	6 12 10	Maitland	9 2 11	0 10 1
Beauce	38 16 2	24 2 9	Montreal	4,272 1 9	6,732 18 5
Belleville	448 6 2	259 6 10	Milford	1 17 6	..
Bondhead	..	1 5 0	New Castle	36 17 2	22 0 0
Brockville	638 11 4	686 15 10	Niagara	366 10 10	380 3 4
Bruce	..	..	Oakville	..	..
Burwell	18 12 3	23 11 5	Owen's Sound	..	..
Chatham	34 10 0	95 19 4	Penetanguishene	..	..
Chippewa	313 13 5	766 13 8	Philipsburg	711 15 5	292 3 4
Clarenceville	66 1 11	46 16 0	Picton	78 3 11	90 15 1
Cobourg	461 0 11	933 7 7	Potton	260 4 6	110 8 6
Colborne	..	..	Prescott	389 10 0	471 0 0
Cornwall	39 5 4	28 19 1	Quebec	2,630 3 0	3,606 9 8
Coteau du Lac	..	..	Queenston	183 8 1	763 8 2
Credit	27 13 3	15 19 6	Rivière aux Raisins	6 1 3	..
Dalhousie	237 8 11	205 18 3	Rondeau	..	..
Darlington	7 18 4	24 2 6	Rowan	58 11 2	193 1 0
Dickenson's Landing	49 11 1	19 0 5	Russeltown	37 8 4	22 16 7
Dover	133 8 2	160 7 5	Sandwich	290 5 3	322 14 7
Dundee	109 6 10	118 4 5	Sarnia	67 3 7	82 2 10
Dunnville	..	27 10 3	Sault Ste. Marie	274 13 3	..
Elgin	6 2 0	8 3 10	St. John's	2 4 5	1,005 10 2
Fort Erie	470 13 0	310 1 4	St. Régis	54 2 9	67 17 5
Frelighsburg	130 0 7	103 13 4	Stanstead	323 3 8	545 10 6
Gananoque	6 17 9	16 19 11	Stanley	605 8 8	941 17 10
Goderich	..	..	Sutton	25 16 7	47 1 1
Grafton	2 11 5	..	Toronto	7,808 19 10	11,106 2 5
Hamilton	4,047 0 1	4,804 0 2	Wallaceburg	145 13 10	65 15 1
Hemmingford	46 14 0	61 14 6	Wellington	..	..
Hereford or Compton	65 14 2	67 5 8	Whitby	58 13 5	118 18 1
Hope	231 9 7	326 11 0	Minor Ports	106 2 2	..
Huntingdon	35 16 6	42 1 6			
Kingston	1,632 18 2	1,400 2 9	Total of Quarter	28,278 1 5	37,936 9 9
Lacolle	67 18 3	250 16 10			

No. 19.

STATEMENT of the Aggregate Value of Imports into the United States from Canada, as entered in the Custom House Books, at the following Ports of Entry, for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS OF ENTRY.	Value.
	Dollars.
District and Port of Chicago	4,345
District and Port of Detroit	103,556
District of Miami and Port of Toledo	16,771
District and Port of Sandusky	31,452
District of Cuyahoga and Port of Cleveland	237,177
District of Presque-Isle and Port of Erie	2,831
District and Port of Buffalo Creek	446,900
District of Niagara and Port of Lewiston	61,807
District of Genesee and Port of Rochester	100,189
District and Port of Oswego	2,087,622
District and Port of Sacketts Harbour	26,137
District and Port of Cape Vincent	53,079
District of Oswegatchie and Port of Ogdensburgh	211,925
District of Champlain and Port of Plattsburgh	314,555
District of Vermont and Port of Burlington	821,094
District of Bath—in Maine, embracing the Canada Line and Road	4,866
Total	4,521,306

No. 20.

STATEMENT showing the relative Amount of Business done in American and Canadian Vessels at the under-mentioned American Ports at which separate Statements have been obtained.

——	In American.	In Canadian.	In Bond, and Character of Vessel not stated.	Totals.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Oswego	597,399	1,490,223	..	2,087,622
Rochester	26,578	69,972	3,639	100,189
Buffalo.	93,068	222,845	130,987	446,900
Total	717,045	1,783,040	134,626	2,634,711

In a few of the above Districts no account has been kept of articles not liable to duty, such as Grass Seeds, &c., which occasions some deficiency, as such entries constitute a considerable item in other Districts.

No statement of the Imports into the District of Michilimakinac has been obtained, in consequence of the communication not having been open with the Sault Ste. Marie at the time the Port was visited. It must, however, be very inconsiderable.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 29.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir J. HARVEY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Halifax, October 30, 1851.

MY LORD, (Received November 24, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book for 1850. Your Lordship will be gratified to notice, as an evidence of increased consumption and general commercial activity, an excess of 8,982*l.* sterling upon the revenue, as compared with that of the previous year.

2. The Census provided for by the Act of last Session will be completed in a few weeks, and must supply a great deal of useful information that will enable me to present, with the Blue Book for 1851, a more varied and reliable picture of provincial industry than I have been able, for want of sufficient data, to furnish since the General Report transmitted in 1848.

3. In the meantime, it affords me pleasure to remark, as characteristics of the current year, the subsidence of acrimonious party spirit, which even the excitement of a general election but partially aroused, the diminution of the potatoe rot, the visible improvement of the Capital, and the greater breadth of cultivation in all the rural districts.

4. The revenue of the three quarters of this year shows an increase of 5,600*l.* sterling on the revenue for the corresponding period of 1850.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 55.) No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
August 25, 1851.
(Received September 15, 1851.)

MY LORD,

No. 2.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward in duplicate the Blue Book for 1850, and I proceed to make such observations as may be required on the condition of this colony.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to speak of a decided improvement in the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the province of New Brunswick. After a series of years in which the crops suffered from blight, the autumn of 1849 afforded to the farmer a remuneration for his labour, and the season of 1850 was, at least, equally good. Traces of the potato blight were still found in particular localities, and it is evident at the present moment that the disease exists this year also; yet, upon the whole, a plentiful supply of all agricultural produce was gathered in 1850. The growth of oats and buckwheat on the upper St. John was particularly large, and a very considerable step was made towards raising our own food.

2. The commerce of the country too was upon the whole in an improving condition. The fall in freights enabled exporters to sell deals and logs, for which they could not otherwise have obtained remunerating prices, and I explained to your Lordship in my Blue Book Despatch* of last year the position of the ship-building trade at St. John; I have no reason to think that our prospects have deteriorated since that time.

In the session of 1851 the Legislature enacted a Revenue Bill for four years instead of from year to year as heretofore, and the prospect afforded by the following statement of revenue received in the course of the first six months of the current year will give satisfaction to your Lordship:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUE of NEW BRUNSWICK for Six Months, from January 1 to June 30, 1851, with the same period in 1850.

—	Gross Revenue from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1850, Currency.			Gross Revenue from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1851, Currency.			Increase Currency.			Decrease Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Import Duties	28,754	4	6½	37,657	15	7½	8,903	11	1	.	.	
Export Duties	5,317	4	1	6,507	8	4	1,190	4	3	.	.	
Lighthouse Duties	1,530	16	3	1,902	3	9	371	7	6	.	.	
S. and D. Seamen's Fund Duties	673	1	0	895	14	7	222	13	7	.	.	
Passenger and Emigrant Fund Duties	192	10	0	505	15	0	313	5	0	.	.	
Loan Fund Duties	2,645	4	8½	3,734	9	3½	1,089	4	7	.	.	
Incidental Revenue	930	1	5	800	0	0	.	.		130	1	5
Receipts in Aid	6	6	2	26	12	11	20	6	9	.	.	
Total £	40,049	8	2	52,029	19	6	12,110	12	9	130	1	5

Nett Increase in Six Months . . . £11,980 11 4 currency.

Treasury, St. John,
August 15, 1851.

(Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer.

The following Table will show the general liabilities of the province at the end of 1850:—

* *Vide* Blue Book Reports, presented by Her Majesty's Command, 1850, Part II., p. 138.

STATEMENT of the FINANCES of NEW BRUNSWICK, December 31, 1850.

DEBTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount due for Appropriations, 1850 and prior	19,800	0	0			
,, to Savings' Banks	40,720	15	3			
B. D. Loan Debentures	8,850	0	0			
Interest due thereon	648	0	0			
				70,018	15	3
Balance due on Province Loan	42,000	0	0			
,, of Cash, Credit Account	18,843	3	3			
				60,843	3	3
Amount Borrowed on Bye-roads Warrants				7,970	7	1
,, Deposited on account of Receiver-General of Casual Revenue				914	15	8
Total Debts				139,747	1	3
ASSETS.						
Bonds for B. D. Loans	5,500	0	0			
Interest due thereon	265	0	0			
St. John Water Company's Bond	5,000	0	0			
Balance at Out Bays	1,278	3	4			
Total Assets				12,043	3	4
Nett Amount of Debts			£	127,703	17	11

Treasury, St. John's. (Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer.

3. The extent to which the provincial revenue had been overdrawn, for the expenditure on bye-roads in previous years induced me in 1850, by the advice of my Council, to abstain from issuing the bye-road warrants for the sums voted in that year. It appeared to be far more expedient to diminish the debt due on this account. The following statement will show that by pursuing this course we reduced the charge incurred in previous years by a very considerable sum:—

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT Due by the Province on account of Expenditure on Bye-roads, on August 1, 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Expenditure in 1848	10,000	0	0
Amount Expended in 1849	13,316	5	6
Total Amount due, August 1, 1850	23,316	5	6
Paid Bank of New Brunswick on October 4, 1850, Amount due on Bye-roads, 1848	10,000	0	0
Amount remaining due this date £	13,316	5	6

Treasury, St. John's.
20th December 1850.
(Signed) B. ROBINSON,
Provincial Treasurer.

I have every reason to think that, notwithstanding some discontent at the time, the soundness of this policy has been appreciated by the people of this colony.

4. I can hardly give your Lordship an accurate view of the position of this province in the year 1850, without following into the current year the progress of certain changes, of which signs were visible in the previous twelve months.

A remarkable impulse has been given to the lumber trade. In the autumn of 1850 I found that preparations were making for extensive operations, and the price secured in the course of this summer for logs and timber has been such as to encourage similar speculations in the winter about to come.

I fear two things; I fear the new stimulus to a gambling and speculative pursuit, which will surely distract the attention of our small farmers from more laborious and steady toil. I fear too the inevitable reaction which will follow a glut in the English market, and for which we must be prepared.

5. In the mean time money has been tolerably abundant, and wages have been high. The prices obtained for spruce deals and logs in the course of the

NEW BRUNSWICK.

present summer present an extraordinary contrast with those paid in preceding years. This has been the case at least at St. John, and on the streams down which timber is floated to that city. The following Tables, which are but approximations, may afford your Lordship some opportunity of judging of this difference. It appears that the price of logs and deals at Fredericton and St. John, in July 1851, has been about double what it was in 1849, and that the rise on the eastern coast has not been in the same proportion.

AVERAGE PRICE of SPRUCE LOGS per 1,000 superficial feet.

	St. John.		Fredericton.		Miramichi.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
July, 1849	17	6	13	9	13	9
,, 1850	25	0	20	0	16	3
,, 1851	35	0	30	0	17	6

AVERAGE PRICE of SPRUCE DEALS per 1,000 superficial feet at St. John (reckoned at board measure, one inch, same as logs just as they leave the mill, good and bad, all sorts together).

	St. John.	
	s.	*d.*
July, 1849	26	8
,, 1850	33	4
,, 1851	46	8

There are no sales of deals made at Fredericton.

Now to illustrate the effect of such prices in promoting speculation, I annex a Table showing the results of the first sale of timber licenses in each of the three years 1849, 1850, 1851:—

RESULT of the First Sale of TIMBER LICENCES at the CROWN LAND OFFICE in each of the following Years.

	Licences.	Square Miles.	Highest Rate per Mile.	Average Rate per Mile.	Amount.		
					£.	*s.*	*d.*
1849	220	887	102*s.*	11*s.* 8*d.*	517	13	0
1850	356	1,477½	90*s.*	11*s.* 5¼*d.*	844	17	0
1851	711	2,751	220*s.*	16*s.* 3¾*d.*	2,244	11	6

6. My own opinion has always been that the upset price of timber licences (10*s.* the square mile for the year) is much too low, and on every ground I have urged on my Council the propriety of increasing it. I regret to say, however, that the majority of these gentlemen have not concurred in my views. Had the price been considerably raised additional revenue would have been this year secured to the province, and some slight check might have been imposed on speculation. In fact, however, it is well known that timber licences are often taken out more as giving colour to lumbering operations in a certain district, than for the actual worth of the timber on the "berth" purchased.

My Council have consented to place a higher upset price on timber licences to be granted on the western St. John, above the Madawaska River, under the recent settlement of the boundary with Canada. There is still a good deal of white pine in this upper district.

7. Upon the whole then, my Lord, although no great and visible impulse has been given to immigration, I think I can assure your Lordship that the province is steadily advancing in prosperity, a prosperity which will make rapid strides should the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway afford it fresh nourishment.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(No. 22.) No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to the Right Hon. Earl GREY.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 14, 1851.

(Received May 13, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the statistical returns composing the Blue Book of Newfoundland for the year 1850, accompanied at the same time with such remarks as appear to me necessary to illustrate the general condition of the colony during that period.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to report to your Lordship that the difficulties under which the island has been labouring for the last four years are now gradually subsiding, and that a decided improvement has been manifested in the past year in the commercial prospects of the colony, which I trust will prove to be of a permanent and progressive character.

SECTION 1.—*Imports and Exports.*

The returns furnished exhibit a large increase in the estimated value of Imports, as also in that of Exports, when compared with the year preceding, the increase in our Import trade being 97,126*l.*, and the increase in our Export trade being 99,203*l.*

The estimated amount of Imports in 1849 being 770,190*l.*
" " " 1850 " 867,316*l.*
" That of Exports in 1849 " 876,567*l.*
" " " 1850 " 975,770*l.*

The following table will exhibit the articles of the most importance in the Import trade of the colony, and their estimated value in 1850:—

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Animals, Living:—	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Horses . . Number 3	24						
,, . . . 79	..	..	718				
Total . . . 82	..	..	..	..	..	..	742
Oxen and Cows, Numb. 1	8						
,, . . 3,041	..	..	22,547				
Total . . 3,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,555
Sheep . Number 3,685	..	..	2,020	..	..	..	2,020
Swine . ,, 52	..	..	64	..	..	..	64
Cwt. qrs. lbs.							
Bread . . 12,812 0 23	7,220						
,, . . 2,310 0 0	..	..	1,986				
,, . . 4,417 0 0	..	..	..	2,728			
,, . . 5,420 0 14	..	..	..	..	4,052		
,, . . 64,566 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	45,558	
Total . 89,526 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,544

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Articles Imported—*continued.*

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Butter . . Cwt. 763 qrs. 1 lbs. 25	1,691						
,, . . 7,024 1 22	..	..	21,052				
,, . . 3,055 0 27	..	..	..	..	8,724		
,, . . 5,580 1 17	..	..	..	..	..	15,404	
Total . 16,463 2 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,871
Coals . . Tons 4,642½	3,816						
,, . . . 17,053¾	..	..	15,339				
,, . . . 9¼	..	..	..	..	11		
Total . . 21,710½	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,166
Cordage and Cable . Tons. 466 cwt. 18 qrs. 1 lbs. 24	16,649						
,, . . 12 16 0 0	..	..	431				
,, . . 25 5 0 0	..	..	..	841			
,, . . 0 2 2 0	..	..	..	..	5		
,, . . 94 5 1 25	..	..	..	..	..	2,934	
Total . 599 7 1 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,860
Flour . . Barrels 2,516	2,641						
,, . . . 56,532	..	..	64,314				
,, . . . 52,582	..	..	..	..	61,830		
,, . . . 1,482	..	..	..	..	..	1,645	
Total . . 113,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,430
Cotton Manufactures . .	56,008	..	1,009	..	1,954	123	59,094
Fishing Tackle, viz., Lines, Nets, and Twines . .	15,393	..	124	1,244	..	104	16,865
Hardware and Cutlery . .	12,419	..	461	151	223	270	13,524
Iron and Ironmongery . .	15,963	..	124	13	25	103	16,228
Leather and Leathern Wares	47,143	..	785	658	890	2,120	51,596
Linen Manufactures . .	16,131	..	135	60	128	17	16,471
Molasses . . Cwts. 150 qrs. 0	113						
,, . . 10,417 0	..	5,316					
,, . . 4,392 1	..	..	1,996				
,, . . 3,890 3	..	..	..	..	1,943		
,, . . 84,067 0	..	..	..	..	..	41,684	
Total . 102,916 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,052
Pork, Salted Barrels 830	1,892						
,, . . 1,748	..	..	3,921				
,, . . 22,844	..	..	..	..	47,470		
,, . . 1,877	..	..	..	..	..	3,110	
Total . . . 27,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,393
Salt . . Tons 12,014½	7,951						
,, . . . 767	..	..	1,124				
,, . . . 387	..	..	..	306			
,, . . . 12,930	..	..	..	..	..	14,826	
Total . . 26,098½	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,207
Silk Manufactures . . .	9,611	..	297	..	17	267	10,192
Sugar :—							
Refined . Cwts. 1,233 qrs. 0 lbs. 0	2,243						
,, . 21 2 0	..	..	25				
,, . 66 1 14	..	..	..	..	121		
Total . 1,320 3 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,389

Articles Imported—*continued.*

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Unrefined	3,070 3 23	..	3,321				
,, .	3,077 1 24	..	..	3,304			
,, .	8,717 2 13	..	..	..	..	7,792	
,, .	24 0 9	..	..	..	25		
Total .	14,890 0 13	..	..	..	..	..	14,442
Teas . .	lbs. 278,751	13,316					
,, . . .	21,602	..	1,131				
,, . . .	338	..	..	..	15		
,, . . .	5,516	..	..	..	..	415	
,, . . .	116	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total . .	306,362	..	..	..	..	..	14,885
Woollens and Slops . . .	78,943	..	1,570	925	289	2,142	83,869

And the subjoined statement will exhibit the total estimated value in pounds sterling of our imports in 1850, from

Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
	West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
359,572	15,293	179,237	7,288	153,510	152,416	867,316

Our export trade in the year 1850 amounted to 975,770*l.*, the increase being occasioned by a more successful seal fishery than in the previous year.

The produce of our fisheries, I may say, constitute with but some trifling items of no importance, the whole export trade of our island; in the past year the export from our fisheries amounted to 928,427*l.*, and comparing that amount with the sum total of our export trade 975,770*l.*, there remains a difference of 47,345*l.* which amount is made up almost entirely of articles imported for subsequent exportation either to Great Britain or the British Colonies in North America, the chief items of this traffic are molasses, sugar, and wine, and their respective value is exhibited in the following return:—

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.					
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.			
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Molasses	17,035 0 0	6,814				
,, ...	24,569 0 0	..	..	9,987		
,, ...	4,568 0 0	..	..	..	1,830	
Total . .	46,172 0 0	..	..	..	..	18,631
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.					
Sugar, Unrefined .	964 1 2	1,053				
,, .	7,477 3 8	..	..	8,606		
Total . .	8,442 0 10	..	..	..	..	9,659
	Tuns. Galls.					
Wine	7 531	481				
,, ...	7 40	..	457			
,, ...	25 132	..	..	1,406		
,, ...	14 159	..	..	..	415	
,, ...	0 27	..	..	..	..	8
Total	56 121	..	..	..	..	2,767

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Section 2.—*Fisheries.*

The total estimated value of the exports of our fisheries in the year 1850 amounted to 928,427*l.*, and exhibits an increase of 75,423*l.* when compared with the amount exported in 1849, 853,004*l.* The increase, as I have before observed, was occasioned by the results of the seal fishery in the spring; the cod fishery having fallen off when compared with that of 1849 to the extent of 55,759*l.* This decrease may be ascribed both to the very low price of fish in the foreign markets in the early part of the year, and to the catch not being so large as in the year 1849, which year happened to be very productive, the estimated value being nearly an increase of 100,000*l.* over the previous year 1848.

The following tables will exhibit the result of both fisheries in the past year;—

Oils Exported.

Description and Quantity.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
		To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	Tuns. Galls.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Seal . . .	6,122 70	189,791						
,, . . .	4 188	..	147					
,, . . .	104 166	..	..	3,244				
,, . . .	3 107	..	..	..	..	107		
Total .	6,235 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,289
	Tuns. Galls.							
Blubber, Pitchings & Dregs	701 122	5,611						
,,	10 30	..	..	81				
,,	18 219	..	..	..	145			
Total .	730 115	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,837
	Tuns. Galls.							
Cod, Unrefined	2,541 41	76,235						
,,	6 91	..	191					
,,	82 125	..	..	2,475				
,,	62 23	..	..	..	1,863			
,,	29 5	..	..	..	..	871		
,,	386 222	..	..	..	..	..	11,606	
Total .	3,107 251	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,241
	Tuns. Galls.							
Cod, Refined	170 163	13,105						
,,	1 25	..	84					
,,	20 134	..	..	1,576				
,,	36 59	..	..	..	..	2,783		
,,	0 44	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Total .	228 169	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,561
Seal Skins .	No. 440,828	66,124						
,, . .	1,273	..	..	191				
,, . .	286	..	..	..	43			
,, . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total .	442,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,359

The total value of our export trade in oils and skins amounted in 1850 to 376,287*l.*, an increase of 128,765*l.* when compared with the export of these articles estimated in the year preceding at 247,522*l.*

FISH EXPORTED.

Description and Quantity.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
		To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dry Cod	35,541 2 0	17,771						
,,	137,713 0 0	..	61,970					
,,	80,623 2 0	..	..	36,281				
,,	28,834 0 0	..	..	..	14,417			
,,	14,119 0 0	..	..	..	..	6,354		
,,	792,351 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	396,176	
Total	1,089,182 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	532,969
Caplin . .	Boxes 417	104						
,, ...	6	..	2					
,, ...	53	..	..	13				
,, ...	5	..	..	..	1			
,, ...	19	..	..	..	..	5		
,, ...	29	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Total . .	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Herrings .	Barrels 128	64						
,, . . .	3,453	..	1,727					
,, . . .	13,915	..	..	6,958				
,, . . .	200	..	..	..	100			
,, . . .	1,616	..	..	..	..	808		
,, . . .	244	..	..	..	..	..	122	
Total .	19,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,779
	Tierces. Barrels.							
Salmon . .	178 196	926						
,, . .	91 102	..	477					
,, . .	260 376	..	..	1,532				
,, . .	0 69	..	..	..	138			
,, . .	1,028 363	..	..	..	..	3,811		
,, . .	376 594	..	..	..	..	..	2,316	
Total .	1,933 1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,200
Sounds . .	Kegs 78	20						
,, ...	92	..	23					
,, ...	5	..	..	1				
,, ...	37	..	..	..	..	9		
,, ...	28	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Total . .	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	60

From the above returns the value of the fish exported in the past year amounted to 552,140*l.*, and when compared with the export of the preceding year 605,482*l.* the decrease on the year may be estimated at 53,342*l.* Deducting, however, the decrease on this branch from the increase in the exportation of oils and skins, 128,765*l.*, the actual increase may be taken as before mentioned at 75,423*l.*

SECTION 3.—*Shipping.*

The following return shows the amount of tonnage employed in the import and export trade of the island.

The number of ships that entered inwards in the past year, was:—

	Ships,	Tonnage.
From Great Britain	196	28,846
British Colonies	551	50,558
United States	130	15,622
Foreign States	343	43,602

making in all 1,220 ships, containing 138,628 tons, and navigated by 8,279 seamen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The number that cleared outwards, was:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
To Great Britain	114	15,597
British Colonies	621	66,380
United States	40	3,770
Foreign States	327	44,085

making in all 1,102 ships, containing 129,832 tons, and navigated by 7,964 seamen, and in both branches there is an increase on the trade of the preceding year.

SECTION 4.—*Agriculture.*

In taking a review of the progress made throughout the colony in the past year in agricultural pursuits, I think, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the advancement that has been made in this branch of industry during that period; and I am glad to find that the conviction is now becoming stronger and more general on the minds of the greater part of our population, that the happiness and prosperity of the country is intimately connected with agricultural improvement, experience having fully proved to them, that the cultivation of the soil is in no way incompatible with the successful prosecution of the fisheries.

The potato disease, I regret to say, unhappily displayed itself with virulence during the past summer, and not only in this colony, but in the neighbouring provinces, that valuable esculent has suffered seriously. The continued ravages of this inscrutable disease plainly indicate the necessity of paying increased attention to the cultivation of cereal crops, and of such vegetables as may serve, however imperfectly, as a substitute for the potato. The last wheat, barley, and oat crops have returned about an average produce for the quantity sowed throughout the colony.

The annual show of cattle in the spring, and of grain, vegetables, butter, &c., in the autumn have been productive of much good. The number of stall-fed oxen, fat sheep and hogs, all in fine condition, excited the admiration and surprise of the numerous persons who had assembled to witness the exhibition in March 1850; and the same may also be said of the specimens of grain, vegetables, butter, &c., exhibited at the meeting in November; and I trust that the completion of the more important main lines of road will shortly enable the farmers in the outports to contribute their quota, and compete for the prizes given at the annual exhibitions.

The Newfoundland Agricultural Society has at all times received the active and steady support of the Government, and no exertions have been spared on my part in assisting them to promote those measures that may be best calculated to develope, foster, and increase the agricultural resources of the colony. The local Legislature has also contributed its support to the society, and in the past year have increased the grant which it has been accustomed to make, and so have placed at the disposal of the society the means of extending its usefulness. A portion of this public grant the society have, at my recommendation, resolved to set apart for the encouragement as also the improvement of the breeding of horned cattle; and they intend each year allocating a certain sum for purchasing and importing cattle of superior quality and of the best breeds from England and Scotland.

The manufacture of homespun cloth is also, I am glad to say, progressing in the colony. This branch of industry has received my particular care, and I have endeavoured to extend it very generally throughout the several out-settlements as a most important adjunct to the comfort of the poorer classes, and well deserving every attention and support, both on account of the warmth and cheapness of the fabrics, and of the industrious habits which such domestic employment is calculated to foster amongst the labouring classes.

SECTION 5.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The amount of Customs' duties raised in the year 1850 is 64,524*l.* 7*s.* showing an increase of 8,144*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, when compared with the duties raised in the preceding year; this increase has been occasioned by an alteration of the tariff, and by a reduction of the Customs' establishment consequent upon the abolition of the imperial duties, as also by the general improvement of the import trade in the past year.

The total revenue of the colony in the year 1850 amounted to 82,652*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*,

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an increase of 13,246*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* over that of the year preceding, the revenue in 1849 being 69,405*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; the expenditure in the year 1850 amounted to 71,807*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to 10,844*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Deducting however the amount raised by loan in the past year 7,008*l.* and the Treasury notes 5,200*l.* issued under a Colonial Act, recently disallowed by an order of Her Majesty in Council (in all 12,208*l.*), the expenditure of the year exceeds the income, though not by a large amount, the sum being 1,363*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

In 1850 the expenditure has exceeded the expenditure of 1849 by 5,544*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; but in the past year loans have been paid off to the amount of 11,453*l.*, while in 1849 the amount paid off was only 4,350*l.*, a difference in favour of the past year of 7,103*l.*

Under the head of "Relief to the Poor," your Lordship will perceive a great reduction, and it is very gratifying to me to be able to acquaint your Lordship that I have been enabled to keep this item of expenditure within the limits which I expressed to your Lordship in my Report that accompanied the Blue Book of the colony for 1849, the sum expended under this head in 1850 being 4,981*l.* 15*s.*, and showing a decrease of 7,571*l.* 1*s.* when compared with the amount of 12,552*l.* 16*s.* expended for this service in 1849.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY.

Bermuda, June 4, 1851.

(Received July 8, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1850.

Taxes and Duties.

There has been no noticeable alteration in the taxes and duties during the past year. It may be remarked, however, that the ad valorem charge of 4 per cent. on unenumerated articles during 1850, produced somewhat less than it did in 1849, whilst it stood at 3 per cent.

1849	£3,377
1850	3,297
Less . . .	£80

This circumstance is to be attributed to diminished importation and consumption, arising chiefly from reductions in the public establishments during the past year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue in 1849 was . . .	£11,914
„ in 1850	12,630

The Parliamentary grant of 4,049*l.* being left out in both years.

The expenditure in 1849 was . .	£17,426
„ in 1850 . . .	16,227

Military Expenditure.

The military expenditure during the year 1850 has been diminished by the sum of 2,852*l.*—

The charge for 1849 being . . .	£73,012
„ for 1850 being . . .	70,160

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The charge for maintenance of convicts during the same period has also somewhat diminished, although there has been an increase of the fresh beef ration since the 1st October 1850, at the rate of 1¼ lb. per week to each prisoner.

The charge for 1,624 prisoners during 1849 was . . £37,000
The charge for 1,566 prisoners during 1850 was . . 34,595

Public Works.

There are no public works, except those of a military nature, and the prison buildings at Boaz Island, in progress in this colony, but your Lordship is aware that the Legislature has made provision of 2,500*l.* for the construction of a causeway between Walsingham and Long Bird Island, to be executed by convict labour. It is intended, as I have in other places reported, to postpone the commencement of the causeway until the Western Redoubt at St. George's is nearly finished, (which, so far as I know, is the only remaining Ordnance work to be completed at that point), in order that the whole strength of prisoners for which we have accommodation at St. George's may be employed on the causeway operations.

Prison Buildings, Boaz Island.

During the past year the new houses on Boaz Island for the Deputy Superintendent and Chaplain of the convict department have been finished. One of the four prison buildings will be completed by the 1st September next, and a second prison building will also be considerably advanced by the same date, unless detention should arise from the non-arrival of some of the internal fitments demanded from England. The recent instructions from England authorizing the commencement of the quarters for the third and fourth class officers will, I trust, enable us to have finished such an extent of accommodation for officers as may put it in our power to land the prisoners from the "Dromedary" and "Coromandel" before the hot season of next year. Rather more than half the centre hill in the island, the removal of which was necessary for military objects, has now been levelled, and the stone quarried in it continues to turn out well for building purposes, which is a great convenience and economy.

Population.

I insert in this Report a statistical return for the nine parishes into which this colony is divided, taken on the 1st January of the current year, and I have caused the returns taken in 1843 to be shown under the respective columns in order that the altered state of circumstrnces may be plainly seen.

The total population of the islands, exclusive of troops, convicts, and others in the Queen's service on the—

1st January 1851 consisted of . . 11,092
In October 1843 consisted of . . 9,934

Showing an increase of . . 1,158

or nearly one-eighth upon the whole population as it stood in October, 1843.

The white population on the 1st January, 1851 consisted of . . . . . 1,965 males, 2,704 females.

Total white . . . 4,669

The coloured population on the 1st January, 1851, consisted of . . . . . 2,832 males, 3,591 females.

Total coloured . . 6,423

Excess of coloured over whites 1,754; *i. e.* nearly one-sixth of the whole population.

Increase of white population since 1843 has been at the rate of one-eighth per cent. per annum. Increase upon coloured during same interval at the rate of two-eighths per cent. per annum. The females on the whole population are between one-sixth and one-seventh in excess of the males.

In the census of 1843 the births on the whole population were to the deaths in the ratio of 15 to 10. In the census of 1851, the births to the deaths were in the ratio of 23 to 10; whilst the marriages remained exactly the same. By the census of 1843, the white births to the deaths were in the ratio of 12 to 10. By the census of 1851, the white births to the deaths were in the ratio of 22 to 10. In the census of 1843, the coloured births to the deaths were in the ratio of 18 to 10; whilst in the census of 1851, the coloured births to the deaths were in the ratio of 26 to 10.

The increase in the proportion of white females to white males is attributable to the increasing emigration of young white men, but the increasing ratio of births to deaths in the coloured population must, I think, be ascribed altogether to their improved comfort, intelligence, and morality. It is quite obvious that in the lapse of a few years, they will vastly outnumber the white portion of the population.

Education.

I regret to have no satisfactory remarks to make upon this subject. The Act in aid of schools expired at the end of 1850, and though the Legislature may, perhaps, make some small provision in aid of the schools during the current year, I am reluctantly compelled to admit a state of too general and deplorable apathy on this important topic. The ministry, indeed, do all that they can, but their efforts without hearty legislative countenance and assistance from principles calculated to stimulate the earnestness of private individuals, are necessarily much less availing than they would otherwise be.

In the Admiralty school at Ireland Island the white and coloured children are instructed together, but as yet in other parts of this colony, prejudice runs too high for such a combination, and the result is that the children of the poorer classes of the white inhabitants resort to small schools very languidly conducted, or do not go to school at all. It was objected against the late School Act that too many of these small schools were maintained, but that circumstance was entirely attributable to the prejudice just noticed. The Board of Education preferred to do what they could to keep alive some instruction for the children of the poor white inhabitants than to leave them altogether without it; and it were to be wished that a complaint against consequences induced by these prejudices, had been accompanied by some evidence of a disposition to correct them.

The truth is, that the coloured people are not only more eager than the poor classes of the whites concerning the education of their children, but much better able to contribute towards such an object, and as the principles of the late Act (cases of destitution apart) was to help those most who most helped themselves, and there was no difficulty in the way of collecting coloured children in sufficient numbers to form good schools, they derived much more benefit from the legislative assistance, than the white, though it is equally true, owing to the necessity of maintaining a large number of small white schools, that the charge to the colony for aid in instructing a white child was much heavier than for a coloured child, whilst the instruction furnished was, generally speaking, very inferior.

I believe that the coloured race in this colony, and, perhaps, in most others, though probably in none in so marked a manner, are increasing in numbers, substance, and political strength with no abatement of those feelings of caste distinction so much to be deprecated, and which might so easily be softened and gradually be broken up by a sound policy, timely adopted and steadily pursued. In the blindness of prejudice it has escaped attention that the effort to keep them back as a race, cannot but succeed in keeping them together as a race, and under such circumstances when political power has passed into their hands, which it is doing with rapidity, it is to be apprehended that they may be found acting together as a race, with no mean share of proficiency in mischievous party organization.

In a service of nearly twenty years in these parts of the world, I have formed the opinion that the security of the colonies in which slavery has obtained, may be thought to depend, fundamentally, upon two circumstances, of themselves of a nature to act and react upon each other. The first is, the systematic earnestness with which the improvement of the coloured race is pursued during the next few years; and the second, the abandonment of the attempt to

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maintain the culture of the land in large estates, or at all events, the extensive modification of that mode of culture.

If improvement in the training of the youth, born about the middle of the present century, should not be steadily progressive there seems reason to fear that the whole population will have relapsed to a semibarbarous condition before the end of it, and if a system of small holdings in full property, acquired by gradual payments in kind or in money, is not very generally encouraged in some reasonable space of time, I know not how it can be expected to arrest the continued deterioration in the value of property. Improvement of all kinds must, of course, depend upon the force of the motives which are the springs of industry and civilization, and in such a climate and soil as the West Indies, it is above all things necessary to attend to the culture and adequate stimulus of the industrial energies of the people. The state of the land will be the reflex of the state of the population.

The governing bodies in these colonies, and the proprietary of large estates, stand, as it seems to me, critically situated between the progress of civilization and steady improvement on the one hand, or unhappily on the other, of the serious risk of increasing ignorance, idleness, and growing numerical strength, held together, not by their own schemes, and purposes, but by the necessary consequence of prejudice and failure of right policy in other quarters.

Nothing is more remarkable than the striking contrast between the industry and the frugality of the coloured people when they labour for themselves, and are self-supported, and their wastefulness and devices to avoid exertion when they are at work upon wages, and supported by their employers. I see no reason to doubt that the prospect of possession of property in land, judiciously and fairly placed within their reach, would act as powerfully upon them as it has ever done upon other people; and I am convinced that there is no other way whatever of restoring the West Indian colonies to far more healthy and durable prosperity than they have ever yet enjoyed. The energy that is in the system of slavery, however vigorously exercised, must always be less potent than the energy of self-interest in a free and intelligent population; but this last can never be brought into full play, in the altered situation of these colonies, till the land has been broken up into small holdings, upon principles judiciously adapted to the varying circumstances of the different colonies.

Exports and Imports.

The value of the imports during 1849 amounted to £132,733
In 1850 130,501

The imports from the United Kingdom being about 10,000*l.* less than from the United States.

The exports during 1849 amounted to . £15,315
In 1850 19,960

This excess is to be ascribed to the increasing amount of horticultural produce exported from the colony, and to better returns from the arrow-root crop during the year 1850 than in the previous year.

I annex to this Report a comparative account of the quantity of liquors, and value of food and raiment imported into the colony in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, about the period of the emancipation, and during the last three years, viz., 1848, 1849, and 1850.

It is gratifying to remark that, whilst there has been a large increase, since the abolition of slavery, in the consumption of articles of food and raiment, there has been an extensive diminution in the importation of rum. I believe that this disproportion between these sources of expenditure will be still more marked in the course of the next few years; for, as I have elsewhere observed, the coloured people in Bermuda are advancing in intelligence and steadiness of conduct.

Agriculture.

It will be seen by the statistical Returns that the produce from the land has generally increased largely since the year 1843. The arrow-root crop in 1850 was somewhat less; but that was owing to accidental circumstances, and I have no doubt that the difference will be redressed during the present year. General attention is awakened to the importance of improved horticulture, and

I hope that the increased facilities of communication with the markets of the United States will continue to stimulate these dispositions.

Immigration.

There has been a small immigration of Portuguese from Madeira in the last two years, and I have not heard any complaints against them. The climate of the colony is like that of their own country, and, with suitable encouragement, I incline to think that they would be useful settlers in Bermuda, as, also, would be some of the coloured refugees into Canada from the United States. I entertain no doubt that, if Her Majesty's Government should see fit to make an advance of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* to the Government of this colony for the purchase of lands in eligible situations, and the erection of cottages and suitable outbuildings upon them, that a valuable addition might be made to the labouring population of Bermuda from the coloured people who have lately passed into the Canadian provinces. The mode by which I should propose to recover the outlay would be, to withhold the title-deeds till the whole was refunded, together with the cost of removal from the place of embarkation. With the purpose to stimulate prompt settlement, I would begin with a rent-charge of two per cent. per annum on the whole advance, increasing it on outstanding balances after two years' occupation of the properties, at the rate of two per cent. per annum, till it reached such a maximum point as the occupant should be judged fairly capable of paying; three per cent. to be charged as interest, and the remainder to be credited in liquidation of his debt. I would also reserve the right to eject occupants at any moment before the titles were perfected, with forfeiture of all payments effected, and without allowance for improvements, on satisfactory proof of confirmed disorderly conduct or incurable idleness.

In view of the climate, and other disturbing influences, I cannot think that these people, speaking generally, will do well in Canada; but I am persuaded that they may be gradually located in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions with much benefit to the countries and to themselves, and without sacrifice to the parties by whom the expense is to be incurred, or indeed by the public, if it were thought right to make the advance from that source.

The slaves in the United States are more advanced in intelligence and skill as agricultural labourers than our own coloured population in the West Indies. Not a few of them are perfectly competent to manage the cultivation both of cotton and sugar estates. When I was in Mississippi, six or seven years since, I heard of a cotton estate of some extent entirely in the hands of a slave manager, without one white person on the property. He superintended the whole process, from the planting of the cotton to the despatch of the produce.

Excellent cleared land, in large blocks, and buildings in a high state of order, are so cheap at this moment in Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, that I think there can hardly be any doubt of success in projects of this description, judiciously and liberally based, if the settlers are well selected and located, and the plans generally confided to the management of prudent and experienced persons. Judging from what I have seen done elsewhere by parties skilled in the rapid and profitable settlement of new countries, I should consider that it would be a good detail arrangement to retain alternate blocks of the estates to be broken up into small holdings in the possession of the capitalists or companies who may purchase them. These retained blocks would, I believe, be cultivated on favourable terms whilst they were held, and disposed of remuneratingly, as the neighbouring small proprietors could extend their possessions. It might also require consideration, whether the conveyances to the small proprietors should not contain conditions preventive of the continued subdivision of the land beyond certain defined minima, varying in different localities, according to modifying circumstances. The Government of the colony would, perhaps, be the proper authority for fixing this minimum, declaring it from time to time, as circumstances might call for alteration.

I have submitted these impressions in more detail than I should otherwise have done, because a remark, which your Lordship did me the honour to make, in a Despatch of last year, led me to think that the ideas which I entertained on such topics did not seem to your Lordship to be undeserving of notice. So far as I have been able to form an opinion, the same principles are generally

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applicable to colonies (chiefly in the occupation of coloured races) which have large space for additional population, and the produce of which has extensively declined since the abolition of slavery. There is little or no capital in those colonies, invested in manufactures or in commerce, in which the coloured people have much of direct concern, and therefore it appears to me to be an object of the highest importance for the improvement, if not for the security of property, that the strength of persons directly interested in the advanced value of real estate should be systematically and largely increased.

Recurring to the diminution of the white population in Bermuda, and to the peculiarly-depressed condition of the poorer classes of that portion of it attributable to the causes which I have in other places drawn under your Lordship's notice, I remain of the opinion that this Legislature would pursue a sound policy in introducing a few well-selected families from England every year, for the next 20 or 30 years, versed in useful arts, suited to the climate and situation of the colony, and planting them throughout the respective parishes upon principles calculated to attach them to the soil, such as I have submitted above. There need, I think, be no apprehension, if the scheme were liberally based and well conducted, that they would generally prosper in the colony, and attach themselves to it by intermarriage and ties of property; but, failing reasonable inducement to remain in the islands, they would, of course, remove to the neighbouring countries.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

A COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Liquors, and Value of Articles of Food and Raiment, Imported into Bermuda in the Years 1833, 1834, 1835, about the period of Emancipation of the Slaves, and the last three years, viz., 1848, 1849, 1850.

	Rum.	Brandy, &c.	Wine.	Value of Articles of Food and Raiment.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£
Imported in 1833, the year before emancipation.	41,939	15,061	8,590	48,741
„ 1834, the year of emancipation. .	59,737	11,724	9,264	65,600
„ 1835, the year after emancipation .	77,154	14,028	9,843	73,937
Imported in 1848*	24,854	7,063	4,907	101,749
„ 1849	31,031	10,989	4,759	85,798
„ 1850	43,207	15,941	6,902	94,540

* The great difference between this year and the next was occasioned by large importations from England just at the close of 1848. It would be fair to take the average of these two years for the value of the imports of food and raiment.

NOTE.—It would be difficult to ascertain the difference in the consumption of liquors between the present time and the period of slavery by any comparative number of years; as the liquor duties have been always fluctuating, and the quantities thrown into the market always depended very much upon the increase or diminution of duty.

W. B. SMITH.

No. 6.

(No. 51.)

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor ELLIOT to Earl GREY.

Bermuda, June 26, 1851.
(Received July 21, 1851.

MY LORD,

BEGGING leave to refer your Lordship to the Report which accompanied the Blue Book for 1850, dated on the 4th instant, I have now the honour to transmit a memorandum by the Deputy Commissary-General in charge drawn up at my request, exhibiting the expenditure incurred by Great Britain for naval and military protection, and in aid of the convict establishment at Bermuda between the 1st April 1848 and the 31st March 1851.

I transmitted a similar memorandum in my Report which accompanied the Blue Book for 1847, and I have thought that it would be convenient to forward another, showing the charge since that date. The memorandum was not

ready, owing to pressure of business in the Commissariat Department when my Report for 1850 was forwarded, but I will now request your Lordship that it may be annexed to it.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Enclosure in No. 6. Encl. in No. 6.

ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE incurred by Great Britain for the Naval and Military Protection of the Bermudas, and in aid of the Civil Establishment from the 1st of April 1848 to 31st March 1851.

Year.	Paid on the Spot from the Commissariat Chest.	Military Officers Paid in England and Provisions for Troops.	Total each Year.
	£.	£.	£.
1848–49 .	66,826	14,459	81,285
1849–50 .	67,590	11,984	79,574
1850–51 .	64,290	10,688	74,978

NOTE.—Payments have been made from the Commissariat Chest on account of the Convict Establishment (exclusive of Works at Boaz Island during the period, amounting to 76,860*l.*, not included in the above.

ACCOUNT of BULLION imported from England and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, or received from other Sources during that Period.

From England.	Halifax.	Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.	Total.
£.	£.	£.	£.
15,000	5,000	*16,315	36,315

* Earnings of their Ships touching at Bermuda, and taken in exchange for Treasury Bills, being of material assistance to the Commissariat Chest occasionally, and which has now ceased, these Packets no longer coming to Bermuda.

STATEMENT of the COINS received into the Commissariat Chest during the Period, in exchange for Bills drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Years.	British Coins.	Dollars.	Total each Year.
1848–49 .	33,368	9,605	42,973
1849–50 .	40,485	7,169	47,654
1850–51 .	34,860	8,290	43,150
Total .	108,713	25,064	133,777

Compared with the amounts obtained by exchange during the two preceding years, that is to 31st March 1847 and 1848, the above shows a large increase; those years respectively being 32,603*l.* and 30,162*l.*, but at those periods it is believed that bills of the West India banks were negociated to a considerable extent in Bermuda, being obtainable at a discount, arising from the difficulties of the banks.

During the whole of the last three years, with a little intermission, a premium of half per cent. has been obtained on the Commissariat bills, and the result is satisfactory as showing a healthy state of Commissariat transactions, the bills being chiefly required to remit in payment for articles consumed in the colony.

The coins imported from England and Halifax are British silver, which cannot be readily exported to advantage, and consequently remain as the circulating medium, which at present is very ample. About one-fifth of the amount received into the chest during the last three years, it will be observed, was in dollars, and recently United States gold coins of 20, 10, and 5 dollars each, have been brought into circulation, but such coins not being legally current by the Provincial Act of June 1841, some objection exists to receive them into the commissariat chest, and should they greatly increase it might become requisite to take some steps in regard thereto.

Submitted for the information of his Excellency Governor Elliot.

(Signed) THOS. RAYNER, D. C. G.

Commissariat, Bermuda, Hamilton,
25th June 1851.

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 7. (No. 30.) No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Gregory to Earl Grey.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,
May 5, 1851.
(Received June 21, 1851.)

My Lord,

5th May, 1851

I have the honour to transmit herewith my Report upon the Bahamas, together with the Blue Book for 1850.

It may be right for me to explain that I have been endeavouring to send home the Blue Book at an earlier period of the year than May, but find it impracticable to effect my object in consequence of the difficulty which exists in obtaining information and returns from the vast number of widely-scattered islands composing the government of the Bahamas.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) JOHN GREGORY.
&c. &. &c.

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Governor Gregory's REPORT, intended to accompany the Blue Book of the Bahama Islands for 1850.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,
May 5, 1851.

1. My Report of the 15th May, 1850, accompanying the Blue Book of 1849, entered at such great length upon every topic whatever in any degree bearing upon the past and present condition of the colony in its commercial, agricultural, and social relations, that I need not here travel over the same ground again.

2. It will, I apprehend, be quite sufficient for me to bring under review any changes that have taken place, and to exhibit a comparative statement of the trade and revenue of the colony for the two years 1849 and 1850.

Taxes and Duties.

3. I have already stated, in my former Report, that the Legislature of the Bahamas passed an Act in their session of 1850, under which fruit may be now exported free of duty, and ships carrying away full or half cargoes of salt are exempted from tonnage duty.

4. That Act was avowedly experimental, but I am happy to add that in the session of 1851, just terminated, the Legislature has renewed it for a term of three years.

5. Very soon after I had assumed the administration of this Government, I received from many agriculturists in the out-islands the strongest remonstrances against the export duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon fruit, and I urged upon the Legislature the policy of repealing it.

6. There has not been time as yet adequately to test the efficacy of the new policy pursued, but I entertain a confident expectation that an export duty on fruit will never be reimposed.

7. I sincerely wish that the state of the colonial finances would admit of the

repeal, in like manner, of the export duty on salt, for I am conscious that such an impost upon the most important staple production of the colony is in opposition to every well-understood principle of political economy. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that, with so small a revenue as the Bahamas have at their disposal, and even that small revenue still more diminished within the last two years by the separation of Turks' Islands from this Government, the Legislature might reasonably pause before they abandoned a revenue of 800*l.* a-year, in addition to that of 400*l.*

8. The tonnage duty of 1*s.* per ton was taken off from ships that carry away full or half cargoes of salt on the 1st May 1850, and the loss sustained by the revenue may be stated at 837*l.* per annum. The object was to remove that which was believed to be a serious discouragement from American merchant ships, but it will require three or four years to test the efficacy of this measure.

Export duty on—
Salt £809 17 10
Fruit 404 11 10

9. A new duty has been imposed by the Legislature of the Bahamas, at its session of 1851, for the sole and express purpose of affording to the Executive Government the means of offering a premium of 1,000*l.* per annum for the next five years to any party who may be willing to establish a steamer of about 500 or 600 tons burthen to run between Nassau and one or more of the ports of America, contemplating either New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

10. The commercial and agricultural prospects of the colony, since the withdrawal of the royal mail steamers from Nassau in 1850, have been so gloomy, that the inhabitants of all classes have come forward in public meetings to urge the necessity of connecting the Bahamas with the rest of the world, and more especially with the adjacent continent of North America, by means of steam communication. It is well known that many valetudinarians in the Canadas and in the United States of America would be glad to escape from the rigours of a northern winter, and to take up their residence in these islands during six months of the year, but that they are now deterred from coming by the want of comfortable accommodation in traversing the ocean. The hopes and expectations of this community are that the constant influx and reflux of passengers, the means of rapidly conveying to the large markets of New York and Baltimore the pine-apples, oranges, and other fruits of the Bahama Islands, would eventually lead to great improvement in the agricultural, commercial, and social interests of the colony.

11. I believe it was in the earliest stages of the discussion contemplated to pay the proposed annual premium of 1,000*l.* out of the current revenue of the colony, but upon its being clearly demonstrated that in the present straitened condition of its finances the Colonial Treasury could not possibly bear such an additional burthen, the Legislature very wisely enacted that the "Steam Communication Act" should carry with it a self-operating machinery. The Act, as it passed, contained a clause that from the day on which the Governor in Council may enter into any contract with a Steam Company, a duty of 5 per cent. additional upon the produce of the whole of the import duties shall commence to be levied, and so continue until the termination of any such contract.

12. This new impost will produce at first about 800*l.* or 900*l.* a-year; but as there is every reasonable ground for anticipating a considerable improvement in the trade of the colony from the effects of steam communication, I see no reason to doubt that the tax in the second or third year would realize the full sum of 1,000*l.*, which is the amount of the premium held out to any party who will undertake to establish a steamer.

Revenue and Expenditure.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
13.	The net revenue collected in 1849 was .	25,057	2	3
	„ „ 1850 . .	22,356	11	11
	Showing a falling off in 1850 of . .	£2,700	10	4

This decrease of revenue has been owing to the following causes in the largest degree:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The import duties under the new tariff have not been so productive as the framers of it in 1848 appear to have anticipated. The decrease of these duties, as compared with 1849, is	968	19	7

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	£.	s.	d.
The repeal of the export duty on fruit has occasioned a loss in 1850, as compared with 1849, of	411	18	7
The exemption of ships which carry away cargoes or half-cargoes of salt from the payment of tonnage duty, has occasioned a loss of	558	8	6
The number of wrecks in 1850 was much smaller than that of 1849; a smaller quantity of wrecked goods, therefore, came into Nassau, and the auction duty, consequently, was much less in one year than in the other; the actual decrease in the auction duty was	687	0	0
The foregoing items of diminished revenue account for the largest portion of the deficiency of 1850, as they amount to	£2,626	6	8

14. The expenditure for the two years 1849 and 1850 was as follows:—

	1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Department of the Government	8,571	15	2	8,967	13	2
Ecclesiastical	3,888	0	10	2,954	18	5
Judicial	6,658	0	0	5,271	4	3
Public Works	5,899	1	11	2,176	4	7
Education	1,560	0	0	1,967	10	0
Maintenance of the Poor	921	19	7	1,200	0	0
Pensions	584	4	0	607	11	3
Interest on the Debt	819	12	4	839	0	5
Schooner for Interinsular Communication	355	5	6	192	9	5
Miscellaneous	565	8	11	232	13	6
For the Relief of the Sufferers by the Tornado	.	.		700	0	0
Expense of Printing a consolidated Volume of the Laws of the Colony	.	.		348	12	0
£	29,823	8	3	25,457	17	0
Showing a Decrease in the Expenditure of the Colony of . . £				4,365	11	3

15. It will, however, have been perceived by the foregoing details that, while the expendlture of 1850 was much below that of 1849, it still exceeded the revenue of the year—

	£.	s.	d.
For the total revenue of 1850 was only	22,356	11	11
While the expenditure of 1850 amounted to . .	25,457	17	0
Showing an excess of expenditure above revenue of .	£3,101	5	1

16. It would not, however, be a correct representation of the state of the colonial finances if it was to be stated that the colony is expending 3,000*l.* a-year beyond its revenue, for it must be borne in mind that the liberal grants of 700*l.* for the sufferers by the Tornado, and of 348*l.* for printing a consolidated volume of laws, are of a very peculiar character, and not such as will occur again. But I am afraid that there is too much reason for stating, that the colony at present is incurring an annual expenditure of 2,000*l.* a-year beyond its average revenue; and, in closing the Legislative Session on the 1st May 1851, I thought it right to warn the House of Assembly that I was afraid it would become necessary to resort to a loan to meet the current expenditure of the colony.

	£.
Excess of expenditure in 1850	3,101
Deduct—	
Tornado £700	
Laws 348	1,048
	£2,053

17. It is, at the same time, right for me to observe that this excess of 2,000*l.* a-year of expenditure above the revenue does not arise from any increase in the fixed or contingent expenditure of the colony—that remains nearly stationary; but it arises from the diminution of revenue caused by the repeal of the export duty on fruit, the exemption of ships engaged in the salt-trade from the payment of tonnage duty, and the diminished productiveness of the new tariff.

	£.	s.	d.
18. The loss by the repeal of the export duty on fruit, wood, honey, hides, &c., may be stated at .	434	0	0
The loss by exemption of salt ships from tonnage duty in eight months was 558*l.*; for a year it would be	837	0	0
And I estimate the loss arising from the operation of the new tariff, as compared with the products of the former imperial and colonial tariffs, at not less than	700	0	0
Thus exhibiting a total loss of . .	£1,971	0	0

19. The following extract from my speech, on proroguing the Legislature on the 1st May 1851, will show that I had calculated upon their laying on (at least for a time) some additional impost to meet the deficiency I have just described:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the service of the "year.

"I concur most fully with your honourable House in the policy of extending "for a further period the Act of last year under which fruit is now exported "free of duty, and ships which carry away cargoes or half cargoes of salt are "exempted from the tonnage duty; but I cannot withhold from your honourable "House the expression of my fear that, without some other equivalent impost, "our revenue will not be found adequate to the discharge of the claims which "will come upon the treasury during the year, either under the Civil List or "under the present Appropriation Act. You may be assured, however, that "I shall not resort to a loan unless it should become absolutely necessary for "the public service, and that, as far as in me lies, every opportunity shall be "taken to economize our pecuniary resources; for, while carefully adhering to "the principle of not interfering with existing interests, I am anxious to see "the public expenditure brought within the limits of our average annual "revenue, curtailed as the latter has been by the separation of Turk's Islands "from this Government."

Crown Funds.

20. I have already stated in my former Report that the Crown Funds in the Bahama Islands are derived from the produce of the sale of waste lands, from a small duty upon the cutting of timber from the Crown forests, from the rent of two ponds adapted to the preservation of turtle, and from an annual sum secured to the Crown for 10 years from 1847 by the local Legislature out of the ordinary revenue of the colony, in exchange for quit-rents paid into the treasury at the period of their redemption by the respective landholders.

	1849			1850		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Sale of Crown Lands produced . .	208	18	6	456	3	3
The two Turtle-ponds are Leased at . .	25	7	6	25	7	6
The Duty on Timber Cut produced . .	8	9	3	23	14	1
The Quit-rent Commutation is fixed at .	300	0	0	300	0	0
Total Crown Funds . £	542	15	3	805	4	10

21. It will be here seen, that the increase of the Crown's revenue in 1850, as compared with 1849, was, owing almost exclusively to the larger extent of Crown lands, put up for sale. This increase arose principally from the lands sold at the new settlements of Inagua and the Bimini Islands.

22. In my Report which accompanied the Blue Book of 1849, I gave the particulars of the expenditure of the Crown Funds in that year. I now proceed to detail the expenditure in 1850:—

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	£.	s.	d.
Attorney-General's annual allowance in lieu of fees on grants of land	16	13	0
Buoys laid down at Cochrane's anchorage	105	13	6
Travelling expenses of the Governor on his inter-insular tour (1849)	83	6	8
Enlargement and alterations of St. Mary's church, Nassau	73	18	8
Improving the swampy grounds to the eastward of Nassau	5	16	2
Travelling expenses of a Commissioner sent to Abaco by the Governor-in-Council on a special investigation	23	10	10
Fire-buckets for public use at Nassau	14	12	1
For the relief of the sufferers by the Tornado	50	0	0
Erecting a new flag-staff in front of the public buildings	16	13	4
Erecting a pound for cattle at St. Salvador	8	15	0
Curbing in and covering over a public well at Albert Town	13	10	10
Salary of the Receiver of Crown Funds for the year 1850	30	0	0
Translating Spanish documents received from the Governor of Cuba	5	5	0
Newspapers sent to the Secretary of State 1849 and 1850 £8 6 8			
Ditto for record at Government House, Nassau 1 13 4			
Almanacks for the use of the public offices 5 4 0			
Repairing flags in use at Government House 2 13 0			
Extra copies of Governor's financial and other papers 6 8 1			
	24	5	1
Hire of boat to convey public Despatches to Harbour Island	2	0	0
Printing various public documents in 1850	6	17	6
Total paid out of Crown funds in 1850	£480	17	8

Salt Pond Revenue.

23. There is another branch of revenue under the sole control of the Crown, which is derived from leasing out allotments of the several salt ponds for 21 years; but many reasons combine to render it desirable that the rents of salt ponds should be kept entirely distinct from the "Crown Funds," properly so called.

24. The salt ponds at Turk's Islands produced, comparatively speaking, a large revenue to the Bahama Government before the separation in December 1848.

25. The salt ponds now remaining at the disposal of the Bahama Government are those of Rum Cay, Long Cay or Fortune Island, Long Island, Ragged Island, Exuma, and Inagua.

	£.	s.	d.
26. The total amount of rents which have been collected from these ponds during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, is	2,183	18	1¾
The total amount of expenditure defrayed out of these rents has been	1,707	4	4¼
Leaving a balance of	£476	13	9½

27. I am, however, undertaking various works for the preservation and improvement of the ponds at Inagua, Rum Cay, and Long Island, which will very shortly exhaust this balance, and compel me to anticipate by a loan the rents which will be coming in after the 1st August next.

28. My desire is to afford to the whole of the lessees of these salt ponds the most ample information touching the mode in which the produce of their rents has been disbursed by the Executive Government; and before this Report can reach England the newspapers of the colony will be enabled to give their readers the most minute details of the whole of the expenditure, amounting to 1,707*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; and the result will be to show that, with two exceptions, the whole of the money has been spent in works connected with the salt ponds respectively, in the actual erection of flood-gates and retaining walls, or in the construction and deepening of the canals leading from the reservoirs to the ocean.

29. The two exceptions I allude to are, those of an annual contribution of 15*l.* to the public library at Inagua, and of 20*l.* a-year in aid of the expense of maintaining a public school at the same place under the Board of Education. I had no hesitation in imposing these very moderate annual charges of 15*l.* and 20*l.* upon the salt-pond revenue; because, although it is very true that they have no immediate connexion with the salt pond of Inagua, the whole of the inhabitants of that island are deeply interested in the prosperity of the salt trade, and conveyed to me personally in November 1849, while I was on the spot, an earnest wish to see a public library and a public school established at Matthew Town as soon as possible.

30. The following statement will show what proportion of the existing balance of rents is applicable to each island:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Surplus of rents of 3 years at Rum Cay . .	593	0	4¼
„ „ Long Island . .	34	2	9½
„ „ Fortune Island . .	68	5	1½
„ „ Ragged Island . .	75	14	0½
„ „ Exuma . . .	156	4	4½
Total surplus .. .	927	6	8¼
Surplus of expenditure at Inagua above its rents, defrayed out of the surplus of the other islands .	450	12	10¾
Balance in the bank 1st May 1851 .	£476	13	9½

Imports and Exports.

31. The total value of goods imported
in the year 1848 was £115,503
in 1849 was 117,697
and in 1850 was 92,756

32. The total value of Bahamian produce exported
in 1848 was £15,087
in 1849 was 30,776
and in 1850 was 37,921

33. The total value of goods either wrecked or otherwise imported, and subsequently re-exported, was in 1848 . . . £31,934
in 1849 . . . 39,508
and in 1850 . . . 16,318

34. It will be perceived by the foregoing summary that while the imports have very largely diminished in 1850 as compared with the two antecedent years, the value of colonial produce exported has considerably increased.

35. The value of salt exported in 1849 was £16,186
and in 1850 was 18,100

36. The value of pine apples exported in 1849 was £10,107
and in 1850 was 12,024

37. The value of oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other small fruits exported in 1849 was £425
and in 1850 was 1,102

38. These details are satisfactory as they show conclusively that in the two principal staple products of the Bahama Islands, namely, salt and fruit, the colony is making considerable progress. I have every reason to hope and believe that the export of salt will very soon be largely increased through the

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beneficial instrumentality of the "Inagua Salt Pond Company." The following extract from my speech on closing the Legislature on the 1st of May 1851, will shew what efforts they are making to develope the resources of the capacious salt pond near Matthew Town in the Island of Inagua.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
"MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

39. "We have great reason to be thankful to the Supreme Being for many "blessings bestowed on these Islands, more especially for the inestimable "benefit of public health, and for the prospect of a fine and productive fruit "season. Pine-apples, the growth of this spring, are already on their way to "England, nor are the propects of our salt-raking Islands generally less pro- "mising. I rejoice in believing that Inagua will very soon be in a position to "realize the expectations which have been formed as to the capability of her "vast salt-pond. Some defects indeed have recently been discovered in it, but "I have no reason to believe that they are of a serious nature. Immediately "after I was made aware of them, measures were taken to procure from "America an adequate supply of materials wherewith to protect the reservoir "and the canal leading to the sea therefrom. In the meantime I have caused "a survey to be made of the land required by the "Inagua Salt Pond Com- "pany" for the purposes of a tramway, which proves to be a mile in length, "and before I again meet you, I trust that the ocean and the salt-pond will be "connected by a railway, that the staple produce of the Island will not only be "raked in abundant quantities, but rapidly conveyed to the place of embarka- "tion, and that Matthew Town will thus be daily rising into wealth and "prosperity. With the view of promoting that end, I have had surveys made "of half-acre allotments to form the suburban settlement of William's Town. "I am happy to add, that that they have already been eagerly purchased "by the labouring population."

Shipping and Trade.

40. The total number of vessels that came out from British to Bahamian ports

In 1849 was 17
and in 1850 was 16

The total tonnage of such vessels in 1849 was 1896
and in 1850 was 1691

41. I mentioned in my former report, how very limited the trade of these Islands is with the mother country, and how large a portion of all theircommercial dealings is carried on with the United States of America.

42. The total tonnage of ships entered inwards from all parts of world

In 1849 was 33,381 tons
and in 1850 was 31,117 tons.

Of the above tonnage it appears that the United States of America furnished

In 1849 . . . 17,185
and in 1850 . . . 17,069

43. The following summary will show the relative importance of the import trade with the mother country, her colonies, and America.

	1848	1849	1850
Value of Goods Imported into the Bahamas from	£.	£.	£.
Great Britain	24,212	29,986	24,302
British Colonies	3,076	1,540	2,089
United States	46,909	37,767	44,846
Foreign States	8,979	7,086	4,751
Value of Wrecked Goods brought in . . .	32,327	41,318	16,768
Total . . . . £	115,503	117,697	92,756

Military Expenditure.

44. The total cost of the military force maintained in the Bahama Islands, defrayed by Great Britain, was

	£	s.	d.
In 1849 . . .	14,928	7	10
and in 1850 . . .	16,406	18	6
Showing an increase in 1850 of.	1,478	10	8

45. The Bahama Islands are not called upon to defray any part of the military expenditure above specified, but they pay annually about 300*l.* a year for the expenses of the colonial militia. During the session just terminated, the Legislature has appropriated a sum of 431*l.* for the cost of new clothing for the non-commissioned officers and privates of militia, in addition to a sum of 60*l.* which was paid under the authority of the militia law for the clothing of the militia band.

Legislation in 1850.

46. During the session of 1850 the Colonial Legislature passed twenty-five Acts, of which thirteen are not of sufficient importance to be noticed in this report. The remaining eight Acts I will now proceed to describe.

47. The first both in order and in importance is an Act for securing to the ministers of religion of all denominations the right to the ceremonial use of three burial grounds at Nassau, which had hitherto been exclusively appropriated to the use of the clergy of the Church of England. I have already described in my former report in the Blue Book of 1849, the lamentable degree of sectarian animosity which had arisen in the community from this disputed right, and it now only remains for me to report, that after the experience of twelve months, the Act in question is found to work perfectly well, and that a far better state of social feeling is now perceptible. 13 Vict., cap. 5. Paragraphs 173, 174, 175.

48. The next Act is one for the registration of births and deaths, and while it repeals the former Act which had been found to work very ill, has provided for an effective registration, by holding out pecuniary rewards to those who are engaged in the work. The registrars are now under this Act paid out of the Colonial Treasury the sum of 1*s.* for every birth or death they register, and the whole system appears to be working extremely well. 13 Vict., cap. 7.

49. The next Act in rotation is one for the better regulation of Public Notaries. A higher grade of qualification is rendered indispensable for those who carry on the functions of a notary public at Nassau, and the Governor has no longer the power of revoking the commission of a notary public, except after the party has been duly tried and convicted by the Chief-Justice of some "crime, misdemeanour, gross misconduct, negligence, or unskilfulness" in the discharge of his functions. 13 Vict., cap. 10.

50. The next Act of importance is one that was quickly passed in April 1850, for granting compensation to the inhabitants of Nassau and its suburbs, who suffered losses by the tornado of the 30th of March 1850. 13 Vict., cap 14.

51. This Act has answered to the fullest extent the expectations which were entertained of it. All parties, both givers and receivers, have been perfectly satisfied. The Legislature gave 700*l.*, the British Government 700*l.*, the inhabitants 300*l.*, and other colonies also came forward in aid of the sufferers. These sums were distributed in such quarters only and in such proportions only as the "Commissioners of Compensation" acting under this Act decided upon, after a full investigation of the claims by means of evidence on oath.

52. I have already described the next Act, which repeals the export duty on fruit, woods, bark, hides, honey, and wax, and exempts from the payment of tonnage duty those ships which carry away full or half cargoes of salt. 13 Vict., cap 15.

53. Another Act, which immediately follows, has been passed for the purpose, in some degree, of compensating the salt-producing islands for not giving them the exemption from export duty on their staple produce, which the preceding Act has granted to the fruit-growing islands. This Act exempts from the import duties formerly levied the following articles: waggons, carts, wheelbarrows, trucks, iron bars for tram or rail roads, mules, asses, and machinery, for any purpose in connexion with salt works. This Act is to remain in force as long as the export duty continues to be levied on salt. 13 Vict., cap. 16,

54. The next Act provides for a better mode of remunerating the collector of revenue in the out islands. Formerly they received part of their remuneration in the shape of salary and partly in that of a commission of four per cent 13 Vict., cap. 18.

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upon the amount of their collections. Under this Act an end is put to the charge of per centage, and the salaries of all the nine collectors have been raised and fixed by the Act with reference to the comparative importance of their respective trusts. Three are fixed at 150*l.* a-year, two at 115*l.*, and four at 75*l.* Small as these salaries may seem, the collectors are now far more contented, as they know what they may rely upon for the support of their families.

13 Vict., cap. 21.

55. The last Act of the Session which requires notice is that which looks to the public health, and provides for the appointment of a Board of Health.

56. A Board of Health was constituted by me under the provisions of the Act, consisting of five gentlemen, two of whom were physicians, and the other three unprofessional members; but while the Board has manifested the utmost zeal in carrying out the object of sanitary improvement, it has been found that their powers have been insufficient, and that the Act generally has not worked well. During the session of 1851, just concluded, a new Bill was brought in; but the two branches of legislature could not agree upon the various points involved in the discussion, and the result is, that the Act of 1850, with all its imperfections, must remain on the statute book till the session of 1852.

Population.

57. The last census was taken in 1845, but seems to have been imperfectly effected. The legislature of the Bahamas, however, has made provision for a more accurate census, which has accordingly been taken on the morning of Monday, the 31st of March, simultaneously with that of Great Britain. The returns from the out islands have not all come in yet; but enough has transpired to admit of a very fair approximate estimate of the result, which will exhibit a total of about 25,392 souls. The census of 1845 made it only 22,841.

Education.

Report, 15th May, 1850, paragraphs 178 to 193, inclusive.

58. My report of last year entered so largely into the details of the educational system pursued in the Bahamas, under the control of the Governor and four members of the Executive Council, forming a Board of Education, that I need not here repeat those details. It will be sufficient for me to state that the Board had been making great efforts to spread the means of education more widely among the scattered population of the out islands, and had contracted engagements to an extent which exceeded the educational grant by 300*l.* a-year, when their proceedings were suddenly arrested by an unexpected refusal of the House of Assembly to increase the original grant of 1,150*l.*, as fixed by the law of 1847.

	£.
Salary of inspector	200
Travelling expenses of ditto	50
Salary of secretary to the Board	50
For training five teachers	70
For libraries & prizes	40
	£ 410
For salaries of schoolmasters	1,150
	£ 1,560

59. I should observe that the sum of 1,150*l.*, as fixed by law in 1847, is intended to cover the salaries of schoolmasters, &c., but that besides that sum the colony every year defrays other educational charges, which may be stated at 410*l.*, thus exhibiting a total expenditure for public schools of 1,560*l.*

60. The following extract from my speech, delivered on the 1st May 1851, on the occasion of proroguing the session, will show on what grounds the Governor and the Board of Education had assumed the responsibility of establishing additional schools and incurring other liabilities exceeding the limits of the original grant of 1847.

61. "In opening the present session, I dwelt at unusual length upon the "necessity of enlarging the means at my disposal for the education of the people "at large, and I regret to find that your honourable House has arrived at the "conclusion that the original grant for that purpose is as large as, under existing "circumstances, the colony can afford.

"I acknowledge most cheerfully, that as the constitutional guardian of the "public purse, your honourable House is alone the judge upon a question of this "nature. While, therefore, I may be permitted to express my regret at the "final result of your deliberation on this matter, and my belief that you arrived "at it with much reluctance, it is no less my desire than my duty to regard "your decision with the utmost respect, and to refrain from again pressing the "subject upon your attention. All that now remains for the Board of Educa- "tion and myself to do, is to reduce the number of schools so as to bring down "the expenditure within the limits assigned by the law of 1847; but while I "lament the necessity of closing the schools at Inagua, Gregory Town, the "Current Settlement, Cherokee Sound, and Clarence Town, and of disappointing

" the expectations of the inhabitants of Marsh Harbour and the Bimini Islands, " it is right for me on this occasion to state, that I should not have given my " sanction to the establishment of additional schools and to the incurring of " expenses beyond the limits of the original grant, if I had not been led to anti- " cipate your willingness to make provision for them by the terms in which " your honourable House was pleased, at the commencement of the last session, " to convey to me your ' full concurrence in my opinion that the demand for " ' education is the most sacred of any that can be made on the public purse, " ' and that any sacrifice should be made rather than that the laudable dispo- " ' sition of the rising generation for the acquirement of knowledge should be " ' discouraged."

62. I shall transmit herewith the printed Report of the Board of Education for the year 1850, and to its pages I may refer for more ample details than I can conveniently embody in this report, both as to the number of schools and scholars, and as to the progress made by the pupils in the acquirement of knowledge.

Government House, Nassau, Bahamas, 5th May 1851.

JOHN GREGORY.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7

REPORT of the BOARD OF EDUCATION of the BAHAMAS, appointed under the Act of Assembly, 10th Vict.: ch. 1, intituled, "An Act to Establish a System of Popular Education and Training" for the year 1850.

IN presenting their annual report to the Bahama Legislature, the Board of Education beg to call their attention to the general state of the public schools under their jurisdiction, and the measures they have taken for their more efficient working and prosperity during the year 1850.

Twenty-five public schools have been in operation, in which forty-one teachers were engaged at an expense of 1,168*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* This amount was, however, increased by the arrival, in June, of Mr. Walton, whose services as a teacher for the pnblic school at Harbour Island, were engaged at 100*l.* per annum. The annual amount of salaries is now estimated at 1,278*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* exclusive of allowances; a sum, therefore, exceeding the annual grant, 1,150*l.*

Mr. Munro, who was in charge of the public school at Harbour Island was removed to Spanish Wells on the arrival of Mr. Walton; and the Board, in consideration of the hardship entailed upon him by a transfer to a school where the teachers' salaries were considerably less than at Harbour Island, granted him an annual *personal* allowance of 24*l.*, in order that he might not be prejudiced in a pecuniary point of view by such removal. Mr. and Mrs. Wildgoos have also been placed in the same position on their removal from Green Turtle Cay, Abaco, to Long Cay, Crooked Island.

Notwithstanding the seemingly large number of public schools, the Board is sensibly impressed with their inadequacy to the wants of the people, who, in localities where no public schools are established, implore their aid; and the Board is exceedingly gratified to state that they continue to receive from many of the out islands of the Colony, where there are public schools, the grateful acknowledgments of the inhabitants, for the advantages their children are permitted to enjoy in the advancement to knowledge.

An application for the foundation of a public school has been received from Alice Town, at the Biminis, where 41 children are prepared to receive instruction, but are entirely destitute of it. In a newly settled portion of the colony, where so large a part of the inhabitants is composed of children, education is deemed to be essentially necessary for the promotion of religion and morals, and to guard against any discreditable retrogression. From the inhabitants of Long Island an application has also been received for the establishment of a school at the north end of that island. At Acklin's Island a school is also much required, as will be seen from the following extract from a Report made by Mr. Kortwright, acting stipendiary justice, to His Excellency the Governor, dated 28th July, 1850.

" The number of children and in the immediate neighbourhood who are old enough to receive education amounts to 30. The number in Snow Corner, and other settlements to about the same number, and 12 or more at Pleasant Bay, making a total of 72 children growing up totally ignorant and uneducated. Numbers of the parents from all the settlements prayed that I would represent to the Governor the state in which the children were. I pointed out to them that there was a good school and schoolmaster at Long Cay, and that from the number of small settlements and the way in which the population was scattered at Acklins Island, I could not hold out any hopes to them of schools being established on the island. They said they were unable to settle at Long Cay, and that they were most naturally unwilling to trust their children to strangers. That few of them could afford to pay for a separate maintenance for the children, and many doubted whether persons could be found at Long Cay willing to take charge of them.

" They however promised that should the Governor grant them the boon of a school at Spring Point, which is the most central settlement, they would willingly send their children from all

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parts *at least* four days in the week. I think if a school could be established at Spring Point, a person qualified to teach and willing to undertake the work might be found on the island. I could recommend, as far as character and conduct are concerned, a Mr. Robert Hanna."

At Inagua, Rum Cay, Gregory Town, and Watling's Island, public schools have been established, in pursuance of a determination come to by the Board last year, and teachers have been appointed. A school was also established at Marsh Harbour, Abaco, but after the appointment of a teacher thereto, he refused to enter upon the duties of his office. Those at Gregory Town and Watling's Island have been in operation the greater part of the year; but at Inagua great difficulties had to be encountered, as the island had not been long settled and the Board had no school house there, nor could any suitable place be immediately rented for the purpose of carrying on the duties of a school. Towards the close of the year, however, with the assistance of the resident magistrate, a temporary school room was procured. At the opening there were 18 pupils whose numbers have since increased to 58. This, alone, is sufficient to indicate the absolute necessity of erecting a suitable school house in that rising settlement.

At Clarence Town, Long Island, the number of children in attendance was so small as to induce the Board to close the public school, which was accordingly done on the 28th February, and it continues closed. At Green Turkey Cay also, so great a diminution in the number of the pupils has taken place that the Board found it necssary to remove the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Wildgoos, to Long Cay, Crooked Island, to take charge of the larger public school at that settlement. The master of the public school at Cherokee Sound, Abaco, resigned his office in August. The Board has not been enabled to meet with any one fit to succeed him. The master of the Gregory Town school has also thought fit to resign his appointment there, having met with a more desirable one in New Providence, unconnected with the Board.

The Legislature was made aware by the Board's last report, of their having entered into a correspondence with the rector of the Normal seminary in the city of Glasgow, for obtaining two masters therefrom. Great difficulty was met with in doing so: but, as already stated, Mr. Walton was sent out, and arrived at Nassau in June. He proceeded in a few days to the station allotted him. In consequence of a representation made by him that the necessary expences to which he had been subjected far exceeded the amount allowed for passage money and outfit, the Board granted him 30*l.* in addition.

Mr. Walton was desirous of introducing Stow's system, to which he had been accustomed, but the Board declined a compliance with his request, as they never contemplated altering the system hitherto pursued in the schools under their jurisdiction. The rules of the British and Foreign School Society are those upon which the Board's own rules have been mainly founded.

Desirous, therefore, of preventing any further disappointment or misunderstanding, the Board thought it best to countermand the requisition for a second master for Glasgow. The result, however was, that before the Board's wishes reached Glasgow, a teacher had been selected and had gone to some expense in preparing for his departure. Under these circumstances the Board considered it but just to that gentleman to compensate him by a sum of 25*l.*

To this report will be appended such extracts from the Normal Schoolmaster's Annual Report as will show the progress made by each of the schools under his personal supervision.

The examinations of the public schools in New Providence took place shortly before Christmas. Never at any period was there in attendance so large an audience as on this occasion. A manifest interest in the public schools is extending itself on all sides, and the Board are the more fully convinced of this from the fact just stated. His Excellency the Governor was present at all the examinations, except the one at Sandilands (which he was unavoidably prevented from attending), and expressed himself highly gratified with the progress the pupils had made in the various branches of their studies. Very rigid scriptural examinations by the Rev. William McLure, the Rev. Isaac Whitehouse, and the Rev. Henry Capern, were gone through in each of them, and considerable knowledge in this particular was displayed in the answers.

The Board has imported from the British and Foreign School Society's depository in London, an ample supply of school books and stationery. For the use of the Boys' Central School they have also procured a set of mechanical powers, astronomical diagrams and geometrical solids, to illustrate the various sciences taught; together with a set of Hullah's singing lessons.

The Board has erected a commodious school house at Harbour Island, at an expense of 260*l.* Its dimensions are 44 × 29 in the clear,—more than twice the size of the old edifice. At the Current, they have, with the assistance of the inhabitants erected a school-house. They have also bought a school house at Ragged Island for 31*l.* 5*s.*, and are erecting a teacher's residence at Eight Mile Rock, where it is impossible for him to hire one; also a school-house at Rum Cay.

The rents for school houses will be further diminished in 1851, as the two buildings hitherto used for the purposes of the Liberated African department have been given up, at the Governor's request, to the Board's use, by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and for the land on which they stand a nominal yearly rent of one shilling is to be paid to the Board of Ordnance. The public schools which were kept in Grant's Town and the western district have been both transferred there, the result of which will be a saving of 30*l.* per annum.

The Board beg to represent the position in which they are placed by the appeals made to them for extending education, and the necessary expenses they have incurred. It will be perceived by the table marked A, in the Appendix, that the salaries alone exceed the annual grant, and that the expenses of the Board will exceed the amount placed at their disposal by at least 294*l.* 19*s.*, without taking into account the contingent expenses. The Board, therefore, trust that the Legislature will grant an additional sum for the educational purposes of the colony, in order that they may not be compelled to deprive any portion of those widely dispersed islands

of the happy results which must finally accrue from the spread of religious and secular knowledge among the people.

By Order of the Board of Education.

T. William Henry Dillet,
Secretary, B. E.

Nassau, N. P. Dec. 31st, 1850.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Annual Salaries	1,278	6	6
,, Personal Allowances	54	0	0
,, Allowances for Rent	36	0	0
,, School-house Rents	30	12	6
,, Monitors' Stipends	6	0	0
,, For Salary of a Master and Mistress at the Biminis	40	0	0
	1,449	19	0

This Table is intended to show the actual Sums required for the year 1851.

Table showing in what manner the £600 granted by 13 Vic. c. 29, has been expended.

1850		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Amount of Special Grant				600	0	0
July 9.	Purchase of School-house at Ragged Island	31	5	0			
	Building School-house at Current	16	13	4			
	Repairs to School-house at Long Cay	15	10	9			
	Lumber for Teacher's Residence at Eight Mile Rock, &c.	11	7	0½			
	Erection of School-house at Harbour Island	260	0	0			
	Repairs, &c. to School-house at Tarpum Bay	1	11	0			
	Ditto ditto St. Salvador	6	6	9½			
	Lumber and Materials for School-house at Rum Cay	58	18	2			
	Ditto ditto at Watling's Island	7	18	0½			
	Repairs to African Hospital, now used as School-house	33	7	8	442	17	9½
	Balance				157	2	3½

Dr. The Public in Account Current with the Board of Education. *Cr*

1850		£.	s.	d.	1850		£.	s.	d.
March 31	To Paid the Public School Teacher's Salaries for the Quarter ending at date	287	12	2¾	January	By Balance from last Years Account	278	0	1
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	76	13	7		Cash received for School Books	0	13	8
June 31	Paid the Public School Teachers' in New Providence their Salaries to date	79	11	7½		Amount of Grant in the Education Act for 1850	1,150	0	0
	Paid the out Island Teachers' Salaries for the Quarter ending at date	212	10	0		Amount of Special Grant in the Appropriation Act for 1850	600	0	0
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	158	13	6¾	April	Amount of School Fees received	21	19	1½
July 9	Paid Purchase Money of Schools House at Ragged Island	31	5	0		Amount received for School Books	1	10	9¼
Sept. 31	Paid the Public School Teachers' Salaries for Quarter ending at date	309	8	3½	May	Amount received for School Books and Fees	4	5	3½
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	146	11	3¼		Cash received for Corn sent from Grand Bahama in payment of School Fees	4	4	0
Dec. 31	Paid Public School Teachers' Salaries for the Quarter	305	11	7½	June 6.	Amount received for School Books and Fees	3	0	3½
	Paid for Building School-house at Harbour Island	260	0	0	12	Balance from English Stationery Account paid into the Bank	0	9	3
	Paid Contingencies during the Quarter	136	15	4¾	30	Amount of Fees from the several Schools.	14	9	4¼
	Balance	164	14	10¼	Aug. 3	Amount deducted from Salary of Christopher Brown	1	15	10
		2,169	7	5¼		Amount of School Fees received	7	9	10¼
						This Amount charged in Abstract of Salaries for July, and not paid Mr. Gwynn, he having resigned	3	6	8
					Sept. 3	Amount received for Clothing sold	2	2	5
						Amount deducted from Salaries of the Public School Teachers at Inagua	5	16	8
						Amount of School Fees for August	8	7	8
						Ditto ditto for Sept. Oct. Nov. & Dec.	18	17	3¾
						Ditto ditto from O. I. for Quarter	15	11	3¼
						Amount paid into Bank from Crown Dues	12	12	5
					Dec. 30	Amount in hands of Mr. F. Pickton of London	9	17	3
						Amount in hands of the Secretary	4	18	3
							2,169	7	5¼
						By Balance brought down	164	14	10¼

Gentlemen,

Nassau, January 31, 1851.

In accordance with your instructions I now beg to submit my Report on the state of the Public Schools in the Island of New Providence.

BAHAMAS.

Your Model and Normal Schools appear naturally first to come under consideration.

The Boys' Model School still retains the high character it has now for some time so deservedly enjoyed. The number of boys in the school at the beginning of the past year was unusually great. 221 were on the books in April last, and about 170 of these in daily attendance. Subsequently, however, the number on the books decreased to 167, and the number in attendance to 127.

The causes which contributed to this decrease were, first, a great many boys left for Inagua and other out islands; secondly, many who lived in the vicinity of Mr. Grey's or Mr. Woodcock's schools joined those establishments; and, thirdly, during the latter part of the year a large number was compelled to remain at home from sickness. The hooping cough has been the epidemic by which most of the children have been afflicted, and I am sorry to add it is not yet altogether exterminated.

The Boys' Model School in its principles remains unchanged since my last report; but its details, and their application to the numerous branches of school learning, admitting almost of infinite variety, have been matters of constant attention.

The subjects of study during the past year have been as follows:—The school has always been opened by reverentially reading a lesson from the Holy Scriptures; the whole Bible in the authorised version being in the hands of all who can read it. I have much pleasure in stating that this number includes considerably more than half the school. The various branches of secular knowledge imparted embrace spelling and reading, writing and arithmetic—slate and mental—grammar, geography, singing, history, with a course of natural philosophy, natural history, and astronomy. Object and moral lessons have also been given in the gallery.

These subjects have been so arranged as to secure the attention of the taught, and to follow each other in a definite order throughout the day. By this mode each portion of time is complete in itself, and every lesson in our admirable series of reading books read by each boy who goes through the school.

Every day having its fixed lesson any draft monitor or normal student may know by a glance at the time table the appointed lesson and hour for it. I might particularise the number of pupils in the different grades of learing, but I doubt not it will be sufficient for me simply to refer to the late examinations for a proof that every child in the different schools is occupied in that department best suited to his capacity. No branch of study previously pursued has been given up, nor am I aware that anything has relatively suffered. The motto has been "onward," and I believe in every department good progress has been made. In music, grammar, and arithmetic, the boys have made decided advancement.

The Normal department this year has not been so well attended as during the two previous years. The reason of this may be found in the fact that your schools in all cases, till lately, have been supplied with teachers, and with that class of teachers also, who have received some training. Several, however, have availed themselves of any opportunity they may have had in Nassau to attend the Model School, and thereby obtain further information in the art of teaching.

The industrial classes are both full and steadily improving in their acquirements. The shoemaking class appears to have made the greater improvement.

Girls' Model School.—Nearly the same remarks apply to this school as I made with reference to the Boys' Model School. The number in attendance have increased; the attainments of the children are exceedingly satisfactory, and consequently the reputation of the school stands higher than heretofore.

The number on the books at the Christmas vacation was 90. The studies of the girls are varied a little from those of the boys in order to impart a good knowledge of needlework. I am happy to bear personal testimony to the results of this teaching; and I have frequently heard others speak in high terms of the efficiency of the girls in this important branch of female education. Very few of them have opportunities at home to learn the art of cutting, the arrangement of needlework, &c., it is with pleasure therefore I report that these duties are well attended to.

There has been no teacher in training at the Girls' Model School during the year. One pupil teacher, however, has been appointed a regular teacher at the Current Settlement, and one of the elder girls has received an appointment as pupil teacher.

The Western District School, notwithstanding all its difficulties with regard to building and situation, has continued throughout the year in the onward march of improvement. There has been a slight decrease in the number of pupils attending, but the attainments of those who have regularly been at school have increased in the most pleasing manner. The searching examination under which the children went at Christmas reflected the greatest credit on the whole school. I apprehend a reference to your Secretary's report will corroborate this statement.

From the permanent advantages now secured to the Western District Schools, in having obtained those excellent buildings formerly occupied by the Liberated African Department, it may fairly be anticipated that those places of instruction will be among the most useful in the country. All the advantages of a first-rate site, good play ground, and commodious rooms are secured; and now they only require proper fittings to render them all that could be desired.

While on this part of my report I would suggest the propriety of making the distinctive features of these schools more definite. For instance, the one school should be a "Juvenile School," and the other an "Infant School." The age at which children should be admitted to the first not below five years; and the period when they should leave the second about six, except in two or three cases where the infant school mistress might require monitorial assist-

ance. At present both schools partake of the character of "infant" and juvenile." Mrs. Taylor has children who should be with Mrs. Horton, and Mrs. Horton has children that would be benefited by being with Mrs. Taylor; and this I think deteriorates from the efficiency of both.

Grant's Town Infant School kept up its numbers well last year; and though conducted under great inconvenience certainly proved a most useful institution to the labouring people of Grant's Town, &c.

There was a good deal of sickness among the children in this district at the end of the year, and several deaths; but, notwithstanding this, it was surprising to see the number of infants daily flocking to the school, and to witness the interest they exhibited in obtaining the first elements of school knowledge. The memories of the children generally are well stored with the simple general principles of religion and morality, and not a few are made tolerably acquainted with the first five rules of arithmetic, the elements of grammar and geography, besides being able to read and write.

Sandiland's School.—I cannot speak of the working of this school from day to day and from week to week in the same manner as I can of those nearer the Boys' Central School, because my visits are not so frequent to it. But whenever I have visited it I have always been highly pleased with the good behaviour of the children, and gratified with their general acquirements. I never saw cleaner copybooks, or heard better reading, and questions answered more satisfactorily for the ages of the pupils, than I did at the late examination at Sandilands.

Some repairs are required at this school, and I should like to see an assistant employed, to teach arithmetic more particularly.

At all the public schools during the past year the children who were not vaccinated have undergone that operation. Drs. Chipman and Kirkwood have, I believe, taken great pains to extend, without remuneration, to all the children who have come under my observation, that palladium against small-pox.

I would notice that the effects actually produced by the knowledge given in your different schools are not altogether hidden. Many letters of thanks from parents and friends have been received, all breathing the same gratitude for the instruction their children have received and the behaviour they manifest.

The practical tendency also of their education bearing on the active duties of life is manifested in the eagerness with which boys and girls from the public schools are sought after for situations of trust. All this is greatly encouraging and leads to the hope that all the children now under instruction in your various schools will prove in their day a religious, loyal, and industrious generation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. H. Webb,
Inspector of Schools.

To the Honourable the Board of Education,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 58.) No. 8. No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Gregory to Earl Grey.

Bahamas, Government House, Nassau,
September 6, 1851.

My Lord, (Received October 24, 1851.)

Mr. Stipendiary Justice Inglis has recently returned to the seat of Government after visiting that portion of his widely-extended district, which consists of the two Bimini Islands, and the island of Grand Bahama.

2. Mr. Inglis has drawn up a full and comprehensive report thereon, and I have been so much struck by the number and utility of his various representations and recommendations that I think a perusal of it will be satisfactory to your Lordship, not only as containing an interesting outline of the present state and condition of a rising settlement composed of a very troublesome and lawless class of the population, but as a fair sample of the varied and most useful services rendered to me in the administration of the Government by a most active and zealous stipendiary magistrate.

3. I have kept a copy for my own use, and enclose the original report, in the margin of which I have made a few observations with a view to show how far Mr. Inglis's suggestions have been carried into effect. August 25, 1851.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) JOHN GREGORY.
&c. &c. &c.

BAHAMAS.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

Mr. STIPENDIARY JUSTICE INGLIS'S REPORT on the BIMINI ISLANDS and GRAND BAHAMA.

SIR, Nassau, August 25, 1851.

Departure from G. T. Cay on a tour of inspection, and arrival at Bimini.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that in accordance with the intention expressed to you in my Despatch of 1st July last, I sailed on that day from Green Turtle Cay, on a tour of inspection of my district, and arrived at Alice Town,* North Bimini, on the 3rd of the same month. I found there Mr. William Russell, lately appointed local magistrate, and Mr. G. M. Hannah, stipendiary constable, of whose absence from his post I had occasion to complain when I paid a short visit to the Biminies, in the month of December last.

* So named in 1850, after H. R. H. the Princess Alice.—J. G.

Administering the oath to Mr. W. Russell.

By virtue of the *dedimus* from his Excellency, empowering me to administer the necessary oaths to Mr. Russell, in order to enable him to act as a justice of the peace, he was accordingly sworn in the 4th July, the day following my arrival, and the above document, duly executed, is herewith returned.

Drunken excesses among the crews of the wreckers.

No cases of importance were to be found in the journal of the stipendiary constable, but I am informed, that on last Christmas day the settlement exhibited a disgraceful scene, caused by an assemblage of the crews of the wrecking vessels, who landed there on that day, with apparently no other knowledge of its character than that of one set apart for every species of drunken excess and saturnalia, disturbed and alarmed the peaceful inhabitants, and closed their orgies with a desperate fight, in which knives were drawn, and bloodshed only prevented by the exertions of the stipendiary constable, and some of the local constables, and other inhabitants who interfered to preserve the peace.

In order to carry out the ends of justice, notice must be taken of those affrays at the time they occur, as, generally speaking, the perpetrators are not inhabitants of the settlement, but belong to the wrecking vessels, which are to be found here collected from all parts of the Bahamas.

Lock-up House at Bimini.

A substantial wooden house, 15 feet by 10, which would have been more effective had it been double the size, has been lately erected at Alice Town as a "lock-up." This place, in order to be rendered weatherproof, still requires ceiling throughout, and painting. Mr. Russell has received orders to have it enclosed, which is also quite necessary. He assures me that its establishment has already exercised a salutary influence on the morals and general behaviour of the community, and I trust may have its effect in putting a stop to such occurrences as I have described above.

Orders have been given for the execution of this work.—J. G.

South Bimini plantations.

On the 5th July, I crossed over to the Island of South Bimini, where the inhabitants have their provision-grounds, and visited a plantation belonging to Mr. Russell, who has a clearing of seven acres, three of which contain 700 fruit trees, consisting of the China orange, and Lisbon lemon, apparently thriving well. Guinea and Indian corn, water-melons, cassavas, plantains, sweet potatoes, and various other vegetables, were growing in abundance, and are, at present, from the land being new, capable of being produced in great profusion. Considering the time (about 21 months) that Mr. Russell has been settled at the Biminis, and the little assistance he has had, his plantation does him great credit. The cultivation of the pine apple has hitherto proved a failure. This is said to be owing to their having been planted too near the influence of the sea. Those which have been planted at a greater distance, promise well.

Harbours at the Biminis.

The harbour at North Bimini being only calculated for vessels of the size of the wrecking craft which frequent it, for which it is admirably suited, and bearing in mind the opinion of his Excellency regarding the commanding position of these islands, and their probable future importance, I proceeded while at South Bimini to examine Neck's Harbour, situated on the south side of that island. This is an extensive anchorage, of which one part alone, called Barnet's Harbour, is suitable for large vessels. The entrance to this harbour, which forms part of what is called Neck's Harbour, is at Picket Rock Channel, about four miles to the southward of Alice Town. This is a wide channel between two cays, containing never less than four fathoms, and which leads into a basin of the same depth, and of sufficient extent to anchor a fleet. Although Barnet's Harbour has almost the appearance of an opening roadstead, it is generally allowed, by persons competent of judging, that once in this anchorage, a ship may ride out in safety any ordinary gale. The holding ground is good, and it is protected from the roll of the sea by almost continuous cays and rocks, extending S.S.W. from Alice Town, for a distance of nearly 12 miles, as well as by extensive shoals to the north-east.

Salt Pond at South Bimini.

While at Neck's Harbour, I landed to inspect a small salt pond, situated within 100 yards of the beach, which, could it be brought into successful cultivation, would give a stimulus to this settlement, which is certainly much wanting. This pond is supposed to contain between one and two hundred acres, and is considered by Mr. Russell, himself an experienced salt-maker, as well adapted for its production. Its principal advantages would be,—1st, propinquity to the United States, enabling vessels bound through the Gulf of Florida to call for salt without deviating from their route, thus ensuring a market for a much larger quantity of salt than these islands, under the most favourable circumstances, would be capable of producing. 2nd. The safety in which vessels of considerable burthen could ride in Neck's Harbour, within a short distsnce of the pond itself. 3rd. The facilities for shipping, no railroad or tramway being requisite to bring the salt to the beach, but merely a short canal. To these advantages I may add, the long-continued droughts to which they are subject here, which, though to a certain extent unfavourable to cultivation, are so highly desirable in salt-producing islands.

I have since given my sanction to the occupation of a part of the pond by way of trial. If it succeeds we shall lease it, as at Inagava, &c.—J. G.

Church of England service and Sunday-school at Biminis.

On Sunday the 6th July, I attended Church of England Service at the house of Mr. Shearman, a coloured man, who acts as catechist, and where a congregation of upwards of 30 per-

sons assembled. The service was well performed by Mr. Shearman, who afterwards read a sermon very effectively. Previous to the service, there was a Sunday-school meeting, attended by 14 or 15 children, divided into classes, and instructed by two Miss Thomsons, Miss Kemp, and Mr. Shearman, the three former being white, and most of the children coloured. The sunday school averages about 16. The establishment of a small church would be highly desirable.

There are at present at the Biminis 47 children, 25 boys and 22 girls, besides several young women, who have never had the opportunity of receiving any education, ready to be entered on the books the moment a public school is established. I regret having been unable to hold out to the inhabitant at present any hope of so desirable an institution being established, notwithstanding the well-known favourable views of his Excellency on the vitally important subject of education, as well as the strongly-expressed wishes of the inhabitants themselves to that effect.

Want of a public school at the Biminis.

My great anxiety has long been to establish a school here; but the recent adverse vote of the House of Assembly has lamentably frustrated my views.—J. G.

Smuggling, which is carried on to a great extent at the Biminis, and to which the glaring case of the "Cato" has been the means of more particularly attracting the attention of Government, can never be fully abolished until the appointment of a preventive officer. The large amount of property said to have been smuggled from that vessel might have been recovered at the time it occurred. It is now dispersed through the islands, the principal part having doubtless found its way to Nassau. Mr. Russell, however, assures me, that in his capacity as wrecking master, so flagrant a case cannot again occur at the Biminis.

Smuggling at the Biminis.

I intend to urge on the House of Assembly, in February next, the absolute necessity of making provision for a local paid magistrate, who should have a revenual appointment also.—J. G.

With regard to fires reported to have been lighted by the inhabitants of Alice Town, on the shores of these islands, with a view to mislead vessels, I believe that such has never been done for so nefarious a purpose by an inhabitant of the Biminis. Fires kept up through the night for domestic purposes were formerly lighted in the open air, though cooling sheds are now becoming more general. From the high ridge on which the town is built, these would be seen at sea at a considerable distance. Large fires are also lighted along the beach during the turtling season, where numerous persons are engaged in a legitimate occupation; and in summer fires are absolutely requisite at night for the purpose of getting rid of musquitoes, whose numbers render such indispensable. The only light-house in the neighbourhood of the Biminis, being that on Gun Cay, which has a revolving light, nothing but gross inattention on the part of masters of vessels could permit them to mistake for it a fire lighted on the shore, which should rather act as a safeguard by warning them of their vicinity to the land.

Report of fires lighted at the Biminis, with a view to mislead vessels.

I rejoice at this, for the insinuations of American masters of vessels were most prejudicial to the character of the Biminis.—J. G.

On Monday the 7th July, having previously called a meeting of the inhabitants for that day, for the purpose of discussing a few points material to the general welfare of the settlement, I mentioned to them,—1st. The appointment of Mr. Russell as magistrate and coroner for the Biminis, of his having been now duly qualified to act as a justice of the peace, and the necessity of his being supported in his endeavours to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful riots previously alluded to. 2nd. The necessity of opening the Bay road, from its commencement to the Burying-ground, and the completion of Hill-street and the Cross roads. 3rd. The impropriety of burying in private premises, a practice which has prevailed. 4. That the settlement being overrun with numerous worthless curs, complaints of which nuisance had been already made to me, the dog-tax would be enforced for the future. 5. That smuggling having now arrived at such a pitch as to attract the attention of Government, a strict look-out would be kept and means taken to punish offenders against the revenne laws. I concluded, after explaining the great advantages of such an undertaking, by the increased value of property, &c., &c., with a proposition, that they should give their gratuitous labour for the purpose of making an experimental salt-pan of one half acre in extent, on the pond at south Bimini. Having drawn up the memorandum of an agreement to that effect, it was signed by 45 persons, there being only one dissentient voice to the undertaking. This unanimity was satisfactory, and promises well for the success of the enterprise.

Meeting of inhabitants at Alice town.

Being anxious to see this carried into effect, I had determined to remain until it was completed; but as the mosquitoes would not permit of anything being done at that moment, I sailed on the 9th July for Eight Mile Rock Grand Bahama, with the intention of shortly returning to the Biminis.

With reference to improvements in general, as well as the establishment of good order on the out-islands, I may take this opportunity of remarking that the necessity of such a proposition being carried into effect as that submitted by his Excellency to the House of Assembly, in the Session of 1849, "whether it would not be essential to the prosperity of every out-island that its local government should be intrusted to a resident paid magistrate, who would identify the interests of his family and himself with those of the inhabitants, who would stimulate their industry and take the lead in local enterprise, and who would become the regular channel of communication between the inhabitants and the head of the colonial Government," has been fully borne out in my mind, from personal observation, as a scheme of sound policy, without which the settlements in this district must sink before long into hopeless insignificance.

There is no part of my district where the presence of a resident paid magistrate is more requisite than at the Biminis. This necessity ought not to be judged of by the actual number of the inhabitants. There is on an average during the entire year present in the harbour of North Bimini 25 wrecking vessels, which, allowing only 15 men for each vessel (a small proportion) gives a floating population of 375 adults of the most loose and immoral class in the Bahamas, and which, added to the resident inhabitants, makes a total of upwards of 500 persons constantly in and about the settlement.

Necessity of a resident paid magistrate at the Biminis.

At the Biminis, therefore, there are, inclusive of the wreckers, upwards of 400 adult males, while at Green Turtle Cay, where the population is 883, there are only 225.

Taking these facts into consideration, I consider it necessary to recommend to his Excellency

BAHAMAS.

Proposed appointment of a second stipendiary constable at the Biminis.

the appointment of a second stipendiary constable, in addition to Mr. Hannah, and that means be provided to enable the magistrates to increase permanently the number of local constables, six being the greatest number allowed by law, whereas at least twelve are requisite; nor would I, if resident magistrate at the Biminis, guarantee the peace of the settlement with a fewer number, and without the additional stipendiary constable.

The law allows only six to be *permanently* sworn in; but on any emergency the magistrate can swear in any number he chooses.—J. G.

On the 10th July I arrived at Eight Mile Rock Grand Bahama, and experienced the usual difficulty of landing on the south side of this island during southerly or south-east gales, nothing but the great activity of the boatmen preventing us from being swamped, which might have proved a matter of serious inconvenience.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I have now appointed a second stipendiary constable.—J. G.

Arrival at Eight Mile Rock.

My first duty here was, in company with Mr. W. J. Brown, stipendiary constable, to look out for a proper site for the lock-up house, for the erection of which the sum of 40*l.* was voted at the last session of the House of Assembly. I have accordingly selected the spot, on a piece of Crown reserved land in the township of Hawksbill Creek, contiguous to Eight Mile Rock, bounded east by Alexander Bevan's, west by Benjamin Duncome's, and fronting the sea; of this I propose occupying a space of 50 feet square. Mr. Brown being the only person at this settlement competent to undertake the building, I have accordingly entered into an agreement with him to execute the same, agreeably to a plan and specification furnished me by the civil engineer, under the forfeiture of a certain sum if not completed before the 15th October next.

Sight for Lock-up House at Grand Bahama.

Church at Eight Mile Rock.

The episcopal chapel which has been in the course of erection at Eight Mile Rock for some time past, is now in a sufficiently forward state to hold service in. Its dimensions are: length 40 feet by 30, height of walls 10 feet, and of roof 18 feet. It is well and substantially built of stone, the roof being at present thatched for want of sufficient funds to shingle it. The labour expended on this building has been nearly, if not altogether gratuitous, a very large share of which has been contributed by Mr. Brown, the stipendiary constable, who is also a carpenter. The average attendance at church is 35, with a Sunday school of about 20. During the absence of the Rev. Mr. Higgs at other parts of his district, Mr. Brown, who has the appointment of catechist, holds service twice on Sundays and once on Wednesdays. Having attended several times, I can testify as to the proper manner in which this is performed by Mr. Brown, who also on these occasions reads a sermon.

School at Eight Mile Rock.

During my stay in Grand Bahama, I was enabled to pay several visits to the school established by the Board of Education at Eight Mile Rock, under the superintendance of Mr. Bannister. I had every reason to be satisfied with the progress of the children under his tuition, and heard them go through their whole routine of instruction. On the last occasion I took the opportunity of the presence of several of the heads of families to address them regarding the enlargement of the school-house, the necessity for which I had the honour to bring under his Excellency's notice, in my report of 20th December 1850. There are at present 80 scholars on the books, the general average attendance being 73, although during my visit, owing to the absence of many of the children from hooping-cough, the average was not more than 64. There being applications now for the admission of from 30 to 40 additional children, I recommended to the inhabitants that they should give their gratuitous labour towards the enlargement of the school-house, and drew out a short memorandum for the signatures of those who were willing to assist for this highly desirable purpose, under the assurance that the Board of Education would furnish the materials, and from the signatures received, I have no doubt but that in the latter event this would be speedily accomplished. Mr. Bannister will, therefore, make a requisition to the Board for the necessary quantity of lumber, &c., which may be requisite.

In the Board of Education I shall take care to have this sent.—J. G.

Complaints at Eight Mile Rock.

The complaints brought by persons in this vicinity, comprising a line of coast of from 30 to 40 miles, were principally regarding the wrongful occupation of land, some of which require me to communicate with the Surveyor-General before deciding on them.

Agricultural condition of Grand Bahama.

There appears but little element of prosperity within the island of Grand Bahama; the land, impoverished from long use, but more particularly from the frequent fires which have occurred, destroying all the valuable timber and scorching and burning of a great portion of the soil, is barely sufficient to support the scanty inhabitants who remain. There is, notwithstanding, to be found throughout the island ample pasturage for cattle, and were they permitted to roam at large, might be produced in sufficient numbers to supersede the necessity of the foreign supplies into Nassau. Cattle, I have been informed, have been landed at the west end of Grand Bahama at 13 dollars a-head, which three months after have sold at Nassan for 45 dollars. I believe that if liberty of pasturage over the Crown waste lands were granted to the inhabitants for their cattle, it might be the means of encouraging the raising of stock as well as of improving the lands, which at present are valueless.

We are now engaged upon this subject in the Executive Council.—J. G.

Return to the Biminis. Complaint of Captain Shaw, of American barque "Kepler."

Owing to the state of the weather and other causes, it was not until the 27th July that I was enabled to leave Eight-mile Rock and sail for the Biminis, which I did not reach till the evening of the 29th. Immediately on my arrival, Mr. Russell exhibited to me a statement made before him by Captain Shaw, of the American bark "Kepler," bound for New Orleans, which, in company with the brig "Lodebar," of Boston, Captain Skinner, bound for Havana, had anchored off North Bimini about ten days previous to my return, awaiting a fair wind to take them through the Gulf. A copy of Captain Shaw's statement forms an Enclosure in this Report. His Excellency will observe, that this is a charge brought by Captain Shaw against certain persons unknown, but supposed to belong to the schooner "Nonesuch," of Abaco, for an attempt to intoxicate the crew of the "Kepler" and to scuttle the vessel. I regretted that Mr. Russell had not taken the depositions on oath of the mate and crew of the "Kepler," who were alone, in a case to prove the felonious outrage complained of, the captain not having been on board when it was said to have been attempted. Owing to the departure of the two vessels before my return, I fear the evidence I have obtained will not be sufficient to enable the

Enclosure A.

BAHAMAS.

Attorney-General to prosecute, although were a trial to take place it is possible that many things now concealed might be brought to light. Whatever be the result, it is a circumstance deeply to be deplored that the captains and crews of both those American vessels should have left the Biminis with a full conviction that such an attempt was made, which will be the means of injuring to a great extent the progressive welfare of the settlement.

I have been in full communication with the Attorney-General on this subject. We have sent to America for evidence, and hope yet to reach the guilty parties.—J. G.

On the 1st August (Negro emancipation day), I paid another visit to the Salt Pond on South Bimini, where Mr. Russell has already selected the spot for two experimental salt-pans of one quarter of an acre in extent each. These may seem insignificant when compared with the large salt-pans of Inagua; but at Cay West, where salt is made all the year round, and where the pans are floored with pine plank and defended from the weather by moveable roofs, they are only 50 feet by 18. Mr. Russell considers the bottom of the pond, on which there is not more than six inches of mud, to be perfectly suitable for salt-making. There is also plenty of stone to be found in the pond for building purposes, of which Mr. Russell intends to build a sea-wall as a defence from hurricanes. The inhabitants having been employed lately in planting out their Guinea corn, together with the boisterous state of the weather, has prevented anything from being commenced as yet; but there is every reason to believe that the pans will be complete in time for the salt-making season. The pumps and other necessary mechanical apparatus will be prepared by two carpenters, which will constitute their portion, and a very important one, of the work to be undertaken.

Salt Pond.

Emancipation day passed off quietly at the Biminis, notwithstanding the presence in port of upwards of 20 wrecking vessels. The vessels were dressed with flags, dances took place in the evening at different houses, and universal harmony prevailed, owing to the fact of there being little or no ardent spirits to be procured at that moment on the settlement. Could the importation of such be prevented, neither magistrates, constables, nor gaol would be requisite for the preservation of the peace.

Emancipation day at the Biminis.

I wish it were possible to prevent it, but I have no hope of it.—J. G.

Although there has been some difficulty in getting the inhabitants of Alice Town to turn out on the roads, the Bay Road, 10 feet wide and about three-quarters of a mile in length, is progressing rapidly. A considerable extent of stiff bush had to be cut through; and for the performance of this work on the lots of non-residents, I have informed those employed that they will be entitled to remuneration. In pursuance of this, I have tendered accounts to Messrs. D'Yuza, F. Smith, A. Smith, and A. Bain, to the amount of 20 dollars in all.

State of roads at Alice Town.

Applications have been made to me by eight of the inhabitants of Alice Town, viz., William Russell, Chief Justice of the Peace, and Messrs. Benjamin B. Shearman, George M. Hannah, John Watkins, William Bethel, John Holbert, Harrison Brister, and Vulcan Seymour, for leave to fence off the land to the north-east of the township, and to be permitted to graze cattle through the uninhabited portion of North Bimini.

Proposed cattle grazing at North Bimini.

This has since been granted.—J. G.

It is by no means intended or desired that these parties should have any exclusive privilege for this purpose; and I sincerely trust that should it be in his Excellency's power, he may see the propriety of granting this licence, and thus show to the inhabitants of this young settlement that if they display an anxiety for individual and general prosperity the Government will continue, as it has hitherto, to do all in its power to assist them. The facility of transit between the Biminis and the Nassau renders an experiment of this sort highly desirable, and I have little doubt that, should the privilege be granted, cattle will, in the course of a few years, be produced on North Bimini in considerable numbers.

This cannot be safely permitted.—J. G.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th August, I sailed from the Biminis with the intention of proceeding to the Berry Islands: but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, found it necessary to postpone my visit to that settlement to another opportunity. I arrived here on Saturday evening the 16th instant, and intend returning to Abaco by an early opportunity to complete the tour of my district.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. C. R. Nesbitt,
&c. &c.
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) W. R. Inglis, S. J. District of Abaco.

(A.)

Biminis, July 18, 1851.

Captain A. W. Shaw, master of the bark "Kepler," states that, on Thursday night (the 17th), a boat painted white, with five men in her, supposed or taken to be the schooner "Nonesuch's" boat, came on board of his ship after dark, two of the men remaining on deck, while three were in the boat. They brought on board a jug of rum, and requested the mate and crew to drink, which they refused. These two men remained on deck until those in the boat were discovered at the stern immediately under the counter, apparently working as it were, with their hands at the water's edge, with something in their hands supposed to be an auger: it being dark, could not exactly discover or ascertain whether it was an auger or some other instrument: but from the circumstance of the boat being detected under the stern, instead of being alongside, at that hour of the night (10 o'clock), shows that they were on some ill intent, The very circumstance of their carrying a jug of rum on board of the ship shows but too plainly that their intention was, if the crew of the ship could have been prevailed upon to drink, to have got them drunk, and then they would have had a fair opportunity of effecting their villainous purpose. Same evening, Captain Shaw, after leaving the Court, returning to his boat, he and his crew were followed by the crew of the schooner "Nonesuch," headed by John Frederick Sawyer, with bludgeons, threatening to beat them, and calling them damned Yankee sons of b——; and had Captain Shaw not hastened into his boat, he and his men would have been maltreated.

BAHAMAS.

Captain Shaw b gs at the same time to say, that no blame whatever should be attached to the inhabitants of Bimini, as they knew nothing of the transaction until the following day, when Captain Shaw went on shore and apprised them of it.

(Signed) A. W. Shaw, Master of Bark "Kepler."

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

No. 9.

(No. 36.) No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., to Earl Grey.

Windward Islands, Barbados, May 12, 1851.

(Received June 9, 1851.)

My Lord,

1. To enable me to bring the details of the Blue Book for 1850 under your Lordship's notice in a comprehensive form, I have subjoined an abstract of the several returns contained in it. These returns exhibit a progressive improvement in the condition of the colony.

Enclosure 1.

2. The revenue, of which five-sixths is derived from Customs and Port dues, and one-sixth from assessed and other taxes, yielded a considerable surplus on the receipts of the preceding year; and as there is every prospect that the revenue of the present year will be equally productive, I have recommended to the Assembly a reduction of the duties which press upon the colonial trade.

3. The local and colonial expenditure calls for no particular observation.

4. The expenditure borne by Great Britain is larger in Barbados than in the other colonies of the West Indies, from the number of troops which are necessarily stationed at the head quarters of the military command.

5. From the Returns of Imports, Exports, and Tonnage it will be seen that there has been a large increase in the commerce of the island in 1850, amounting to one-fifth nearly on the value of the imports of 1849, of which nearly two-thirds were received from Great Britain; and one-twentieth on the value of the exports, including 35,000 hogsheads of sugar exported.

These returns have been made up with sufficient accuracy to enable me to state the result with confidence.

6. The returns of schools are incomplete.

7. Of crimes and offences there was a decrease of 37 in the number of commitments in 1850, and assuming the population at 145,000 the centesimal proportion of offences would be 1·1.

8. Having in my Report on the Blue Book for 1849 noticed a work, which had been projected in the construction, by means of convict labour, of a harbour of refuge at Barbados, and a preliminary survey having been made by the commanding Royal Engineer, from which it is considered that such a work might be executed with facility, and that it would be of great importance to commerce, and a means of defence to the colonies.

Plans, page 53.

I annex to this Report a copy of the plans which has been appended to Colonel Ward's Report.

9. The details are contained in the volume of printed correspondence forwarded with my Despatch, No. 34, dated 29th April last, relative to convict discipline, a copy* of which is herewith enclosed.

The neighbouring colonies have been invited to co-operate in the undertaking by sending convicts, who are under sentence of hard labour, to be employed on it, and I hope it will also receive the support of Her Majesty's Government, which is necessary for the successful accomplishment of a work of this magnitude.

10. The labour of the convicts of this island have already been applied to the removal of a mud bank, from which the health of the city and garrison have been affected; and Colonel Ward has stated in a report which I enclose, that in two years a sufficient passage might be opened for the construction of a coaling wharf for the royal mail steamers within the Mole.

See Enclosure 2. Page 53.

11. Recommending the subject to your Lordship's favourable consideration and support,

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

* This Enclosure is not printed, as it consists principally of selections from correspondence relative to Convict Discipline, already laid before Parliament.

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

BARBADOS.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£ sterling.	£ sterling.	£ sterling.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
25,935	5,807	13,908	8,414	54,064	47,439	6,625	..

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
6,792	5,842	5,989	1,265	15,146	2,095	9,931	47,060	44,532	2,528	..	11,524

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL and PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	Under the head of "Poor" are included Allowances, Poor Relief, Annuities, Burials.
3,491	5,005	853	9,349	

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	The first column includes Governor's and Private Secretary's Salary, the Bishop's and Archdeacon's, with payments to Ministers and Stipendiary Magistrates. The second column includes all Military Expenses.
11,197	93,474	104,671	

POPULATION (1844).

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
56,004	66,194	122,198	Per Census of 1844; supposed to have increased at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

LAND.

Area, in square miles.	Acreage under cultivation.	REMARKS.
166	100,000	It has been found impracticable, without legislative assistance, to obtain any accurate information on this subject.

COINS and CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
Estimated at £30,000 sterling.	At the end of 1849, estimated at £20,000 sterling.	British Silver constitutes the entire currency of the Island. No Gold is in circulation, in consequence of the over-valuation of the Doubloon in the neighbouring Foreign Colonies and in South America. The only Paper Currency is Colonial Bank Notes.

BARBADOS.

CHURCHES.

Church of England, and others.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Sittings.	Average of Persons Attending.	Remarks.
England. .	45	22,673	21,860; aggregate, 45,010	Corrected from amended Returns since the Blue-Book was made up. No Returns received of Moravians and Wesleyans.
Moravian .	..	..	..	
Wesleyan .	..	..	..	

SCHOOLS.

	No. of Scholars.	Increase or Decrease.	Remarks.
Church of England .	7,472*	..	Returns incomplete.
Moravian .	310	..	
Wesleyans .	1,042	..	

* Includes Public and Private Schools.

VALUE, in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
464,651	119,087	152,620	736,358	672,882	153,324	5,418	831,624
Total in 1849 . . .			£591,478	Total in 1849 . . .			£791,740

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
31,677	29,170	35,534	96,381	31,019	29,357	32,927	93,303
Total in 1849			85,731	Total in 1849			85,738

RETURN of CRIMES, and other OFFENCES.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion, per Census of 1844. Population, 122,198.	Debtors.
1850	77	530	1,070	1,677	..	37	1·3	475
1849	82	771	861	1,714	..	..	1·4	339

N.B.—The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

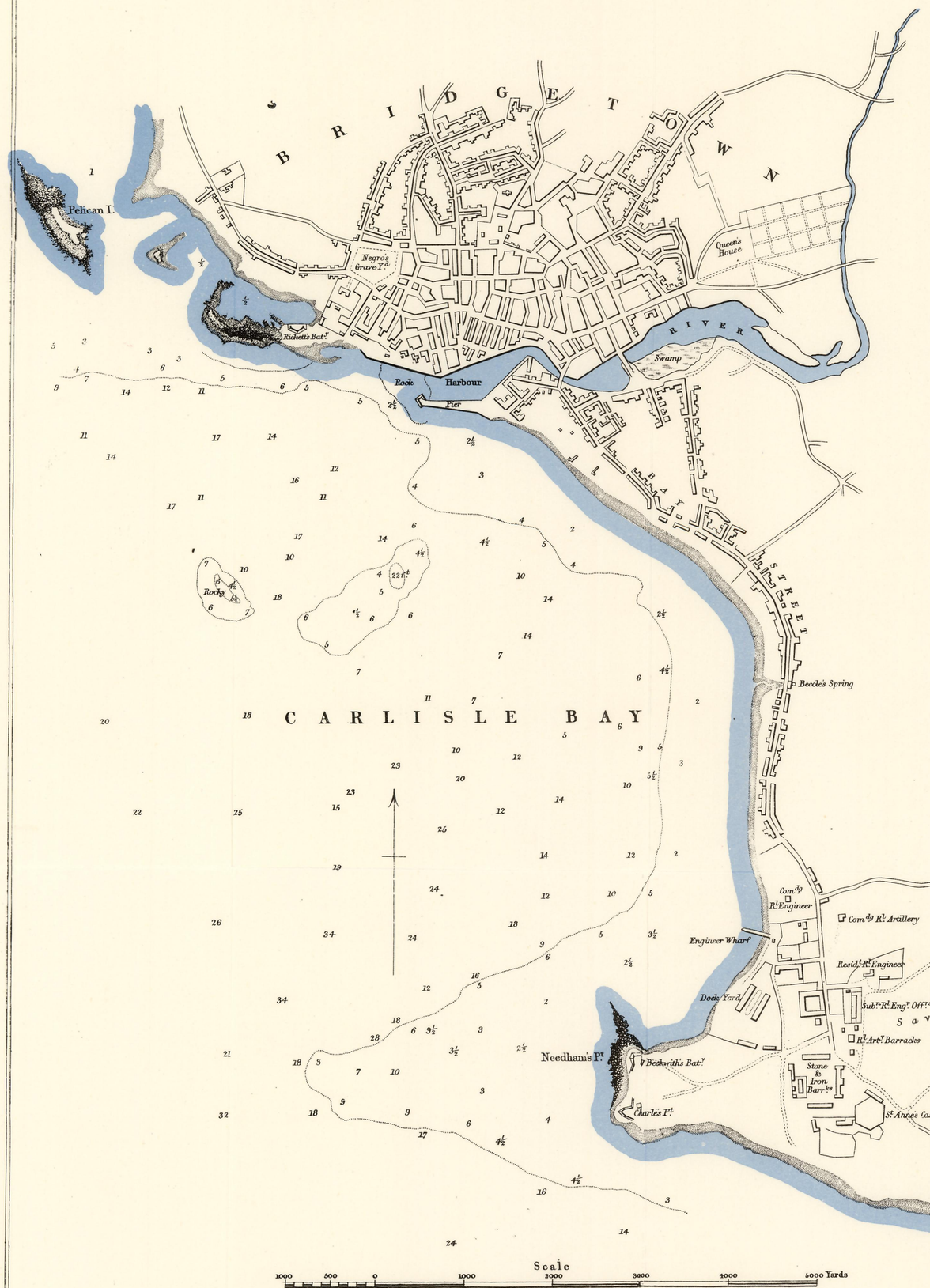
Plan of Carlisle Bay, Barbados.

Shewing the City of Bridgetown, the Harbour, Bay, Road, & Garrison of Saint Ann's.

(Signed)

W. C. Ward Lt. Col. Comg. Royal Engr. W.I.

7th May 1851.



Plan

Shewing the Proposed

Harbour of Refuge at Bridgetown, Barbados.

Shewing the probable extent of excavation that would be required in order to render the Carenage accessible at all states of tide, by vessels of large draught.

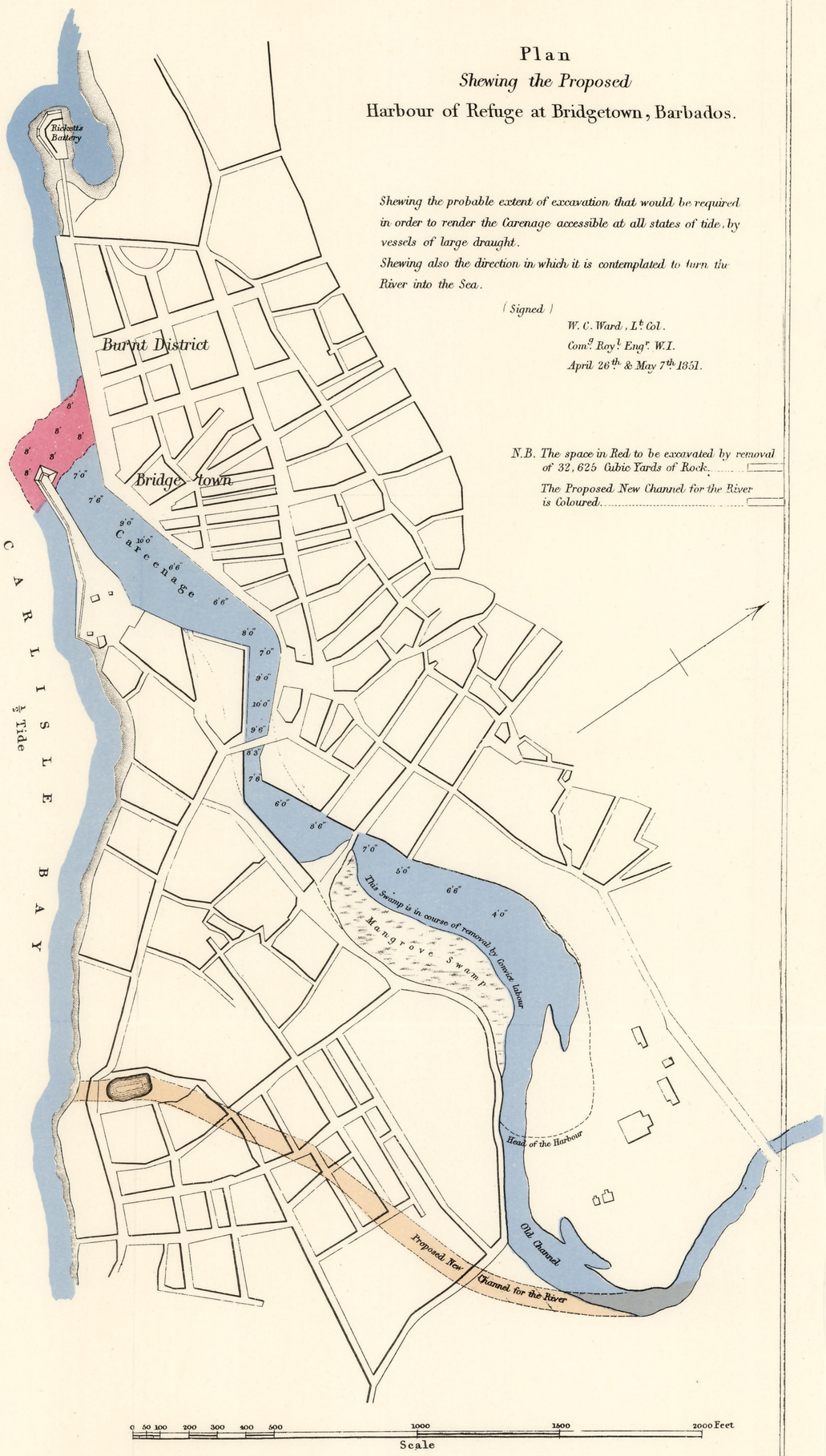
Shewing also the direction in which it is contemplated to turn the River into the Sea.

(Signed)

W. C. Ward, Lt. Col.
Comg. Royl. Engr. W.I.
April 26th & May 7th 1851.

N.B. The space in Red to be excavated by removal of 32,625 Cubic Yards of Rock.

The Proposed New Channel for the River is Coloured.



J. Arrowsmith, Litho.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

BARBADOS.

Encl. 2 in No. 9.

Royal Engineer's Office. Barbados,
April 26, 1851.

SIR,

WITH reference to the Governor's letter to me of the 7th instant, I beg to acquaint you for his information that on examining the mouth of the Carenage at Bridgetown, Barbados, with a view to report on the practicability of forming within the Mole a coaling wharf, accessible at all states of tide, by steam ships of large draught, it appears that the work is certainly practicable, but that formidable obstacles are to be removed.

That though its execution may be termed easy as regards the ready application of science and art, and the records of former similar works, by which the details might be regulated, yet its magnitude is undoubtedly considerable, and much labour, time, and money would be demanded for its accomplishment.

By soundings taken on the 7th inst., the depth of water at half tide was found to average 8 feet over a space shown in red on the accompanying plan. This, at the low water of spring tides, would be reduced to an average of 6½ feet at the utmost.

The space coloured red is hard rocky bottom ; seaward of the red there is increasing depth of water and softer bottom. The great obstacle, therefore, lies within the red portion.

Assuming 22 feet of water as the depth that would be required at low water, and 6½ feet being ascertained to be the average present depth, there remain 15½ feet to be multiplied into the superficial area of rock in the mouth of the Carenage ; the result, 5 × 87 × 75 yards, is 32,625 cubic yards of rock, which must be removed by subaqueous blasting.

Two diving-bells at least would be required, and as the progress of such works is necessarily slow, it is thought that two years would be the shortest time in which this project could be accomplished, unless it were found that operations were favoured by natural circumstances, which it would not, upon setting out, be right to calculate on.

The construction of a coaling wharf would be a comparative simple operation, but as it would of course be contingent on the greater work of opening the harbour's mouth, it is not thought necessary to enter on its details at present.

It is considered that the lighters to be employed in carrying into Carlisle Bay the stuff to be removed from the swamp about to be excavated, can probably pass above the temporary bridge in the present state of things; but if it should be found that there is not sufficient depth of water for them, no difficulty is apprehended to prevent the convicts at once opening a sufficient passage, there being only mud to remove.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers, W. I.

E. R. Forman, Esq.,
Private Secretary.

(A true copy.)
E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

(No. 107.)

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H.

SIR,

Downing-street, May 7, 1851.

I HAVE received your Despatches, No. 9, of the 21st January, and No. 25 of the 20th of March, the latter enclosing the copy of a preliminary Report, with plans annexed, furnished to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, the commanding Royal Engineers in the West Indies, on the project for constructing a harbour of refuge at Bridgetown.

2. In my Despatch, No. 91, of the 30th November, 1850, I stated to you that the sending out a party of Sappers and Miners to Barbados for the purpose of making the proposed surveys connected with this work, would be contingent on the Colonial Legislature providing the attendant expense; and I also intimated the propriety of your a sertaining, before any expenses should be incurred, whether the Colonial Legislature would be able and willing to undertake a work of such apparent magnitude as the one in question. But I do not collect, from your Despatch, that you have yet consulted the Legislature on these points—and it will, therefore, be impossible for me at present to take any practical steps in furtherance of your views on this subject; especially as, I regret to say, I can hold out to you no prospect that Her Majesty will be able to recommend to Parliament to make provision for any portion of the expense of the undertaking.

3. My objection to sending out Sappers and Miners unless the expense is provided for by the coony, is founded on general principles. If Her Majesty's Government were to undertake to execute works of local improvement or surveys preparatory to such works in the Colonies at the cost of this country, a very heavy

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charge would be incurred for which Parliamentcould not, with justice to the people of this country, be asked to provide.

4. I greatly doubt, moreover, the expediency of attempting to execute the work, as proposed by convict labour, if it should be ultimately determined to undertake it. Looking to the actual rate of wages now prevailing in Barbados, and to the heavy cost of maintaining an effective convict establishment, and providing the necessary buildings for the custody of convicts, I do not think it probable that any saving would be effected by employing on these works convicts from other colonies unless these colonies should contribute more largely to the expense of convicts while so employed, than they could reasonably be expected to do.

5. I also conceive that the condition which you have doubtless, with good reason, stated to be one which it would be necessary to attach to the employment of convicts, viz.:—that they should ultimately be removed from Barbados,—would render it of no advantage whatever to these colonies, but rather the reverse, to concur in the proposed arrangement.

6. But while these objections occur to me to the mode by which it is proposed to execute the work, I am far from meaning to express any doubt as to the great advantage which would arise from its accomplishment. There can be no question of the evil which must arise from the existence of a swamp in the heart of the town, as shown by the plan annexed to Colonel Ward's Report; and if in removing this swamp, the space which it occupies could be rendered available as a harbour, it is impossible to over-estimate the benefit which would be afforded to the commerce of the place. By enabling ships to lie in security and to be loaded and unloaded in such a situation, Bridgetown would probably be rendered inferior to very few cities in the world in the facilities for carrying on an extensive trade. Hence it well deserves your consideration whether the work might not be executed by free instead of by convict labour,—the expense being provided for by a loan, the interest upon which might probably be met, at least in part, by the increased value which would be given to the property adjoining the new harbour. On this property, if it belongs to private individuals a rate might fairly be levied in consideration of such increased value; and if it has not been alienated, an income might be derived from it by letting it as wharves and warehouses which could hardly fail in such a situation to command a high rent. The subject is one well deserving your consideration and that of the local Legislature.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GREY.

No. 11.

(No. 3, General.)

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados, August 27, 1851.

(Received September 24, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, No. 36, dated May 12, 1851. Grenada, No. 30, dated June 30, 1851. St. Vincent, No. 26, dated June 20, 1851. Tobago, No. 21, dated May 15, 1851. St. Lucia, No. 37, dated May 13. 1851.

REFERRING to my Despatches stated in the margin, forwarding the Blue Books for 1850, of the several islands under this Government, together with separate abstracts of the returns, I now transmit a general abstract compiled retrospectively from the Blue Books of 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, and 1850.

2. In selecting these periods, I have had in view to exhibit the changes which have occurred at successive intervals of five years for the last 20 years, embracing the time through which the colonies passed from slavery to freedom.

3. Of the decennial period from 1830 to 1840, slavery having been abolished in August 1834, the following year (1835) may be considered to have been the first of a transition stage of apprenticeship, which was legalized till 1840, although generally abandoned by the colonies in 1838, and the second decennial period from 1840 to 1850, was one of entire freedom.

4. In reviewing the condition of the colonies at these successive periods, it will be seen from the returns, that a material change took place in their financial systems, and although the information is defective, it may be sufficient to indicate some of the most important results.

5. While the colonies were restricted generally under the Royal Instructions from imposing duties upon commerce, it was the practice by Act of Parlia-

ment to impose general Customs' Duties leviable in the colonies for the regulation of trade, which duties, after defraying the expenses of collection, were paid over to the Colonial Treasuries for local purposes, in addition to which, special authority was given from time to time to the Colonial Legislatures to impose import and export duties.

6. The imperial duties were fixed and uniform, but the colonial duties were variable, and in some of the minor colonies, from the high rates imposed, they had the effect of discouraging all direct and legitimate commerce.

7. Previous to the termination of slavery and apprenticeship, a large part of the revenue of the colonies was raised internally by assessment and otherwise, but since that period a material change has been gradually effected in the revenual system of the principal islands.

8. Thus in Barbados, in 1835, 25,923*l.*, was raised from taxes, and 15,297*l.* from customs; and in 1840, 33,369*l.* from taxes, and 20,851*l.* from customs; but in 1845 and 1850, the taxes were successively reduced to 16,318*l.* and 8,414*l.*, and the customs raised to 34,782*l.* and 45,650*l.*, of which 25,935*l.* were levied on imports, 5,807*l.* on exports, and 13,908*l.* on tonnage.

9. In Grenada it will be seen that the taxes were reduced from 24,503*l.* in 1835 to 5,427*l.* in 1850, and the customs augmented; an observation applicable also to St. Vincent.

10. The effect of this system has been to throw the burden of the taxes for the most part on the consumption of the labouring classes, and, excepting where export duties are imposed, to exempt the staple products of the colonies in a great degree from taxation, and from the large amount of remittances to absent proprietors deriving their incomes from the colonies, and from the limited investments of capital in local improvements, the population are held stationary in their condition, while increasing in their numbers.

11. The lightness of internal taxation would be favourable to the investment of capital, and several useful works might be projected, which would be remunerative to capitalists, and contributive to the resources of the colonies, but such undertakings have hitherto been neglected, notwithstanding the favourable terms on which loans applicable to local improvements have been guaranteed by Her Majesty's Government and by Parliament.

12. In regard to the revenual system of Tobago, it will be seen that it has constituted an exception to the other islands in the reduction of the customs, and the increase of the taxes which have for the most part been levied on the productive industry of the labouring classes, the objection to which system I had occasion in 1850 particularly to notice.

Tobago, No. 47, of Sept. 17, 1850, and reply from Earl Grey, No. 74, Nov. 1, 1850.

13. In St. Lucia, a Crown colony, the taxes and customs' duties have been raised in nearly equal proportions.

14. In regard to the expenditure of the colonies, the most material increase of charge in Barbados has been in the maintenance of a local stipendiary magistracy and police force, since 1838, and latterly some increase in the fund appropriated for churches and education; but although much in advance of the other colonies, these last appropriations are still inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the population, and it is important that the absent proprietors should be generally aware how very disproportionate are their own contributions towards objects so essential to the welfare of the colonies, from whence they derive their resources.

15. Under the head of local and parochial charges, the sums levied for the poor in Barbados have declined, although the condition of that class has not been ameliorated, and there is much necessity for a general amendment of the poor laws, as well as a more effective supervision over the administration of them. The same observation is applicable to the local expenditure for roads, although more attention has been paid to these improvements in Barbados than in the other islands.

16. The expenditure of Great Britain in Barbados is proportionably larger than in the other islands, being the head quarters of the entire command in the West Indies, and some reduction of the aggregate charge might be effected if the troops could be concentrated in Barbados and the other principal stations, a measure which would probably lead to the formation of an effective police and constabulary in the islands from whence they were withdrawn.

17. As a census of the population of the islands is in progress, any remarks

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under this head will be desirably deferred until its completion. It is deserving of notice, however, that in all the colonies the previous returns exhibit an excess in the number of females over the males.

18. Of the productiveness of the several islands, it will be seen that Barbados, which produced 26,354 hogsheads of sugar in 1830, and 13,898 hogsheads in 1840, produced in 1845, before the reduction of the sugar duties, 23,841 hogsheads, and, in 1850, 35,000 hogsheads. Within the last five years an important change has besides been effected in the rural economy of this island, its large population, which had formerly been dependant on imported supplies, being now entirely subsisted from the soil. From a survey of the sugar and provision crops, now upon the ground, there is every reason to anticipate a large increase in the returns for the present year.

19. The returns from the other islands are defective, those of Grenada exhibit a decline, although the crop of 1850, which was 5,012 hogsheads, nearly equalled that of 1840, which was 5,589 hogsheads. St. Vincent exhibits a small increase, the returns for 1840 being 6,134 hogsheads, and for 1850, 6,603 hogsheads. The improvident system of discouraging the raising of provision crops has generally been superseded.

20. Of the commerce of the islands it will be seen that in Barbados it has increased. The exports in 1850 having amounted to 831,624*l.*, and the imports to 736,358*l.* The island is the seat of a considerable entrepôt trade, which might be largely augmented by the improvement of its port.

21. In 20 years, from 1830 to 1850, the shipping has increased from 53,932 tons to 96,381 tons inwards, and from 64,348 tons to 93,303 tons outwards. The returns from the other islands exhibit less favourable results, although in St. Vincent and Grenada there has been an increase in the imports, though not in the exports within the same period.

22. Of the state of crime in the several islands, the returns are not sufficiently accurate to warrant any definite conclusions. The proportion of felonies to other offences is generally small, and the larger amount of minor offences appearing in the returns of later years may be ascribed to the more frequent cognizance of such offences, and the notice of them in the returns.

23. The population of these colonies are peaceably disposed, and if they do not exhibit a high standard of morals, they are not prone to the commission of deliberate and daring outrages, and in yielding to sudden impulses of anger, or to the seductions of dishonesty they have been found peculiarly open to the influence of a corrective discipline directed to the encouragement in them of habits of industry and self-control.

24. A recollection of the injustice and capricious severity to which the labouring classes were at one time subject, and which to their credit, has engendered in them no retaliatory spirit or revengeful feelings, has led them to look up with respect to the Government, to whom they have attributed their rescue from servile degradation, and a disposition to second its efforts made for their improvement.

25. Their reception of the liberated Africans in those islands where they have been located, is a pleasing manifestation of their gratitude for the boon accorded to themselves, and not less so their gratitude for the efforts of those resident proprietors who take an interest in their improvement, and who have thus evinced a humane and enlightened sense of their own permanent advantage in the welfare of the peasantry settled on their estates.

26. It were to be wished that the women were more generally withdrawn from field labour, and enabled to employ themselves in domestic occupations and the care of their children, who are much neglected, and if the proprietors were to assist the establishment of infant schools on their estates, it would tend materially to counteract the evils of the present system.

27. Of the number of churches, &c., in Barbados, the Church of England in 1850, returned 45 churches and chapels, and an average attendance of 21,860; and from the returns of 1845, it may be inferred that 14,000 may be added as the average attendance at Moravian and other Dissenting chapels, or in all 35,000, being more than one-fourth of a population of 122,200 returned in 1844, whilst the attendance at schools amounted in 1850 to 8,824. In Grenada the average church attendance was 2,735, and school attendance 1,181 in a population of 28,927. In St. Vincent 3,500, and 1,945 attending churches and

schools in a population of 27,248. In Tobago 6,780, and 1,654 attending the churches and schools in a population of 13,208; and in St. Lucia 3,846, and 789 being the attendance at churches and schools in a population estimated at 24,538.

28. The census of the present year will render the population returns more complete, and induce, as I hope, more general attention to the importance of obtaining information of the condition and progress of the colonies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from the BLUE BOOKS of the WINDWARD ISLANDS for the Years 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, and 1850.

REVENUE—IN STERLING.

ISLAND.	Year.	Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	Tonnage.			
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No information on record.					
	1835	7,371	1,266	6,660	25,923	41,220	Balances from preceding year not included.
	1840	13,560	..	7,291	33,369	54,220	,, ,,
	1845	20,653		14,129	16,318	51,100	,, ,,
	1850	25,935	5,807	13,908	8,414	54,064	,, ,,
Grenada .	1830	No Returns.			12,268	12,268	,, ,,
	1835	..	..	220	24,503	24,723	,, ,,
	1840	2,238	4,097	..	4,657	10,992	,, ,,
	1845	2,749	1,695	..	8,533	12,977	,, ,,
	1850	9,216	..	997	5,427	15,640	,, ,,
St. Vincent	1830	No Returns.			15,888	15,888	,, ,,
	1835	4,566	..	..	7,974	12,540	,, ,,
	1840	No information on record.					
	1845	7,990	2,886	2,671	12,385	25,932	,, ,,
	1850	9,080	..	1,571	5,654	16,305	,, ,,
Tobago .	1830	1,073	No information on record.				,, ,,
	1835	910	..	754	174	1,838	,, ,,
	1840	..	2,413	795	2,805	6,013	,, ,,
	1845	2,920	1,285	562	1,733	6,500	,, ,,
	1850	1,001	..	453	7,362	8,816	,, ,,
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.					
	1835						,, ,,
	1840	2,023	2,591	1,253	6,746	12,613	,, ,,
	1845	4,412	2,792	910	6,954	15,068	,, ,,
	1850	5,010	..	696	5,787	11,493	,, ,,

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EXPENDITURE—COLONIAL.

ISLAND.	Year.	Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical	Education.	Magistrates and Police.*	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	8,735	368	3,667	534	..	967	..	14,271	Imperfect.
	1835	6,034	1,133	3,667	400	12,879	2,416	298	26,827	
	1840	18,452	3,186	3,790	533	20,756	5,847	1,258	53,822	
	1845	5,763	2,660	4,918	512	18,254	1,940	18,300	52,347	
	1850	6,792	2,596	5,989	1,265	18,392	2,095	9,931	47,060	
Grenada .	1830	3,385	807	1,461	†	†	†	7,069	12,722	
	1835	2,822		2,070	†	†	†	12,034	16,926	
	1840	2,670	1,020	1,738	80	1,820	200	4,384	11,912	
	1845	3,242	1,020	2,257	300	1,891	242	3,682	12,633	
	1850	3,751	820	2,238	550	2,341	420	5,864	15,984	
St. Vincent	1830	2,133	259	1,613	..	227	..	10,614	14,846	
	1835	1,659	837	1,767	78	1,221	70	6,446	12,078	
	1840	No information on record.								
	1845	3,757	1,495	2,340	..	2,733	460	7,063	17,848	
	1850	3,566		2,844	877	1,593	1,011	6,369	16,260	
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.								
	1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Supply Act passed for 1835.
	1840	1,380	831	990	‡	‡	‡	3,180	6,381	
	1845	1,545	700	1,133	..	794		2,409	6,581	
	1850	2,052	987	1,060	..	1,256		3,464	8,819	
St. Lucia .	1830	11,710		No Returns received.				294	12,004	
	1835	9,772						371	10,143	
	1840	6,877	2,569	..	..	1,544	575	1,271	12,836	
	1845	6,581	2,700	1,156	500	1,385	406	974	13,702	
	1850	1,907	2,923	1,223	..	1,072	433	1,552	9,110	

* This column does not include the Stipendiary Magistrates paid by the Home Government.
† Not returned separately, but included in columns of "Other Expenditure."
‡ Included in column of "Other Expenditure."

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL and PAROCHIAL.

ISLAND.	Year.	Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	4,498	2,114	6,841	13,453	
	1835	4,965	3,065	8,026	16,056	
	1840	4,769	3,870	7,503	16,142	
	1845	939	*	4,357	5,296	
	1850	3,491	5,005	853	9,349	Under the head of "Poor," are included allowances, poor relief, annuities, burials.
Grenada .	1830	No information on record.				
	1835	229	paid from funds of the Colony Hospital.			
	1840	No returns received.		568	568	
	1845			335	335	
	1850			1,014	1,014	Includes church land fund and colonial hospital expenditure.
St. Vincent	1830	No information on record.				
	1835					
	1840					
	1845					
	1850	..	..	..	..	No returns received. Allowances for the poor, and expenses for roads, are included in other Expenditure, Colonial.
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.				
	1835					
	1840					
	1845					
	1850					
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.				
	1835					
	1840					
	1845					Includes £726 Castries Waterworks. Ditto . £526 Mico school's contribution. £1,252
	1850	No returns.		1,252	1,252	Roads repaired by Corvèe labour.

* See column "Other Expenditure."

EXPENDITURE—GREAT BRITAIN.

ISLAND.	Year.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Remarks.
		£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No returns received.	3,714	3,714	The second columns in 1830 and 1835, include expenses of works and buildings incurred by Ordnance Department. No return from the Commissariat Department.
	1835		3,979	3,979	
	1840		87,292	87,292	
	1845	15,022	85,267	100,289	In 1845, includes Commissariat and Ordnance.
	1850	11,197	93,474	104,671	The first column includes Governor's and Private Secretary's salary. The Bishop and Archdeacons, with payments to Ministers and Stipendiary Magistrates. The second column includes all military expenses.
Grenada .	1830	1,280	23,197	24,477	The second columns include the expenditure of the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments.
	1835	1,300	18,106	19,406	
	1840	6,350	15,998	22,348	
	1845	No ret.	11,160	11,160	In 1845, includes expenses of Commissariat Department.
	1850	4,700	15,454	20,154	The first column includes salary of Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, and Postmaster. Second column includes all military expenses.
St. Vincent	1830	No information on record.			
	1835				
	1840	No ret.	15,827	15,827	Includes expenditure Commissariat and Ordnance Departments.
	1845	2,800	19,978	22,778	Second column ditto ditto.
	1850	3,308	7,953	11,261	The first column includes salary to Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, Postmaster, &c. The second column includes all military expenses.
Tobago .	1830	No Blue Book for 1830.			
	1835	4,760	10,677	15,437	First column includes salary of Clerk to Compensation Commissioners, &c. &c.
	1840	4,360	10,010	14,370	See remark for 1850.
	1845	4,040	8,874	12,914	
	1850	3,690	8,504	12,194	The first column includes Governor's salary, Stipendiary Magistrates and other officers. The second column includes all military expenses.
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.			
	1835	No ret.	19,290	19,290	
	1840	2,778	16,325	19,103	
	1845	2,373	20,540	22,913	
	1850	2,497	16,802	19,399	The first column includes Stipendiary Magistrates and Customs. The second column, all military expenses.

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POPULATION.

ISLAND.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
		£.	£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No information on record.			
	1835				
	1840				
	1845	56,004	66,194	122,198	Per census of 1844.
	1850	..	..	..	Supposed to have increased at the rate of 3 per per cent. per annum.
Grenada .	1830	13,832	14,783	28,615	Estimated.
	1835	11,062	11,856	22,918	
	1840	No census.			
	1845	13,740	15,203	28,943	Per census of 1844.
	1850	13,732	15,195	28,927	Estimated.
St. Vincent	1830	No information on record.			
	1835				
	1840				
	1845	12,579	14,659	27,238	Per census of 1844
					Portuguese . . 2,065
					Africans . . . 809
	1850	12,600	14,648	27,248	Exclusive of . . 2,874 Portuguese and African Immigrants.
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.			
	1835	4,515	5,290	9,805	Estimated.
	1840	5,502	6,246	11,748	
	1845	6,152	7,056	13,208	Per census of 1844.
	1850	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.			
	1835	6,697	7,847	14,544	Estimated.
	1840	10,611	12,046	23,657	
	1845	9,873	11,128	21,001	Per census of 1844.
	1850	11,687	12,851	24,538	Estimated.

LAND.

ISLAND.	Year.	Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	Sugar Crop, No. of Hogsheads.	REMARKS.
Barbados .	1830	166	..	26,354	
	1835	..	..	25,272	
	1840	..	..	13,898	
	1845	..	100,000	23,841	
	1850	..	100,000	35,000	It has been found impracticable without legislative assistance to obtain any accurate information on this subject.
Grenada .	1830	144	Unknown	13,846	
	1835	..	..	11,371	
	1840	..	..	5,589	
	1845	..	..	3,948	
	1850	..	..	5,012	
St. Vincent	1830	131	..	No Returns.	
	1835	..	..		
	1840	..	..	6,134	
	1845	..	..	6,282	
	1850	..	35,000	6,603	Information obtained from Returns separately received.
Tobago .	1830	97	No information on record.		
	1835	..	..	5,430	
	1840	..	..	No Return	
	1845	No Returns received.			
	1850				
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.			
	1835	..	..	4,186	
	1840	259	..	1,988	
	1845	..	..	3,473	
	1850	..	6,896	4,935	Land for the most part cultivated in the sugar-cane and provisions.

CHURCHES.

ISLAND.	Year.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending	REMARKS.			
					Churches, &c.	Sittings.	Attendants	
Barbados.	1830	2	1,000	2,500	Wesleyan . . .	. .	. .	No Returns from Church of England.
	1835	3	1,200	3,000				
	1840	5	1,500	3,500				
	1845	51	27,371	32,355	England . . 43	25,371	28,855	Moravians estimated at about 3,000.
					Wesleyan . . 8	2,000	3,500	
	1850	45	22,673	21,860	Church of England	. .	. .	Corrected from amended Returns since the Blue Book was made up. No Returns received of Wesleyans. Total number of Moravians, 3,664.
Grenada .	1830	5	890	720	Church of England	. .	. .	No Returns from other denominations. The Roman Catholics had 6 and the Wesleyans 1 place of worship.
	1835	6	2,200	1,500				
	1840	13	4,350	4,700	England . . 7	2,510	1,300	No Return from one parish of Church of England.
					Presbyterian . 1	240	No Ret.	
					Wesleyan . . 3	900	900	
					Roman Catholic 2	700	2,500	The average attendance of Roman Catholics includes persons congregating outside the church.
	1845	10	3,718	2,230	England . . 9	3,478	2,100	No Returns from Wesleyans or Roman Catholics.
					Presbyterian . 1	240	130	
	1850	14	4,470	2,735	England . . 9	3,380	1,835	There are 6 Roman Catholic churches in Grenada.
					Presbyterian . 1	240	100	
					Wesleyan . . 4	850	800	
St. Vincent	1830	8	2,000	400	England . . 2	2,000	400	No Returns of Moravians.
					Wesleyan . . 5	No Returns.		5 temporary places of worship.
					Roman Catholic 1			
	1835	9	2,250	2,200	England . . 2	2,250	2,200	10 temporary places of worship.
					Wesleyan . . 6	No Returns.		
					Roman Catholic 1			
	1840	17	8,500	7,900	England . . 9	4,500	3,900	No Returns of Moravians or Presbyterians.
					Wesleyan . . 7	4,000	4,000	
					Roman Catholic 1	No Returns.		
	1845	27	12,450	10,115	England . . 15	5,450	4,115	10 temporary places of worship.
					Wesleyan . . 10	7,000	6,000	No Returns from Roman Catholics.
					Roman Catholic 1	No Returns.		The Presbyterian church opened in 1842.
					Presbyterian . 1			
	1850	102	4,850	3,500	England . . 13	4,850	3,500	
					Wesleyan . . 87	No Returns from other denominations.		
					Roman Catholic 1			
					Presbyterian . 1			
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.						
	1835	6	1,300	1,000	England . . 3	No Returns.		No Roman Catholic church.
					Moravian . . 1			
					Wesleyan . . 2			
	1840	10	4,085	1,400	England . . 4	2,000	1,400	No Return of attendance.
					Moravian . . 1	800	. .	
					Wesleyan . . 3	715	. .	
					Presbyterian . 2	570	. .	
	1845	14	2,820	2,050	England . . 5	2,250	2,050	No Roman Catholic church.
					Moravian . . 2	No Returns.		
					Wesleyan . . 5			
					Presbyterian . 2	570	. .	
	1850	13	8,410	6,780	England . . 6	4,160	2,930	
					Moravian . . 2	2,200	2,000	
					Wesleyan . . 5	2,050	1,850	
St. Lucia.	1830	No information on record.						
	1835							
	1840	5	2,300	1,140	England . . 1	200	40	No Moravians, Wesleyans, or Presbyterians.
					Roman Catholic 4	2,100	1,100	
	1845	11	6,650	6,810	England . . 1	200	60	
					Roman Catholic 10	6,450	6,750	
	1850	13	5,600	3,846	England . . 3	500	325	
					Roman Catholic 10	5,100	3,521	

BARBADOS.

SCHOOLS.

ISLANDS.	Year.	Number of Scholars. Church of England.	Other Denominations.	Total.	REMARKS.
Barbados .	1830	No	293	293	Wesleyans.
	1835	Returns.	509	509	
	1840	No Returns received.			
	1845	6,583	1,815	8,398	2nd column refers to Wesleyans.
	1850	7,472	1,352	8,824	Includes public and private schools. 2nd column refers to Wesleyans and Moravians.
Grenada .	1830	356	..	356	No Returns from other Denominations.
	1835	635	..	635	
	1840	588	399	987	2nd column includes 200 Wesleyans and 199 Roman Catholics. Returns of Church of England schools imperfect: 5 parishes deficient.
	1845	749	..	749	No Returns from Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, or Presbyterians. No Moravians in Grenada.
	1850	804	377	1,181	2nd column includes 377 Wesleyans.
St. Vincent	1830	209	..	209	Returns imperfect.
	1835	477	..	477	
	1840	782	386	1,168	2nd column includes 280 Wesleyans and 106 Roman Catholics. Church of England Returns imperfect.
	1845	1,171	1,037	2,208	2nd column includes Wesleyans. No Returns of Roman Catholics.
	1850	957	988	1,945	2nd column includes 863 Wesleyans, 49 Presbyterians, 76 Roman Catholics. No Returns of private schools.
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.			
	1835	171	..	..	Church of England.
	1840	768	297	1,065	2nd column includes 174 Moravians, 123 Wesleyans. No Return of Roman Catholics or Presbyterians.
	1845	875	772	1,647	2nd column includes 405 Moravians, 367 Wesleyans.
	1850	704	950	1,654	2nd column includes 538 Moravians, 412 Wesleyans. No Return of Roman Catholics.
St. Lucia .	1830	Returns imperfect.			No public schools. Two private Roman Catholic schools; French language.
	1835				
	1840	448	..	448	In 1840, these schools, 7 in number, were conducted under the trustees of Lady Mico's charity.
	1845	450	..	450	In 1845, ditto, ditto.
	1850	789	..	789	Mico and private schools.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

ISLAND.	Year.	IMPORTS. From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	EXPORTS. To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Barbados .	1830	Records lost in hurricane of 1831.				624,934	136,542	12,569	774,045
	1835	405,101	89,867	35,164	530,132	572,023	99,433	1,911	673,367
	1840	41,536	122,590	23,482	187,608	337,102	123,868	4,821	465,791
	1845	358,796	111,337	212,235	682,368	548,527	132,015	10,767	691,309
	1850	464,651	119,087	152,620	736,358	672,882	153,324	5,418	831,624
Grenada .	1830	3,077	53,343	16,232	72,652	214,420	45,143	3,700	263,263
	1835	17,200	53,610	17,170	87,980	184,666	24,170	2,930	211,766
	1840	10,720	57,785	9,418	77,923	167,720	22,003	567	190,290
	1845	7,832	47,996	27,707	83,535	111,307	8,538	764	120,609
	1850	55,332	51,462	26,853	133,647	84,216	13,135	8,159	105,510
St. Vincent	1830	57,135	68,370	22,801	148,306	263,347	72,161	2,534	338,042
	1835	77,723	54,895	21,689	154,307	331,843	35,280	2,925	370,048
	1840	14,395	48,437	32,105	94,937	199,300	18,742	1,105	219,147
	1845	75,638	37,915	43,925	157,478	183,438	16,703	2,254	202,395
	1850	93,584	38,232	35,494	167,310	157,402	12,873	2,153	172,428
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.				No information on record.			
	1835	40,567	26,769	5,610	72,946	102,767	1,461	..	104,228
	1840	58,729	43,911	4,635	107,275	111,651	1,081	..	112,732
	1845	32,871	29,123	4,542	66,536	53,299	636	..	53,936
	1850	17,087	30,941	4,547	52,575	43,479	2,012	173	45,664
St. Lucia .	1830	70,244	32,167	14,519	116,930	77,796	18,640	6,202	102,638
	1835	41,722	37,764	13,001	92,487	60,524	17,565	11,743	89,832
	1840	75,878	21,728	15,296	112,902	75,514	10,214	5,649	91,377
	1845	41,223	20,846	21,680	83,749	91,054	6,370	3,271	100,695
	1850	19,411	30,332	10,795	60,538	40,457	7,301	1,369	49,127

SHIPPING.

ISLAND.	Year.	INWARDS. From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.	OUTWARDS. To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barbados .	1830	19,406	23,649	10,877	53,932	24,504	33,270	6,574	64,348
	1835	24,851	23,928	11,840	60,619	20,678	32,320	12,599	65,597
	1840	21,932	27,084	27,252	76,268	12,209	34,127	27,702	74,038
	1845	23,965	24,585	45,992	94,542	21,089	33,056	39,628	93,773
	1850	31,677	29,170	35,534	96,381	31,019	29,357	32,927	93,303
Grenada .	1830	1,796	13,893	3,868	25,557	11,707	15,313	3,624	30,644
	1835	8,317	7,425	2,865	18,607	10,270	7,790	2,494	20,554
	1840	8,336	8,717	3,271	20,324	5,315	9,733	5,116	20,164
	1845	14,727	8,573	6,187	29,487	4,851	13,402	11,282	29,535
	1850	6,195	11,495	4,760	22,450	5,129	8,801	7,740	21,670
St. Vincent	1830	10,346	16,427	5,532	32,305	12,732	17,735	3,588	34,055
	1835	9,558	10,062	4,484	24,104	10,187	11,262	4,240	25,689
	1840	7,920	8,462	5,065	21,447	6,100	11,318	5,188	22,606
	1845	7,548	7,879	10,604	26,031	8,250	7,826	9,720	25,796
	1850	8,796	10,524	7,437	26,757	8,425	11,543	6,749	26,717
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.				No information on record.			
	1835	6,264	3,776	1,601	11,641	5,114	4,569	1,314	10,997
	1840	4,636	3,487	1,078	9,201	4,524	3,857	1,038	9,419
	1845	4,230	3,989	1,606	9,825	4,620	5,422	739	10,781
	1850	3,638	3,769	1,155	8,562	2,982	4,000	1,043	8,025
St. Lucia .	1830	3,570	7,457	7,449	18,476	4,529	7,830	7,069	19,428
	1835	3,377	6,938	6,016	16,331	3,252	6,788	5,962	16,002
	1840	3,490	4,437	3,799	11,726	2,551	4,581	4,539	11,671
	1845	3,806	4,785	5,019	13,610	3,983	5,501	4,413	13,897
	1850	2,635	6,212	3,009	11,856	2,956	6,484	2,392	11,832

COINS AND CURRENCY.

ISLAND.	Year.	Estimated Specie in Circulation.	Estimated Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	
Barbados .	1830	No information on record.		
	1835			
	1840	30,000	No return	
	1845	30,000	30,000	
	1850	30,000	20,000	British silver constitutes the entire curreney of the island; no gold is in circulation, in consequence of the over valuation of the Doubloon in the neighbouring Foreign Colonies, and in South America. The only paper currency is Colonial Bank Notes.
Grenada .	1830	100,000	Nil.	No possibility of obtaining any correct return from the Banks or Merchants. Principally Dollars and British Silver; very little gold in the country, either Spanish or British,
	1835	50,000	,,	
	1840	20,000	4,000	
	1845	50,000	10,000	The paper currency consists of Colonial and West India Bank Notes.
	1850	30,000	Not known.	The paper currency is Colonial Bank Notes. No correct information can be obtained of the amount in circulation.
St. Vincent	1830	No information on record.		
	1835			
	1840			
	1845			
	1850	No returns received.		British sterling money is the coin chiefly in circulation, and the Mexican Dollar valued at 4*s.* 2d.
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.		
	1835			
	1840	Not kwn.	No return	
	1845	20,830	10,416	
	1850	,,	Nil,	No Colonial Bank in Tobago.
St. Lucia .	1830	British silver and cut money	..	
	1835		..	
	1840		8,000	
	1845	Not kwn.	..	
	1850	,,	5,000	The paper currency consists of Colonial Bank Notes.

BARBADOS.

RETURN of CRIMES and other OFFENCES.

ISLAND.	Year.	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Centesimal Proportion with respect to the Population.*	Debtors.	REMARKS.
Barbados .	1830	27	164	86	277	Population not known.	52	
	1835	113	207	117	437		95	
	1840	63	323	706	1,092		193	
	1845	44	434	500	978	·8	245	Per census of 1844.
	1850	77	530	1,070	1,677	1·3	475	Ditto.
Grenada .	1830	18	10	135	163	·5	9	
	1835	16	32	161	199	·8	3	
	1840	15	29	64	108	·4	7	Per population of 1835.
	1845	11	21	86	118	·4	11	Per census of 1844.
	1850	21	79	97	197	·6	6	Ditto.
St. Vincent	1830	10	303	..	313	Population not known.	19	
	1835	18	1,230		1,248		17	
	1840	9	207	28	244		4	
	1845	7	294	43	334	1·2	1	Per census of 1844.
	1850	19	173	16	208	·7	3	Ditto.
Tobago .	1830	No information on record.						
	1835	30	25	132	187	1·9	11	
	1840	30	47	135	212	1·8	20	
	1845	58	57	121	236	1·7	12	Per census of 1844.
	1850	38	50	34	122	·9	14	Ditto
St. Lucia .	1830	No information on record.						
	1835	25	14	..	39	·2	1	Estimated.
	1840	53	172	38	263	1·1	3	
	1845	73	122	52	247	1·2	Nil.	Per census of 1844.
	1850	11	398	353	762	3·6	16	Corrected since transmission of Blue Book Report for 1850.

* See foregoing Return of Population.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

GRENADA.

GRENADA.

No. 12.

(No. 30.)

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 30, 1851.
(Received August 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 26, of the 11th instant, enclosing the Blue Book of Grenada for the past year, I now transmit to your Lordship a Report thereon by Mr. President Checkley, with copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor, containing his explanations on certain points which, from a perusal of the Report, appeared to be necessary.

Enclosure 1. No. 56, May 27, 1851.

Enclosure 6. No. 64, June 25, 1851.

Enclosure 5. No. 413, May 31, 1851.

Enclosure 9.

I also forward an abstract return, prepared in a form similar to the one that accompanied the Blue Books of the other Windward Islands, for the past year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 56.) Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

SIR, Grenada, May 27, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1850, with an abstract, or return, prepared in the Secretary's Office, explanatory of the sources of revenue and the expenditure of the colony for that year; and two tables, exhibiting the estimated value of imports and exports for the years 1849 and 1850, and the quantities of the staple productions of the land made or manufactured during those years.

2. It is gratifying to be able to report that during the past year the state of the public health has been good, and that the colony has been blessed with peace, order, and contentment. During the late years of trial in which the agricultural interest suffered depression, the public credit was wisely maintained by the Legislature, and a sufficient revenue raised for the current expenses; and at this time there is a respectable balance in the Treasury to meet the exigencies of the Government.

3. In the past year there has been, compared with the preceding year, an increase in the production of sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and arrowroot; and the imports from Great Britain and her colonies, as well as from foreign states, have considerably augmented.

4. The seasonable supply of Africans judiciously sent to this colony by the liberality of Her Majesty's Government has raised the hopes of the agriculturists; and the people so imported, having quickly adapted themselves to the culture of the soil, I anticipate that the result of their labour, combined with the good effect produced by their importation on the native labourers, will be visible in an increase of the staple articles of produce during the current year.

5. The advantages derived by the colony from this small supply of Africans, and the benefits conferred on them by their location in this fertile island, will, it is hoped, induce Her Majesty's Government to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants, and the desire expressed by your Excellency, that an early addition should be made to their number.

6. Among the measures of improvement which have been effected it is requisite that I should mention the removal of the lunatics from the gaol, which has been recently accomplished. The magistrates in session having, in accordance with the law, provided an asylum for persons so afflicted, I have, with the sanction of your Excellency, had the satisfaction of licensing the building and grounds, and placed the inmates under the care of a resident keeper and matron, with a medical attendant and chaplain, superintended by a visiting committee of justices.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. Y. CHECKLEY, President.

His Excellency Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Barbados.

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of Grenada for the Year ending 31st December 1850.

INCOME.

ISLAND.	Year.	Amount of Revenue derived from: Licenses and other Assessments.	Tonnage Duty.	Imports.	Rum consumed in the Colony.	Fees and Fines.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Revenue for 1850.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grenada	1850	3,023 5 8	997 11 6	9,216 8 4	1,706 1 6	534 6 11	163 0 1	15,640 14 0

EXPENDITURE.

ISLAND.	Year.	Police Establishment.	Gaol Establishment.	Repairs of Roads.	Education.	Total Civil Establishment	Total Judicial Establishment.	Total Ecclesiastical Establishment	Pensions.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grenada .	1850	2,341 12 0	420 10 6	1,243 12 3	550 0 0	3,751 14 10	820 0 0	2,238 10 0	185 0 0	4,433 1 8	15,984 1 3

ISLAND.	Year.	LOCAL. Church Land. Revenue.	Church Land. Expenditure.	Colony Hospital. Revenue including a Grant of £500 from the Legislature.	Colony Hospital. Expenditure.	Expenditure incurred by Great Britain. Commissariat.	Engineer Works and Repairs.	Lieut.-Governor and Stipendiary Magistrates.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Grenada . . .	1850	89 17 2½	80 9 2½	814 16 8	934 17 10	13,051 9 2	2,402 19 7	4,000 0 0	19,454 8 9

Indirect Taxation, viz. :—				£. s. d.
Imports				9,216 8 4
Rum Duty				1,706 1 6
Miscellaneous				163 0 1
Fees and Fines				534 6 11
				11,619 16 10
Direct :—				
Licenses and other Assessments		£3,023 5 8		
Tonnage Duty		997 11 6		4,020 17 2
Total Revenue				15,640 14 0
Surplus Revenue in the Treasury on 1st January 1850				6,313 15 11
Total available Income				21,954 9 11

Of this Amount £2,648. 10*s.* 6*d.* are applicable to Immigration Purposes.

Enclosure 3, in No. 12.

ESTIMATED VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS for the Years 1849 and 1850.

Years.	Estimated Value of Imports. From Great Britain.	From British Colonies and Elsewhere.	From United States of America and other Foreign States.	Total.	Years.	Estimated Value of Exports. To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To United States of America and other Foreign States.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1849	45,986 0 7	34,887 5 5	20,180 17 11	101,054 3 11	1849	95,064 8 9	7,006 4 5	2,157 6 10	104,228 0 0
1850	55,331 17 0	51,462 5 4	26,853 6 8	133,647 9 0	1850	84,215 16 11	13,135 9 11	8,159 2 1	105,510 8 11

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4, in No. 12.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PRODUCE Made or Manufactured in the Years 1849 and 1850.

Island.	Years.	Lbs. of Muscovado Sugar.	Gallons of Rum.	Gallons of Molasses.	Lbs. of Coffee.	Lbs. of Cocoa.	Lbs. of Cotton.	Lbs. of Arrowroot, &c.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Grenada .	1849	9,470,058	244,396	92,432	8,749	374,734	1,030	..
	1850	11,227,353	286 541	82,329	14,926	438,637	600	4,795

(No. 413.) Enclosure 5 in No. 12. GRENADA.

Windward Islands, Barbados, Encl. 5 in No. 12.
May 31, 1851.

SIR,

IN acknowledging your Despatch, No. 56, of 27th instant, with the Blue Book of Grenada for the past year, I am led to observe that in the abstract return which you have enclosed to me under the head of Expenditure incurred by Great Britain, the salaries of the comptroller, and clerk and searcher in the Customs, and of the postmaster, would not appear to be included in the total amount of 19,454*l.*

2. I notice, also, that in the recapitulation of establishments in the Blue Book, p. 124, no information is given of moneys paid by Great Britain, the return being left blank.

3. In the Returns of Gaols and Prisons, there is a discrepancy between those forwarded in your Despatch No. 33, 12th March last, wherein the number of debtors and of prisoners do not correspond with those given in the Blue Book. Included in Abstract Return, p. 69.

4. Adverting to Earl Grey's Circular Instructions of the 8th August 1848, I observe that in the list of members of Council the dates of confirmation of several of the members are not entered; and Mr. H. J. Ross appears to have been appointed to the Council on the 12th June 1846, and confirmed on the same date.

5. I request to be favoured with your explanations on the foregoing points, and that you will forward to me, at the same time, the return filled up with the information called for in my Circular Despatch of the 5th instant. Included in Abstract Return, p. 69.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Honour the President of Grenada.

(No. 64.) Enclosure 6 in No. 12. Encl. 6 in No. 12.

Government House, Grenada,
June 25, 1851.

SIR,

IN accordance with the desire expressed by your Excellency in your Despatch to Mr. President Checkley of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward a Memorandum and Enclosure, containing explanations on the returns in the Blue Book for Grenada for 1850, on which you requested further information.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Barbados.

Enclosure 7 in No. 12. Encl. 7 in No. 12.

MEMORANDUM in reply to Governor Sir W. COLEBROOKE's Despatch, No. 413, of the 31st May 1851.

THE salaries of the comptroller and clerk of the Customs, and of the postmaster, were omitted in the abstract return, which amount to 700*l.*, making the aggregate of the expenditure incurred by Great Britain 20,154*l.*, instead of 19,454*l.*

2. With respect to the recapitulation of establishments in Blue Book (page 124), this column has never been filled up; and when the Colonial Secretary was called upon to compile this return he followed as a guide the previous year's return sent to him for that purpose, which had always previously been done by the Governor's Secretary.

3. See provost-marshal's letter.

4. In the case of Mr. Snagg, Mr. Jemmett, and Mr. Ross, they took their seats on the production of their mandamus; consequently, the appointment and confirmation appear of same date. With respect to those members where no confirmation appears, none has been received; and in regard to Mr. Matthew Davies and the Chief Justice, the following observations appear in the Blue Book of 1845:—

"Mr. Matthew Davies and Mr. William Darnell Davis, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Grenada, being the two senior members of the Board of Council at the period of his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Doyle's leaving this island for Trinidad, the temporary administration of the Government would, agreeably to Her Majesty's instructions, have devolved on Mr. Matthew Davies, or, in the event of his not assuming the Government, on the Attorney-General. Both these gentlemen deemed it incompatible with the offices which they held to assume the administration of the Government, and on their resigning, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, they were re-appointed respectively at the Council Board by commissions from Lieut.-Governor Doyle, dated respectively the 23rd and 24th May 1845."

(Signed) OWSLEY ROWLEY, Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 23rd June 1851.

GRENADA.

Enclosure 8 in No. 12.

Encl. 9 in No. 12.

Marshal's Office, June 18, 1851.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 16th instant, received yesterday, I beg leave to state, in explanation of my returns referred to in your letter, that having referred to my drafts of them, that I can discover no discrepancy, the returns appearing to me to be dissimilar.

It will be observed that the number of prisoners in the Blue Book is confined to the committals of prisoners under 18 years of age, and to those who cannot read, whereas the return of 12th March last comprises prisoners guilty of offences without any such distinctions.

The number of debtors in the former applies to those in confinement at Michaelmas, whereas the latter comprises the number of debtors imprisoned during the year.

Have the goodness to state this explanation to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS JACKSON, Provost-Marshal.

Owsley Rowley, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

(True Copies, &c.)

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

Encl. 9 in No. 12.

Enclosure 9 in No. 12.

GRENADA.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
9,216	. .	957	5,427	15,640	13,666	1,974	. .

The total Revenue is exclusive of balance from 1849.

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police and Magisterial.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,751	820	2,238	550	2,341	420	5,864	15,984	12,777	3,207	..	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	
Included in "other expenditure."		1,014	1,014	Includes Church Land Fund and Colonial Hospital Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	
4,700	15,454	20,154	First column includes salary of Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, and Postmaster. Second column, all Military Expences.

POPULATION.

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
13,732	15,195	28,927	Per Census of 1844.

LAND.

Area, in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
Estimated 144	Not known.	. . .

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
Estimated at about £30,000.	Not known.	The Paper Currency is Colonial Bank Notes. No correct information can be obtained of the amount in circulation.

CHURCHES.

Church of England and others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	REMARKS.
England .	9	3,380	1,835	There are Six Roman Catholic Churches in Grenada.
Presbyterian.	1	240	100	
Wesleyan .	4	850	800	

SCHOOLS.

—	Number of Scholars.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
Church of England .	804	Nil.	Decrease of 192 Scholars in 1850, as compared with the Return of 1849.
Wesleyan	377	67	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value, in Sterling.

INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
55,332	51,462	26,853	133,647	84,216	13,135	8,159	105,510
		Total in 1849 . .	£101,054			Total in 1849 . .	£104,228

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6,195	11,495	4,760	22,450	5,129	8,801	7,740	21,670
		Total in 1849 . .	19,615			Total in 1849 . .	19,920

RETURN OF CRIMES AND OTHER OFFENCES.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease, 1850.	Centesimal Proportion per Census of 1844.	Debtors.
1850	21	79	97	197	..	8	·6	6
1849	25	51	129	205	..	..	·7	7

N.B. The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

No. 13.

(No. 21.) No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K,H. to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
May 15, 1851.
(Received June 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Encl. 1, No. 48, May 10, 1851. Enclosure 3. Encl. 4, May 15, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, with the Blue Book of that island for the year 1850, together with a Report upon it by Mr. President Yeates, and of my reply to the Lieutenant-Governor, referring him to some observations which I had addressed to the President on the Blue Book of the preceding year.

Provision having been made for the reception of the African immigrants, who have been for some time expected, I hope that the island may participate in the advantages which have attended their introduction in other colonies under this Government.

Enclosure 6.

I enclose an abstract which I have had prepared in the form transmitted with the Blue Book of Barbados.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 13.

(No. 48.) Enclosure 1 in No. 13.

Government House, Tobago,
May 10, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1850, together with the Report thereon of his honour Mr. President Yeates.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. R. ROSS, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke,
Governor-in-Chief, Barbados.

Encl. 2 in No. 13.

Enclosure 2 in No. 13.

SIR, Tobago, May 1, 1851.

HAVING prepared some remarks, to accompany the Blue Book for 1850, previously to your Excellency's assumption of this Government, I now beg leave to place the same at your disposal.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY YEATES.
Lately President administering Government.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor
of Tobago.

(True copies,)
E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

Encl. 3 in No. 13.

Enclosure 3 in No. 13.

REPORT to accompany the BLUE BOOK for the year 1850.

HAVING assumed the temporary administration of this Government, only a very few days before the close of the year 1850, I shall attempt little more, in this Report, than to offer a few explanatory comments on some of the pages of the accompanying Blue Book. In these remarks, I shall follow the order of the book.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

An annual Supply Act was passed, and assented to, for the service of the previous year, 1849. Under this measure the usual personal taxes were imposed; but plantations were relieved by a considerable reduction in the export duty on sugar, rum, and molasses, as compared with that imposed in 1848. In the latter year the tax was 12*s.* per hogshead of sugar, while, in the Supply Act of 1850, it is only 7*s.*, thus lessening the expenses of the planter by 5*s.* each hogshead on sugar, and proportionally also on rum and molasses.

Many of the assessed taxes are unequal, and press more heavily on the labouring class than is perhaps advisable. A labourer's dog is taxed only 1*s.* less than his employer's hogshead of sugar, and more than the tax on a puncheon of rum; his cottage is assessed 5 per cent. on its presumed rental value, while plantation buildings and dwelling houses are untaxed altogether; if he presume to own, or even to use, a gun, he is charged 1*l.*; his employer, who keeps a gun for sport only is charged no greater sum. Even fishing-boats pay a heavy tax, creating thus a sort of monopoly, and, consequently, enhanced prices.

One important financial measure has nevertheless been this year effected. A "Tariff Act" came into operation on 2nd May 1850; and still more recently, the imperial duties levied in this island have been abolished.

I am glad to be able to report, that the duties imposed by the Tariff Act have not been followed by any increase in the price of merchandize; and as they now contribute a very increased amount of permanent revenue, it is on every account to be desired, especially for the sake of the labourers, that, in future, direct taxation may, as much as possible, be dispensed with. The system of direct taxation is not suitable for our labourers; it takes away from them all at once, perhaps the wages of a month; and most of them are too inexperienced to have laid past money for the tax-gatherer.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The revenue for the year (including a balance on hand (1st January 1850) appears to have been	9,440	7	3
The expenditure	8,819	15	1
Leaving a balance in the chest, 31st December 1850, of	£ 620	12	2

The finances of the colony would therefore appear, it might be thought, to be in a satisfactory condition; in place of being, as they actually are, in a state of considerable embarrassment.

In this colony, what with the system of retrospective in place of prospective supplies, and the occasional stoppage of all supplies whatsoever, the revenue, expenditure, and undischarged liabilities of different years are so much blended together, that the Blue Book return is of no value as showing the actual position of the colony in money matters. The balance in the "chest" 31st December, represents, in fact, not a surplus on the year, but the deficit between that sum (620*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*) and the whole liabilities of 1850, as well as the contingent expenses of 1849. To these heavy responsibilities the debts of 1851 have now to be added; and I do not see how accounts can be squared, without resorting to a temporary loan, on the security of fixed island revenue, whereby the immediate pressure may be distributed over a limited series of years.

Schedule of Fees.

It is contemplated by the Legislature to place the Colonial Secretary and Provost Marshal on salaries, in place of being remunerated by fees; chargeable against the public, and provided for in subsequent Supply Bills. This principle, if carried into effect, will do away with many unpleasant discussions in the Assembly.

Military Expenditure.

There is no colonial expenditure under this head, the Militia Act being sus-

pended; and no allowances, quarters, or other advantages being enjoyed by the British troops at the expense of the colony.

Public Works.

Under this head there is little to be said. The roof of Government House has been renewed at the cost of 326*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and some repairs on other public buildings have been effected, although only in a make-shift sort of way.

A new parish church at Plymouth is about being completed, the cost of which has been defrayed by the subscriptions of parishioners, a grant from the taxes, and assistance from the Lord Bishop of the diocese. This church is calculated to accommodate about 800 persons.

Legislation.

Amongst other legislative measures which have been passed, I may notice—

1. A Supply Bill, for liquidating the debts of 1848 and salaries of 1849.

2. An Act for the proper treatment of Liberated African Immigrants. Considerable expense has been incurred by individuals in making the necessary preparations for the reception of these immigrants, and much disappointment is felt that this colony has so long been denied any participation in the benefit arising from the distribution of this description of labourers.

3. A Tariff Act is now in operation; it makes no distinction between British or foreign imports, and as it increases the revenue without increasing prices, it doubly benefits the tax-payers, although it may, perhaps, diminish the profits of the importers. This Act, however, affords undue facilities for smuggling, and I have no doubt that the revenue is thereby greatly defrauded. No tide-waiters are authorized, nor is there any night-guard to relieve the landing-waiters after their daily duties have been performed. Vessels are not required to enter the port of Scarborough, but may at once anchor in any out-bay, with abundance of time to evade tariff duties, before any officer can reach the place, and a free coast after such officer has returned to Scarborough.

In connexion with the Tariff Act, there was passed, and has since come into operation, an Act repealing the Imperial Duties of Customs leviable in Tobago under the Foreign Possessions Act.

4. A law to authorize the conditional granting of tickets-of-leave to convicts has also been enacted, but still remains under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

5. A Census Act was passed, but has since been repealed by an amended enactment, under which an account of the population of Tobago will be taken in June 1851, under the superintendence of the stipendiary magistrates.

Proclamations.

Of these the only one I need notice was issued on 2nd December, by which, in consequence of Asiatic cholera having appeared in the West Indies, Boards of Health were constituted in each parish and town of this island.

Council and Assembly.

Two vacancies in the Council have occurred during the year, both of which have been filled up by appointments from the House of Assembly.

Civil Establishment.

	£.	s.	d.
The cost of the Civil Establishment for 1850 appears to be	9,625	1	9
But from this sum should be deducted—			
1st. Payments by individuals for private business, such as fees to notaries, to vendue masters, and, in law-suits, to officers of Court; and which amount in all to £836	7	9	
2nd. The salaries of the Loan Commissioners, which are defrayed by the borrowers 225	0	0	

3rd. Proportion of undrawn salaries under the Tariff Act, which only came into operation in May . . .	143	5	6			
				1,204	13	3
Actual cost of Civil Establishment . .				£8,420	8	6
Of this sum (8,420*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*) there is stated to have been paid by the British Government . . .				£. 3,690	*s.* 0	*d.* 0
From which, however, should be deducted the receipts at the Custom House and the Post Office, say .				1,041	16	1
Showing net amount paid by British Government				£2,648	3	11

Recapitulation.

Paid by British Government	2,648	3	11
Paid by Imperial Customs and Post Office . .	1,041	16	1
Salaries to the amount of 2,223*l.* 9*s.* have been paid, under Local Acts, to the Chief Justice, three rectors, agent in London, keeper of the lighthouse, and tariff officers	2,223	9	0
Leaving unpaid the claims of all other public officers, from the Colonial Secretary down to the police constable and gaol turnkey	2,506	19	6
Civil Establishment .	£8,420	8	6

Population.

The population in 1844 was stated by the census of that year to be 13,208. In the enumeration to be taken in June 1851 there is every reason to expect that a very considerable increase has taken place.

About six-tenths of the island are uninhabited and uncultivated, although the right of property has passed from the Crown by sales and grants.

It is most desirable that a law should be introduced for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Ecclesiastical.

This island is in the diocese of Barbados, and is divided into three rectories, each rector receiving a stipend of 320*l.* from the Colonial Treasury. There is, besides, an assistant curate, paid by the colony.

There are also missionaries in connexion with the Moravian brethren and Wesleyan Methodists, and it must not be overlooked that these were almost the only real teachers of the negro until the island was divided, a few years ago, into three endowed rectories.

Education.

Distinguishing between quantity and quality, this colony would seem to be amply supplied with schools and scholars, there being of schools—

In connexion with Church of England .	8
Wesleyans	6
Moravians	2
Total . . .	16

The total number of scholars is stated to be 1,654, which would give a centesimal ratio to the population of 12·52.

Some of the teachers, however, are themselves comparatively uninstructed, and of the pupils about two-thirds only may be considered as regular attendants.

The colony allows 12*l.* 10*s.* to each of the teachers; and with some trifling and grudgingly paid school fees (when paid at all), as also some aid from the religious body with which he is in connexion, a schoolmaster, perhaps, earns nearly as much, in general, as a sugar-plantation labourer.

TOBAGO.

Nevertheless, however deficient are many of our schools, there is not the least doubt that the art of reading, writing, and cyphering is gradually creeping into the colony.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports exceeds that of exports by 7,111*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The exports in 1849 exceeded the value of imports by about a similar sum. The crop of 1850 has been much below the average of late years, and almost the whole of it has been sent to Great Britain.

The following table exhibits the countries from which goods have been imported into Tobago during the years 1848–49, and 50, and the respective values:—

Whence Imported.	1848			1849			1850		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
From Great Britain	20,691	2	9	15,915	8	9	17,087	4	5
British West Indies, chiefly Barbados . . .	23,609	10	0	21,761	10	2	28,393	19	9
British North America	2,046	16	10	2,141	2	6	2,547	8	1
United States of America	1,503	17	2	2,161	4	3	2,902	2	0
Other Foreign States	3,151	7	4	1,466	18	10	1,644	16	6
Total	51,002	14	1	43,449	4	6	52,775	10	9

From the above table it appears that, comparing the imports of 1850 with those of 1848,—

1st. Imports from Great Britain direct have been diminished by 3,603*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

2nd. There has been an increase in the value of goods imported from British West Indian Islands, amounting to 4,684*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* This increase represents chiefly British manufactures and American provisions imported from Barbados, which island is now an entrepôt for the new class of native retailers who are springing up in this colony.

3rd. The imports from British North America are chiefly "lumber," and as there is a steady regular demand there is little annual difference in the quantities required.

4th. The imports from the United States have nearly doubled since 1848, while from other foreign states they have about one-half diminished.

Agriculture.

The Blue Book states that "this return cannot be filled up with any degree "of accuracy. Various parties refuse to give the requisite information."

In the Windward District there is a very great want of labourers, many having left that quarter, and established themselves in localities more contiguous to the town of Scarborough.

Gaols and Prisoners.

There is only one gaol, situated at Scarborough. From its limited extent and other deficiencies those reformatory arrangements cannot be adopted which experience elsewhere has shown to be indispensable.

It is proposed by the Legislature, however, to purchase some adjacent land, and to erect such additional buildings as may be required for the proper accommodation and discipline of the prisoners.

In conclusion I may observe that although the crop of 1850 as a whole has been unusually deficient, yet on those more favoured estates, which were enabled to approach their usual average, the result has been remunerative.

I am inclined to think too that better hopes for the future are now generally entertained. Necessity has enforced the most rigid economy in the management of plantations; wages are reasonable, labourers in some localities are not deficient, and many more would be readily employed in other quarters at existing rates. With present prices therefore a return (by an accession of labourers) to former crops, a reduction of freights and of broker's commission, and a continuance for a limited time of the present differential imperial sugar duties, I believe that a moderate profit may yet be realized by the British West India planters.

HENRY YEATES,
President administering Government.

Tobago, April, 1851.

(No. 444.) Enclosure 4 in No. 13. TOBAGO.

Windward Islands, Barbados, Encl. 4 in No. 13.
May 15, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 48, of the 10th instant, enclosing the Blue Book of Tobago for 1850, and a report thereon by Mr. President Yeates, and I request you will convey to him my acknowledgments for the valuable observations and suggestions contained in it on subjects to which he had before adverted, and I invite your attention to my Despatch, No. 299, of the 12th April, 1850, on the Blue Book for that year.

2. I have frequently had occasion to notice the unequal pressure of the assessed taxes on the labouring classes, and the impolicy of fettering in this way the productive resources of the island, and the growing intercourse with neighbouring colonies. I beg to refer you to my Despatch, No. 368, dated 14th September, 1850, and to Earl Grey's reply, No. 74, of the 1st November, 1850, and I hope you will take every occasion that may offer of urging the subject on the consideration of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

3. For local and municipal purposes, where assessments are raised for objects of immediate interest to the rate-payers, and disbursed by themselves, these objections may be in a material degree obviated.

4. I am glad to learn that the Tariff Act has led to an augmentation of the revenue, and which may doubtless be improved by the adoption of effectual measures for the prevention of smuggling, to which I request you will draw the attention of the Assembly.

5. The observations of the President with respect to the undischarged liabilities of the colony are entitled to great weight, and I beg to refer to those which were contained in the report made by him in the last year, and to Lord Grey's Despatch, No. 58, dated 6th June, 1850, forwarded with mine of the 11th July last, No. 339.

6. It would be desirable to obtain an accurate account of all outstanding claims against the colony, which are stated to be 2,506*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and that you should urge upon the Assembly the adoption of measures for their early liquidation. The suggestions contained in my circular Despatch, of the 17th January, 1850, No. 253, are applicable to the case, and I shall be glad to learn from you the result of any reference you may make to the Assembly on the subject. Herewith enclosed.

7. I will not fail to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the disappointment which has been experienced from the non-arrival at Tobago of the African immigrants who have been so long expected.

8. I request to bring to your notice the correspondence which has passed relative to the schools in Tobago, and especially my Despatches, No. 238, of the 26th December, 1849, and No. 297, 8th April, 1850.

9. On the subject of trade, the large increase of the entrepôt trade with Barbados, noticed by Mr. Yeates, is a fact of great interest, as it more than counterbalances the reduction since 1848 of the direct trade with Great Britain, and much encouragement would be given to this profitable intercolonial trade, in which small capitals are embarked with the advantage of quick returns, by promoting, instead of obstructing, the export of produce to this island, as pointed out in my Despatch, No. 368, dated 14th September, 1850, before referred to.

10. I have observed the fluctuating amount of imports and exports in successive years as remarked by Mr. Yeates, and I hope the large excess of imports over exports in the last year has been attributable to the advances for supplies received on credit of the growing crop, under the improved prospects of the colony to which the President has alluded.

11. I request your particular attention to the correspondence which I held with the late Lieutenant-Governor and the President in the last and present years on the subject of the gaol, also to my communications with the Legislature when I visited Tobago. Unless timely measures be taken as proposed by me, and referred to by the President, for erecting a new building, or for remedying the acknowledged defects of the present gaol, it will be incumbent on the authorities to put the Act of Parliament in force against it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

TOBAGO. (No. 253.) Enclosure 5 in No. 13.

Encl. 5 in No. 13.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
January 17, 1850.

SIR,

HAVING noticed with regret the embarrassments which have arisen in the present state of the finances of the several colonies from the occurrence of delay in discharging pecuniary claims upon the public, I have to request that you will take occasion to recommend to the House of Assembly of Tobago that Legislative sanction should be given when warrants are issued by the Governor in Council for sums which are due, and there may not at the time be funds in the Colonial Treasury to discharge the same, that interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum should be allowed upon such warrants, and paid by half-yearly instalments, to commence from the dates at which they are presented for payment, and to continue to the dates of their ultimate discharge.

2. By this means the warrants so issued would readily be negotiable; and to facilitate the measure it would be advisable that a form of warrant should be printed for specific sums of 10*l.* and 20*l.* sterling, to be issued in discharge of demands on the public.

3. The dates from which interest may be due to be endorsed by the treasurer on the warrants, and the receipts for interest paid thereon.

4. All sums under 10*l.* should be paid in cash.

5. I request you will apprise me of any measures that may be adopted in pursuance of this communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

His Honour the President of Tobago.

(True copies, &c.)
S. ROWLAND FORMAN,
Private Secretary.

Encl. 6 in No. 13.

Enclosure 6 in No. 13.

TOBAGO.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£ Sterling.	£ Sterling.	£ Sterling.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,001	..	453	7,362	8,816*	7,218	1,598	..

* Balance from 1849 not included.

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
2,052	987	1,060	..	1,256		3,464	8,819	7,415	1,404	..	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL and PAROCHIAL.—*Nil.*

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£	£	£	
3,690	8,504	12,194	The first column includes Governor's salary, stipendiary magistrates, and other officers. The second column includes all military expenses.

POPULATION (1844), CENSUS of.

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
..	..	13,208	The Blue Book exhibits a Return, in 1847, of 13,027.

LAND.

Area, in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
97	Not known .	No Return received.

COINS and CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
By Blue Book of 1849, estimated at £20,830 sterling.	Nil.	No colonial bank in Tobago.

CHURCHES.

Church of England, and others.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	No. of Sittings.	Average of Persons Attending.	REMARKS.
England . .	5	4,160	2,930	
Moravian . .	2	2,200	2,000	
Wesleyan . .	5	2,050	1,850	

SCHOOLS.

Church of	No. of Scholars.	Increase.	REMARKS.
England . .	704	131	Increase of attendance at Church of England and Wesleyan Schools.
Moravian . .	538	..	
Wesleyan . .	412	94	

VALUE in STERLING.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£ 17,087	£ 30,941	£ 4,547	£ 52,575	£ 43,479	£ 2,012	£ 173	£ 45,664
Total in 1849 . . . £43,449				Total in 1849 . . . £54,537			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons. 3,638	Tons. 3,769	Tons. 1,155	Tons. 8,562	Tons. 2,982	Tons. 4,000	Tons. 1,043	Tons. 8,025
Total in 1849 . . 8,348 tons.				Total in 1849 . . 8,255 tons.			

RETURNS of CRIMES and other OFFENCES.*

Year.	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion, per Census of 1844.	Debtors.
1850	38	50	34	122	..	40	·9	14
1849	34	68	60	162	..	..	1·2	22

* Corrected from Returns separately received.

N.B. The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ST, VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

No. 14. (No. 26.) No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 20, 1851.
(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Enclosure 1. No. 77, June 8, 1851.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 3. No. 521, June 20, 1851.

Enclosure 4.

REFERRING to my Despatch No. 20, dated 2nd instant, I enclose to your Lordship a copy of one from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, with his annual Report on the Blue Book for the past year.

I annex also copy of some observations I have addressed to Sir John Campbell, together with an abstract of the Returns contained in the Blue Book, in the form transmitted with my Despatch, Barbados, No. 36, dated 12th May last.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 14.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

(No. 77, Extract.)

St. Vincent, Government House,
June 8, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose my annual Report, to accompany the Blue Book of 1850.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency (Signed) J. D. CAMPBELL,
the Governor-in-Chief, Barbados. Lieut.-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ST. VINCENT.

REPORT to accompany the BLUE BOOK of 1850.

Two causes combined to produce an unfavourable effect upon the crops of the year 1850, one opposing industry, and the other inimical to natural productiveness. The small-pox extended its attacks far into the year, disabling many of the labourers, and, for a considerable time, almost suspending work upon several of the estates. A continuance of dry weather from the beginning of January until the end of May, whilst it affected in various degrees the whole colony, was felt with the greatest severity in the windward quarter, where cultivation is most extended, occasioned a great diminution in the produce.

The energy and persevering patience with which these difficulties have been combatted on the part of the planters, aided, too, by the labourers, are above all praise; and, if I ever had a doubt on the subject, satisfied me that, with well-deserved assistance from the mother country, and reasonable protection against slave-grown sugar, this little colony will continue to hold a position of reciprocal advantage in the British empire.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue raised in the colony amounted to—

In 1850	£16,305 9 11
In 1849	15,721 12 8
Showing an increase in favour of 1850 of .	£583 17 3

This increase was derived almost entirely from a larger amount of imports, the taxes raised from produce having declined.

The import duties of 1850, the rates being the same, exceeded those of 1849 by £1,452 16 0

2. The expenditure of colonial funds amounted to—

In 1850	16,260	15	1
But, in this sum is included a debt paid to the amount of	961	11	1
So that the actual expenditure for the service of the year was	15,299	4	0
Whereas, the actual expenditure was, for 1849, only .	13,994	9	9½
Showing an increase, in 1850, of	1,304	14	2½

A large portion of this increase is accounted for in the expenditure of the Board of Health.

3. It is thus fortunate that, notwithstanding an unavoidable enlargement of expenditure and an unfavourable season, there happened little or no increase of debt.

Had these unforeseen casualties not pressed upon the resources, a considerable diminution of debt would have been effected, as I had fondly anticipated, and stated in my Report for the previous year as a probable event.

Military.

1. The present military force I consider sufficient to meet any exigency likely to arise within the colony, but totally inadequate in the event of aggression from without. Should it be in contemplation to withdraw Her Majesty's troops, or throw upon itself the protection, both internal and external, of the colony, I fear that, at the present moment, and indeed for some time to come, it will be found too heavy a burthen for its resources to bear; a burthen which will seriously impede industry, and retard, if not altogether arrest, the progress of improvement.

An attempt was made in 1845 and 1846 to embody a militia corps, but failed from insufficiency of funds to meet the requisite expense; and although now in some degree recovering from the difficulties of the intervening years, the means for such a purpose are smaller than at that period.

2. The formation of an enlarged constabulary force would, in addition to expense, occasion a withdrawal from productive labour. The present police force is much too small, but has appeared to the legislative bodies to be such as prudence will sanction with reference to expenditure.

Legislation.

1. Nineteen Acts were passed during the year, several of them with a view to improve the proceedings in the different Courts of Law, Of these, the most important is that to amend an Act for establishing Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Error. Unfortunately, this Act, and its accompanying Rules of Court, would appear to have been drawn without due care or extended knowledge, and its practical effects have been disastrous to suitors. It must, and will therefore, ere long, be repealed, and replaced by a better-digested measure.

2. On 12th March, an Act was passed to reduce the number of members of the House of Assembly from 25 to 19, the qualification both of electors and members remaining the same as before. The object of this Act, which is to obviate the difficulty experienced in assembling a sufficient number of members to form a "House," has in some degree been attained, but there still happens much delay to business from frequent adjournments on account of non-attendance.

The remedy will be found in not requiring a majority of the whole "House" to be present. Five members can conduct the ordinary business as well, if not better, than a larger number; and, by requiring due notice of the more important Bills, danger to particular interests will be avoided.

3. A legal provision for the aged and infirm poor is greatly to be desiderated. I have on several occasions directed attention to the subject, but hitherto, I regret, without success. A perusal of the evidence taken at coroner's inquests showed the distressing truth that, in one or two instances, death had been

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caused by exposure, and want of food and attention. The occurrence of one such case calls for legislation. By carefully discriminating the aged and infirm, the burthen on the community would be but light. A lunatic asylum is also highly requisite. This I have also represented in the strongest terms.

Population.

1. Much distress was caused among the poorer classes of the people by the continuance of small-pox, to alleviate which great exertions, both public and private, were put forth. The disease abated somewhat towards the close of the year 1849, but broke out again with violence in various parts of the island. But, such is the genial nature of the climate and fertility of the soil, that scarcely had the scourge departed, when a return to ordinary comfort appeared to take place. No dependance can be had upon the "Returns" of deaths or burials in the Blue Books, nor have I been able to arrive at the actual number of victims to small-pox. That it very much enhanced the common rate of mortality there can be no doubt; and from any information I have received, it would seem that, from its breaking out in 1849, until its total cessation about the middle of 1850, from 900 to 1,000 were carried off. This, however, is a smaller number than might have been expected in a climate of so high a temperature, and, I would fain hope, may lead to the inference that, were Asiatic cholera to visit this colony, its fearful ravages may be greatly checked by the adoption of judicious sanitary proceedings.

2. A difference of opinion appears to exist among the planters as to the efficiency of the immigrants from Madeira. From my own observation, and on the authority of many persons well acquainted with their habits, I am disposed to repeat what I formerly stated, that they are not of sufficient direct benefit as agricultural labourers to render advisable a renewal of their importation upon bounty from the Treasury. Nevertheless, I have had lately two applications for Madeireese, but, thinking as I do, they were not encouraged. These people wander about from island to island, but this one would seem their favourite abode. There are probably more of them now here than were originally introduced, although the mortality has been so considerable as at least to prevent natural increase. Indirectly, they have conferred some degree of benefit upon agriculture, by taking up the trade of small shopkeepers and hucksters, and thus converting into field labourers a few of the natives who formerly exercised these vocations. They are most industrious in money-making, and are, in fact, the Jews of the colony; spending little or nothing, but amassing funds with which to return to their own land.

3. If any doubt exists as to the usefulness of the Madeireese, there is none as regards the liberated African immigrants. The progress which these people have made is surprising and highly gratifying.

A great proportion of those who have been here for a year or upwards are equal, in some few instances superior, to the average of the natives as common labourers, in as far as mere unskilled work is concerned. The climate agrees with them thoroughly, and with their physical condition no fault can be found. Little difficulty has been experienced in retaining them during the year's contract on the estates to which they were allotted, and even after the expiry of the year I do not think, although I advance this with hesitation, they would in any great number of cases have of their own accord changed service. But unfortunately there is in some instances a spirit of rivalry, in the desire to obtain labourers, which must have an injurious effect upon the habits of the Africans, and which will always, under present arrangements, operate to deprive them of the opportunity of steady improvement. They have, I believe, been invariably well treated, and would therefore perhaps, generally speaking, have been content with their employers if let alone, but when tempted the desire of change, from which something better may be hoped, becomes too strong for persons of their uneducated and almost childish minds and dispositions. In my Report of last year I ventured a doubt as to the expediency of contracts for so short a period as one year. I have now no doubt about it, practical experience has satisfied me upon the point. Whether the interests of the labourer or of the employer are to be regarded, a contract of at least three years' duration cannot be dispensed with, and it is only fortunate in such a case that these interests coalesce.

4. First, as to the labourer. He arrives here a total savage, and unable to communicate except by signs with any one capable of giving him information. He is sent in all likelihood in a weak state of health to an estate, where little more than attention to his mere physical wants can be bestowed upon him while he has not energy to make any acquirements. This state of matters continues for a period of from three to six months; after that time he commences to acquire a little knowledge of the English language and some information, and at the end of the year is in a condition to begin to understand his condition and the value of the comforts he enjoys. But he cannot be expected to understand, nor is he impressed with the necessity imposed upon him of steady industry, in order that these comforts and advantages may be maintained. He has, however, a perfect appreciation of the value of money, that is his first acquirement; and at this juncture he is addressed with solicitations to change his service, and with promises of better pay. Can it be supposed that he will resist? In point of fact he seldom does, and what is the result? He goes to his new master on a monthly hiring, and after the first month or two discovers that the promises held out to him are delusive. Dissatisfaction of course ensues; he regards labour with disgust, and after wandering about in a state of idleness he is perhaps induced to resume an engagement, but most probably takes up his abode in one of the native villages. Under such a system any attempt at profitable education, while it may in theory seem very laudable, must in sober practice appear simply impossible. I know that many of the planters treat the Africans with much kindness and careful attention, having them when not at work about their houses, and instructing them like children. But what can a savage learn in a year? Little more than an imperfect knowledge of the language; and when he is beginning to be fit for the schoolmaster his employer loses all control over him, and it need hardly be asked whether he will go to school of his own accord. On this subject I append a Report from Mr. Nicol, the stipendiary magistrate of the Leeward district. Mr. Nicol seems to have considered the subject with attention, and to have arrived at just conclusions as the result of observation and experience.

Appendix No. 1.

The Sunday school may do something, and is, I am glad to say, in some measure in operation, as shown in the Report, Appendix No. 2, of Mr. Sutherland, stipendiary magistrate of the Windward district But little practical benefit can even there be obtained in the course of the first year, and when the African becomes his own unfettered master he is more likely to enjoy the shade of a tree, after his week's work, than to trouble himself with learning. It is in immediate contemplation to provide for the contracting of young persons for more extended periods. This in all respects, and chiefly as regards education, is indispensable, and will produce much good. But the interest of every liberated African immigrant requires that he should upon his first arrival be indented for at least three years.

Appendix No. 2.

5. Next as regards the interest of the employers. On this point it may be advanced that the planters have taken the Africans, and are anxious for more under the existing system of contract. This is true, but it only shows the urgent necessity pressing upon them to obtain an additional supply of labour, inducing them to run the chance of retaining the services of the immigrants after the expiry of the year's contract. In all cases absolute loss must be incurred during the first year, and in every instance it is only towards the termination of this period that the labour becomes remunerative. The expenses of providing houses, hospitals, and medical attendance, none of which can by any means be dispensed with, are such as to preclude any idea of profit, and the enterprising planters, who in their struggles with difficulty have ventured to engage immigrants, may be left at the close of the year with unoccupied houses, to erect which has caused a heavy outlay. In my Report for last year it is stated that I suspected some unintentional exaggeration as to the expense attending the Africans, in proportion to the advantage derived from their services. Be this as it may, more extended inquiry has convinced me that the first year is in every instance, more or less, a year of loss to the employer. It is needless to enlarge upon this point, as it cannot be doubted that contracts of at least three years' duration will conduce to the interests of the planters. They themselves, who must be supposed best to know their own interests, have no doubt upon the subject.

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6. The argument as to forced labour, and the expediency of leaving the Africans to the same motives as influence civilized man in his exertions to better his condition, if of any application at all, can be used only with reference to the African, where at least considerably advanced in civilization. It also presupposes that his position in regard to physical advantages is inferior to that of the native labourers around him, which is not the fact. The rate of wages and allowances is here as high as can be afforded, and there is little or no variation in the pay on one estate from that on another. The African enjoys from the very first an equal portion with the native labourer. It is therefore surely no hardship to prevent his being disappointed by seeking what he cannot find. One provision, however, ought to be attended to, which is, that as soon as the immigrant becomes a first-class labourer, and is put into what is called the strong gang, he should have allowances equal to those enjoyed by the natives of the same class. As I believe that greater profit arises from the labour of this class, notwithstanding the higher pay, it will be for the interest of the employer to endeavour to introduce the immigrant to it as soon as possible. and therefore to bestow more pains upon his instruction. On the other hand, the immigrant knowing the advancement that awaits him will exert himself to attain to it.

It has been said that the dread of losing their services at the end of a year will ensure kind treatment to the Africans, but it is not easy to see why the same dread should not exist with reference to what may happen at the end of three years, or even more. The longer they are continued the more valuable are the services likely to become. But the idea of ill-treatment is at least, as regards this colony, altogether visionary. Any improper severity will at once come under the cognisance of the magistrate, and in the event of ill usage or failure in the fulfilment of engagement he has the power to cancel the contract.

7. Among the various institutions having in view the well-being of the population, a prominent position is occupied by the friendly societies. These voluntary associations for mutual benefit, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the community. They are led by the clergy of the different denominations, who are thus brought into more intimate and friendly intercourse with their flocks, and enjoy a practical opportunity of inculcating the advantages to be attained by mutual good will, accompanied with habits of prudence and foresight.

Good conduct is universally exacted as a condition of membership, and any flagrant breach of morality is visited with immediate expulsion. There are in all, in connexion with the Established Church with the Wesleyan, nine, and with the Roman Catholic one, numbering collectively members. The rules of these various societies differ little from one another in principle, which is that of self government, the subscriptions vary in amount, as do also the allowances, in case of sickness or death, in proportion to the relative wealth of localities. Thus the rates are made higher in Kingstown, than in any other place, and generally in the towns greater than in the country; but they seem on the whole well calculated to meet the circumstances of the people. Notwithstanding the more than ordinary drafts upon the funds, caused by the small-pox, they are universally in a prosperous condition, the expenditure in almost all instances, having been less than the receipts, and there being in every case, a balance in hand. With reference to the society in Kingstown, in connexion with the Established Church, the Reverend the Rural Dean, writes as follows:—"The condition of the society is prosperous and "healthy. Its number at present is 412, and the amount of its funds, now in "the colonial bank, is 800 dollars." The Rev. William Banister, Wesleyan minister in Kingstown, writes:—"In reply, I beg to state to your Excellency, "that we have nine such societies in this island, all of which, I believe, were "formed soon after emancipation, or between that time and 1840. Each of "these socicties, is governed by a president, treasurer, and secretary, and a "committee of a given number chosen from the members. The societies "number, as far as I have been able to ascertain, about 1,800 members.

"The receipts for the past year amounted to about 4,000 dollars (four thou-"sand dollars), and the expenditure about 3,900 dollars (three thousand nine "hundred dollars)."

The reports of the other clergymen are essentially similar.

8. I append an extract from the Annual Return of the police magistrate of the Kingstown district. The returns of the other magistrates also show a favourable result, in respect to the comparatively small amount of offences. It is, indeed, upon the whole a well-conducted population, and with firm, but at the same time, temperate and judicious administration of law and justice, it is easy to restrain most of those habits which are inimical to the peace and well-being of society.

Religion.

1. The ecclesiastical Returns in the Blue Book, exhibit little change from former years, nor do I think that the habits of the people are likely to undergo any considerable variation in respect to attendance at places of worship.

2. A piece of land, for the site of a new church, has been most considerately given by the trustees for the proprietor of the Pembroke estate, in the valley of Buccament, and it is intended to erect the building by subscription. Already has a large proportion of the amount required been realized, and there is therefore a prospect, that the numerous inhabitants of that large valley will soon be supplied with comfortable church accommodation. On the 19th December an Act was passed, providing a salary of 100*l.* per annum, for an additional curate for Charlotte parish. This is much the largest and most populous parish, and the labour of the rector and one curate, are found insufficient to meet the wants of the people.

3. A branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, is now in operation, and it is proposed to devote the greater portion of its funds to the circulation of the Scriptures, among the inhabitants of the colony itself.

As education extends, and the ability to read becomes more universal, it may be hoped that the general diffusion of the Bible will exercise a beneficial effect upon the progress of religion, and accelerate its advance, in a ratio of progress more rapid than hitherto.

4. In my last annual Report, I noticed the existence of a singular sect of religionists, calling themselves the wilderness people; any information I have been able to obtain, leads me to believe, that the delusion is gradually abating.

5. The same good understanding and co-operation in their all important labours, continue to characterize the whole Christian ministry.

Education.

1. Total number attending public schools—

	Boys.	Girls.	In all.
In 1850 . . .	1,123	822	1,945
In 1849 . . .	963	823	1,786
Showing an increase in 1850 of			159

At Kingstown schools for liberal education—

	Boys.	Girls.	In all.
In 1850 . . .	60	33	93
In 1849 . . .	59	23	82
Showing an increase in 1850 of			11

The only school in which a considerable falling off is perceptible, is that for the poor in Kingstown, which while it numbered 255 in 1849, reached in 1850 only 223. This must be considered as merely accidental.

2. The exertions and liberality of Mr. Snagg, a resident proprietor in the island of Canouan, have there established this year, an infant school, in which 28 children are taught elementary learning. It is to be regretted that a similar school which formerly existed in the Union Island, has for some years been given up. I understand from the rector of the Grenadines, that he is endeavouring to procure its re-establishment.

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3. Among the lowest classes there is not much, if any, increased desire, to send the children to school, the parents and relations preferring to employ them in such work as they can perform at home, and if they do send them, for a year or two, they are removed as soon as their strength permits of their being serviceable. But there is a class growing rapidly into existence, which may be called the yeomanry of the country, and composed of the purchasers and lessees of land, and the occupiers of villages, who from their improving intelligence, are becoming more alive to the benefits of education. It has always been my opinion, that the growth of these villages should by all means be encouraged.

From them will proceed the future tenant farmers, and in not a few instances, and at no very distant period, the proprietors of the soil. In the mean time the close association of the people facilitates and renders more effective, the labours of the clergyman and the schoolmaster.

When the population is much scattered, it is requisite to have a larger number of schools, and consequently the limited funds and fees, afford a mere pittance to each teacher. But as the villages extend, a salary will, I expect, in several instances, be given to their schoolmasters, of such respectable amount, as to offer an inducement to teachers of a superior character. At present the emoluments of the common schools vary from 15*l.* to 30*l.* a-year, not equal to wages of an ordinary tradesman.

4. In addition to those enumerated in the Blue Book, there are not a few private schools and Sunday schools. At these last, especially the latter, many adults attend.

5. A literary and scientific society has formed itself, in Kingstown, and several gentlemen have in connection with it, undertaken to deliver lectures upon various subjects, of general information and practical utility.

Exchanges, &c.

A change has been gradually taking place in the silver coin in circulation; and whereas a few years ago, the dollar with its component parts, was in greater abundance than British silver, it has now nearly disappeared. The cause of this I attribute very much to the increase of imports from America, which have been paid for chiefly in dollars. It is to be suspected also, that the Madeireese have sent or taken away many of the foreign coins. But although British silver now circulates to the almost total exclusion of the dollar, accounts continue to be kept in the latter. This is attended with considerable inconvenience, and as matters have turned out, as regards the circulating medium, it would now be better if all transactions were conducted in sterling money. But should this change ever take place, it must be by gradual steps, as not many of the labourers or lower classes generally have any notion of what a pound sterling is.

Imports and Exports.

1. Value of imports from Great Britain in 1850 . .	£93,584
Ditto ditto in 1849 . .	85,220
Increase in favour of 1850 . . .	£8,364
Value of imports from West Indies in 1850 . .	£27,215
Ditto ditto in 1849 . .	23,890
Increase in favour of 1850 . . .	£3,325
Value of imports from North America and elsewhere in 1850	£11,017
Ditto ditto in 1849 . .	9,438
Increase in favour of 1850 . . .	£1,579

Value of imports from United States of America in 1850	£24,652
Ditto ditto in 1849	24,498
Increase in favour of 1850	£154

A vessel from the United States of America, with a cargo, of which the value was estimated at 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*, was totally lost.

Value of imports from all other foreign states in 1850	£10,842
Ditto ditto in 1849	9,792
Increase in favour of 1850	£1,050
Total value of imports in 1850	£167,310
Ditto ditto in 1849	152,838
Increase in favour of 1850	£14,472
Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to Great Britain, in 1850	£157,312
Ditto ditto in 1849	188,462
Decrease against 1850	£31,150
Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to the West Indies, in 1850	£2,717
Ditto ditto in 1849	1,186
Increase in favour of 1850	£1,531
Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to the United States of America, in 1850	£1,154
Ditto ditto in 1849	243
Increase in favour of 1850	£911
Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to North America, in 1850	£3,068
Ditto ditto in 1849	152
Increase in favour of 1850	£2,916
Value of exports, the produce of the colony, to foreign states, in 1850	£394
Ditto ditto in 1849	190
Increase in favour of 1850	£204
Total value of exports, the produce of the colony, in 1850	£164,645
Ditto ditto in 1849	190,233
Decrease against 1850	£25,588
Value of articles re-exported to Great Britain in 1850	£90
Ditto ditto in 1849	181
Decrease against 1850	£91

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Value of articles re-exported to the West Indies in 1850	£7,088
Ditto ditto in 1849	10,164
Decrease against 1850	£3,076
Value of articles re-exported to the United States of America in 1850	£478
Ditto ditto in 1849	140
Increase in favour of 1850	£338
Value of articles re-exported to North America in 1850	£..
Ditto ditto in 1849	13
Decrease against 1850	£13
Value of articles re-exported to foreign states in 1850	£127
Ditto ditto in 1849	164
Decrease against 1850	£37
Total value of articles re-exported in 1850	£7,783
Ditto ditto in 1849	10,662
Decrease against 1850	£2,879
Total value of all exports in 1850	£172,428
Ditto ditto in 1849	200,895
Decrease against 1850	£28,467

	Ships.	Tons.
3. Number of ships inwards from Great Britain in 1850	30 of	8,796
Ditto ditto in 1849	31 „	8,705
	1 „	91

Decrease against 1850 . . . . 1 ship.
Increase in favour of 1850 . . . 91 tons.

	Ships.	Tons.
Number of ships inwards from Great Britain in 1850	227 of	10,524
Ditto ditto in 1849	218 „	8,739
Increase in favour of 1850	9 „	1,785

	Ships.	Tons.
Number of ships inwards from the United States of America in 1850	41 of	4,884
Ditto ditto in 1849	36 „	4,826
Increase in favour of 1850	5 „	58

	Ships.	Tons.
Number of ships inwards from foreign states in 1850	64 of	2,553
Ditto ditto in 1849	66 „	2,046
	2 „	507

Decrease against 1850 . . . . 2 ships.
Increase in favour of 1850 . . . 507 tons.

	Ships.	Tons.
Total number of ships inwards in 1850	362 of	26,757
Ditto ditto in 1849	351 „	24,317
Increase in favour of 1850	11 „	2,440

	Seamen.
Number of seamen in ships inwards in 1850	2,228
Ditto ditto in 1849	2,143
Increase in favour of 1850	85

	Ships.	Tons.
4. Number of ships outwards to Great Britain in 1850	28 of	8,425
Ditto ditto in 1849	33 „	9,382
Decrease against 1850	5 „	957

	Ships.	Tons.
Number of ships outwards to British colonies in 1850	248 of	11,543
Ditto ditto in 1849	243 „	9,178
Increase in favourof 1850	5 „	2,365

	Ships.	Tons.
Number of ships outwards to the United States of America in 1850	24 of	2,876
Ditto ditto in 1849	11 „	1,247
Increase in favour of 1850	13 „	1,629

	Ships.	Tons.
Number of ships outwards to other foreign states in 1850	58 of	3,873
Ditto ditto in 1849	73 „	4,399
Decrease against 1850	15 „	526

	Ships.	Tons.
Total number of ships outwards in 1850	358 of	26,717
Ditto ditto in 1849	360 „	24,206
	2 „	2,511

Decrease against 1850 . . . . . 2 ships.
Increase in favour of 1850 . . . . 2,511 tons.

	Seamen.
Number of seamen in ships outwards in 1850	2,220
Ditto ditto in 1849	2,229
Decrease against 1850	9

5. Having thus afforded a detailed numerical statement and comparison of the commerce of the colony for 1849 and 1850, a few remarks may be deduced as offering themselves. In the first place it appears, that the value of imports has increased, while that of exports has fallen off to nearly double the amount. This state of matters, I conceive, points to a prosperous condition of the consumers, that is, to the mass of the population, and to the reverse as regards the producers or the proprietors of the soil. It is, indeed, a condition which can be only of very temporary duration, as it involves a consumption of capital.

6. The largest proportional increase of imports, is that from other parts of the West Indies, but it would appear that the much larger portion of the articles under that head are the produce of the United States of America. The

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traffic with the States is gradually but surely increasing, but there is still a vast disproportion between the value of imports and exports, although the latter have exceeded those of the previous year, nearly four-fold.

The principal increase has been in the article of molasses. Under the system of free trade and repeal of the Navigation Laws, it would be highly advantageous, were a more extended export trade established to the United States, but unfortunately the obligations of the planters generally, preclude any disposal of sugar, except by consignment to Great Britain, and thus goods from the States, must be paid for almost entirely in hard cash.

7. An extraordinary increase is perceptible in the importation of building materials, viz , timber and shingles; as regards the latter, nearly three-fold. Although this may in some degree be attributed to an error in the Import Duties Act, whereby shingles were exempted from duty, it yet points to a prosperous condition of the general population as my observation convinces me, that the consumption of building materials has been caused by the erection of comfortable houses, in villages and in small freeholds and leaseholds. A slight advance has been made in the importation of guano, which would seem to establish the practical utility of that manure; but I cannot avoid stating my opinion that greater attention to, and husbanding of the fertilizing resources which are indigenous, would be beneficial to the interests of agriculture.

Agriculture.

1. The returns in the Blue Book, under this head are by no means complete, in respects at least to the produce of arrow root and cotton. The cultivation of the former of these articles has been greatly extended, especially by the holders of small freeholds and leaseholds, and it is to be seen growing in little patches among rocks in ground precipitous and difficult of access. This almost universal turning of attention to the growing of arrow root, and its manufacture, by the native holders of land, I regard as unfortunate, because it occasions the cultivation of articles of food for home consumption to be too much neglected.

2. I have already intimated the causes of the falling off in the sugar crop, but can perceive indications of future increase, from more care and diligence in the processes of agriculture. Much, however, remains to be accomplished, before the full resources are developed. On some estates, thorough drainage would add immensely to the produce, and on others a system of irrigation would have a like beneficial effect. I have not a doubt that the investment of capital, in such improvements, would even now prove a profitable speculation.

3. Attention is being directed to an increase of the cultivation of cotton, which has for many years been confined to the smaller islands or Grenadines.

Whether at the present advanced price, it will pay the grower better, or even as well as sugar, I am unable to give a decided opinion, but inclined to think that it may answer on the higher lands, where the expense of cane cultivation, is heavy in proportion to the produce. The precarious nature of this crop, at the period of ripening demands a sure supply of labour, as the delay of a very few days in the process of picking or gathering will occasion a serious deterioration in the colour, quality, and consequently in the value of the wool. On this account the growers in the Grenadines are constrained to have recourse to the share system, by means of which, the labourers having an interest in the proceeds, are induced to work at the critical and requisite times.

4. I have mentioned that the return of this article, in the Blue Book, is incomplete; a reference, however, to the head of "Exports," shows an export of 97 bales, of the estimated value of 388*l.*, and there is a prospect of a greatly extended produce in the ensuing year.

5. The export of arrow root, was of the estimated value of 15,864*l.*, whereas in the previous year, it reached only 10,867*l.*, showing an increase of 4,907*l.* This increase has, there is reason to believe, been chiefly caused by the enlarged cultivation of this article, by the holders of small tenements.

ST. VINCENT.

6. The following is a comparative view of the more important products:—

	Lbs.	Tons.
Quantity of sugar made in 1850 . .	14,791,840	or 6,603
Ditto ditto 1849 . .	17,168,393	or 7,664
Decrease against 1850 . .	2,376,553	1 61

	Gallons.
Quantity of rum made in 1850 . . .	169,949
Ditto ditto 1849 . . .	197,409
Decrease against 1850 . . .	27,460

It is gratifying to be enabled to state that this large deficiency is not attributable to any causes of a permanent nature; but, as noticed in the opening of this report, to a dry season, and the prevalence of disease among the labouring population.

Gaols and Prisoners.

1. There still exists only one gaol, situated in the town of Kingstown, but at the different police stations there are lock-up houses, in which prisoners are retained for short periods, previous to trial by the magistrates, some small improvements have been carried out in the interior arrangement of the prison, and I do not think that much more can be effected, either as regards the condition of the building, or the treatment of its inmates. In order to obtain a profitable approximation to any of the systems of prison discipline, at present in such repute, the erection of a new gaol is absolutely indispensable.

As far as the system adopted is concerned, it does not seem objectionable, with reference to its primary object the repression of crime. Crime appears not to increase in a ratio more than proportioned to the growing numbers of the people.

2. During the year several white prisoners have been in confinement, their health has materially suffered, and in one instance death ensued.

This I attribute mainly to the constant high temperature within the walls of the gaol, proving too severe for the European constitution. The dietary consisting solely of salted fish and bread, has no doubt also been injurious. Under this conviction, it was proposed to substitute a better and more varied scale of food, which is to be adopted after the 1st January, 1851. There has been no case of death among the native prisoners, and only one discharge on medical grounds.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Appendix No. 1.

St. Vincent, Leeward District,
31st December 1851.

Sir,

In compliance with the requisitions of the Act intituled "An Act to regulate and make provision for the treatment of liberated African Immigrants, I have the honour to make to your Excellency the following Report.

With regard to the first of our immigrants, those Africans who arrived by the "Amity Hall" on the 31st March 1849, I have to remark that a considerable change has taken place, by removals from the respective estates, since the expiration of contracts in April 1850. Few, if any, have left this district, while there has been an accession to the total number by removals from the Kingstown district.

The immigrants who arrived by the "Euphrates" are still under original contract. There is by death, since the 30th September last, a decrease in their number of three, viz., one man, one woman, and one boy, leaving 122 still under contract; which shows a total decrease of nine on the total number allotted.

Of the immigrants who arrived by the "Atalantié" on the 22nd of May last, 42 were allotted among five estates in this district. In the quarter ending the 30th June last there were three deaths, in the quarter ending the 30th September there was one death, and in the present quarter there has also been one death, leaving a total still under contract of 37.

I have already stated to your Excellency that on those estates where both employers and immigrants had expressed themselves mutually desirous that a money composition should supersede the primary agreements, I had sanctioned it in all cases where I thought it prac-

ST. VINCENT.

ticable; and I am glad to say the change proved so satisfactory to those concerned that I did not hesitate even to recommend the like arrangement to the employers of all those immigrants who were under indenture, and whose provision grounds had been fully established. This recommendation was, however, unnecessary, as I found a universal desire on the part of the immigrants themselves for the change; and all those who are now under written agreements have cordially accepted of the composition. In no instance have I hitherto had reason to regret that they have done so.

I would by no means advocate the substitution of a money composition until the expiration of the first six months of contract; for until these six months have expired, the provision grounds allotted to the immigrants would not be available for their support, and it is not likely they would be fully acquainted with the value of money or with the prices of articles necessary for their comfort and sustenance. But after an initiation of six months, I believe they are generally fully competent in matters which are purely pecuniary to guard and attend to their own interests. In this opinion I am strengthened from the fact that where money compositions have been made, I have invariably found that any discontent, no matter to what extent previously manifested, has entirely disappeared.

With regard to our immigrants generally, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion that their physical wants have been well attended to, and in proof of this assertion I would merely point to the contrast between their present appearance and that which they presented on their first arrival.

With regard to their moral and religious wants, I am happy to say that they have not been altogether neglected. Some of the employers have felt it their duty, inasfar as possible, to provide for those wants, and have been endeavouring to impart instruction to the few who, from natural quickness and intelligence, or other circumstances, had early begun to acquire a knowledge of our language. Some of the immigrants, thus favoured with instruction, have since, at their own request, been admitted by baptism into one or other section of the Protestant Church.

But these instances are the exceptions; the great mass are still sunk in ignorance and barbarism, and unless some measures are devised to meet their case, they may long continue to be so.

This leads me to refer to the views and propositions regarding this subject of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, as expressed in his Circular Despatch dated the 30th of October 1850; and if in the succeeding observations I should in any way be opposed to the suggestions of such high authority, I can only say it will be with the utmost deference and humility.

In devising any measures for the education and religious instruction of African immigrants there are at the outset most formidable obstacles to be encountered.

These people, on their first arrival, are totally ignorant of the language in which instruction is to be conveyed to them. The respective allotments to estates usually comprise so many individuals as to make it unnecessary for them to seek the society of the natives, or hold much intercourse with them. They invariably are sent to work in company, their dwellings are generally situated close to one another, and it is also natural to suppose they prefer to keep within their own circle as much as possible. Thus they come very little into contact with those from whom alone a knowledge even of the imperfect and distorted language in use among our labouring population could be imparted. It is not, therefore, surprising that at the end of the first year their knowledge of that language has but slightly advanced; and to convey instruction to them before that time I believe to be generally quite impracticable.

Taking it for granted, however, that at the end of the first year they are quite capable of receiving instruction, in what way can their employers be made responsible for their attendance at school? Contracts having expired, immigrants are precisely on the same footing as the native labourer, possessing the same freedom of locomotion, and under no other engagements than those into which they may voluntarily enter; and I do not think it at all probable that they, a rude and ignorant people, by habit disposed to idleness, and knowing no other than mere animal gratification, would of their own accord sacrifice any portion of their leisure time for the purpose of receiving benefits which they cannot appreciate, or the ultimate design of which they cannot comprehend.

With regard to the expense which must necessarily be incurred in providing for the immigrants the means of instruction, it is proposed in the Despatch (sec. 9), either by tax or a deduction of wages, to throw the burden of that expense upon their own shoulders. This plan, if practicable, would be a just one; but since, in the employment of immigrants, a precedent has been established, I am inclined to think that in the case of future immigration a departure from rules which had previously been laid down would, more especially in respect of pecuniary matters, be attended with dissatisfaction, and create confusion. When once the Africans do become acquainted with the value of money, they look to it as their chief good, and they have a corresponding reluctance to part with it. This would be more especially manifested if they had to expend it upon what, to them, would appear the unsubstantial blessings of education. But even if we suppose the immigrants willing to appropriate a portion of their earnings for the purpose of securing to themselves the blessings of education, I do not see how they could well do so, consistently with a due regard to their bodily requirements. The wages allowed to them under existing contracts I believe to be no more than sufficient to enable them to procure articles of clothing, cooking utensils, and other necessary things not supplied to them by their employers. It is, I conceive, proposed to overcome this difficulty by applying the funds which would accrue if an increase of exertion on the part of the immigrants were enforced. But since, under the existing regulations, they are bound to labour for nine hours every day, and six days in each week, I cannot see how they could be compelled or expected to undergo any increase

of exertion. These remarks I also apply to the proposition (sec. 10) referring to hospitals and dispensaries.

Having thus stated what I believe to be the insurmountable difficulties which would have to be contended with in carrying out the details of the arrangements as proposed in the Despatch, I would now most respectfully offer for your Excellency's consideration those suggestions which have arisen in my mind regarding the education of African immigrants.

Presuming that I have shown it to be impracticable to undertake any measures towards the education of this people before the expiration of the first year from their arrival; and if it be necessary, as I firmly believe it to be, to make their attendance on the means of instruction which may be provided for them in some measure compulsory, and if the master is to be made responsible for their attendance, there must, I think, to meet all these considerations, be an extension of the present term of indenture. I am quite of opinion that there are objections to such a course, but I believe they would be far more than counterbalanced by the advantages which would result from it. If that course were adopted, it might, on the side of the immigrants, be made an integral part of the contract that after the first year of service he should, under penalty, attend the means of instruction, and on that of the master that he should also, under penalty, see that attendance given. There would also, from the immigrants being under engagement to reside on particular localities, be some guarantee that their attendance would be regular; whereas if, under the present system, any attempt at their education were made, it would in a great measure be frustrated by the unsettled state into which they are thrown from the consciousness of a complete removal of restraint in their choice of a master or a residence.

With regard to the expense which must be incurred in providing the means of instruction, I have already stated the reasons why I think it would be injudicious to compel the immigrants themselves to sustain it.

Now I think it might, if the term of contract were extended, to a great extent be provided for by a tax, which then could with propriety be exacted from the employers. For although I believe that, under existing circumstances, from the expense which at least for the first six months of contract attends the employment of immigrants, and the inadequate return of labour, such a measure would be impracticable, yet, in consideration of the advantages consequent upon a prolongation of their services, I think a moderate tax would willingly be assented to. Nor do I think it would be unfair, in the event of this tax proving insufficient for the end it was intended to accomplish, that a trifling tax in aid of the other should be imposed on that class of the inhabitants generally for whose benefit collectively the immigrants are being introduced, or on those articles of produce upon which it was designed their labour should be expended.

I am conscious that, in advocating an extension of the term of contract, I may seem to contradict the opinion I have already expressed, viz., that in the case of future immigration it would be imprudent to depart from rules which had previously been established; but this opinion referred more particularly to pecuniary matters, and I conceive that, if it be found necessary for the benefit of the immigrants at all to depart from those rules, it would be wise to do so only in such matters as I believe would be felt to involve the least amount of hardship; and the only hardship which I can see would ensue by extending the term of contract is, that the immigrants would have to confine their labour to particular estates for a longer period than at present they are obliged to do. In other respects they might, after the first year, or, as I would advise, after the first six months, be placed on exactly the same footing as the native labourer; and in case of misconduct on the part of the master, the stipendiary magistrate could always have recourse to the alternative of a dissolution of contract. These remarks apply more immediately to those immigrants who may be under special contract, but there is another class of immigrants to whom they are equally applicable.

In the case of children under the contracting age, I think it not only no hardship, but absolutely necessary, that until they attain a certain age, and are able to provide for themselves, they should be confined to the estates to which they may have been originally allotted.

Possessing the love of change natural to youth, it is not surprising that, when freed from all restraint, they should seek to gratify that disposition on every fresh inducement; and, unless it be repressed, unsettled and vagrant habits must grow upon them with their growth, and they will merge into manhood, in all probability, a burden to themselves and a bane to society. When their employers are emancipated from the obligations which, for a year, compel them to provide sustenance for them, how, under any circumstances, but especially in the case of sickness, are they to be maintained? In few instances have they parents or relatives upon whom they may depend, and their own small earnings, even if judiciously applied, are generally inadequate to provide for their daily support; and if left to themselves, where the contingency alluded to arises, their case would be truly miserable.

I am glad to say that these remarks have not been called forth by anything which has fallen under my own observation; but are simply the result of a review of the law affecting immigrants; and although I do not think it probable, judging from my past experience, that any of our planters would avail themselves of the defects in that law to the detriment of African children in their employment, yet I consider it highly necessary that, until these attain an age when they may safely be thrown upon their own resources, some special enactment should provide for their well-being and support.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. M'Nicol,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Leeward District.

His Excellency
Sir John Campbell, Bart., Lieut.-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 2.

Sir, St. Vincent, Windward District, January 29, 1851.

In compliance with the 3rd clause of an "Act to make provision for the treatment of liberated African Immigrants," I have the honour to transmit the following Report for the quarter ending 31st December, 1850.

I have inspected the immigrants on each estate; with a few exceptions, I may describe them as in good health. The abstracts from the hospital registers show that, durng the period in question, only seven have been under medical treatment. There have been three deaths.

The improvement in the physical condition of the immigrants since their arrival is almost incredible. It is equally gratifying to state, that their services as labourers are most valuable, and highly appreciated by their employers. They are contented with their position, are industriously cultivating their provision-grounds, and have not in any instance complained of unkind treatment.

I annex a Table, to which I beg reference.

Of the 275 immigrants introduced—

92	arrived on	31st March,	1849, and have been	18	months resident.
82	„	31st January,	1850 „	11	„
101	„	27th May,	1850 „	7	„

The average period of residence is 12 months. Total deaths, 25, or 9 per cent. This is less than the ratio of mortality amongst the Portuguese resident on estates in this district during the last six months, although the majority of the Africans were landed in a most debilitated state of health, introducing small-pox into this colony, of which disease many died.

The contracts for service of those who first arrived have expired, and I regret to say that 35 of them have left the estates on which they had been located. 148 of the total number were supposed to have been over 15 years of age at the period of arrival: 43 of those are now earning first-class wages. The following is the written observation of a gentleman under whose charge twelve of them are placed: "The Africans on this estate (Mount Bentinck) are working very satisfactorily; they have all joined the first, or most efficient gang, and perform the full task of work; they are now, and have been for four weeks, on full wages. I find them to be very honest, obedient, and cleanly in their habits."

Should further immigration be anticipated, it would be for the immigrants' interest, and their employers' also, were the stipendiary magistrates required to inspect their intended lodgings previous to location. When placed in houses having an earthen floor, they are attacked by "chigoes," and many have suffered seriously in consequence. Immigrant children, when lodged with the native labourers on estates, experience parental kindness, are well fed, and on Sunday neatly dressed and taken to church or chapel. The majority of those so placed have been baptized, can repeat the Lord's Prayer, and 20 of them attend a Sunday-school. Under the 10th clause of the Immigration Act, contracts with African immigrants under 15 years of age are not valid; under the 22nd clause of the same Act, any person who shall employ any registered immigrant labourer, who at the time of being employed shall not have been in this colony for a period of three years, shall engage at his own expense a duly-licensed medical practitioner to visit such immigrant labourer, &c.: now, as at the end of a year from the period of his arrival the immigrant goes where he pleases, it is impossible to ascertain whether he enjoys this advantage of medical attendance or not.

I should think it very desirable, were the law so altered, as in future to place the infant immigrant under the protection of the stipendiary magistrate until he had attained the age of 15 years, and the adult for the three first years after arrival; in each case, on the expiration of the first year, permitting him to serve whom he pleased on the most favourable terms he could obtain, but obliging him to serve some one. This would be more advantageous to the immigrant than entering into contract on arrival for three or five years; and, as it would repress vagrancy, and be an advantage to the community, it should entitle the immigrant to provision being made for his moral and religious instruction, without which it is already evident no good can result from immigration.

Under the 33rd clause of the Act, it would be desirable were immigrants, on location, provided with a suit of warm clothes, and an increase of food. I am borne out by several of the employers in the opinion which I expressed in a former Report, that the present allowance is not sufficient.

Food and clothes also have been given gratuitously by employers, and in some instances very liberally.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency (Signed) Robert Sutherland,
Sir John Campbell, Bart., Lieut.-Governor, Stipendiary Magistrate, Windward District.
&c. &c. &c.

TABLE exhibiting the Number of African Immigrants located on Estates situated in the Windward District of the Colony of St. Vincent, their Increase by Births, Decrease by Deaths, by Removals, and Number remaining on Estate on 31st December, 1850.

Name of Estate.	Number Located.	Births.	Deaths.	Removals.	Number on Estate.
Turama	28	..	2	10	16
Sans Souci . . .	21	..	3	10	8
Mount Greenaw . .	30	..	1	3	26
Park Hill . . .	20	..	3	4	13
Spring	17	..	1	4	12
Colonairo Vale . .	15	..	..	3	12
Mount William . .	20	..	6	1	13
Bellevue	17	..	2	..	15
Jambow Vale . .	11	..	..	..	11
Cane End . . .	9	..	..	..	9
New Prospect . .	20	..	..	..	20
South Union . . .	19	..	3	..	16
New Adelphi . .	15	..	1	..	14
Mount Bentinck .. .	15	..	3	..	12
Peruvian Vale . .	9	..	..	..	9
Henry's Vale . .	9	..	..	..	9
Total . .	275	..	25	35	215

APPENDIX No. 3.

1850.—KINGSTOWN POLICE DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL RETURN, and the ANALYSIS of the same, of JAMES CROSBY, Esq., Police Magistrate, Kingstown District.

THE following is a true extract of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, paragraphs of the document, the title of which is detailed above.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent.

3. I have great satisfaction in attracting the attention of your Excellency to the analysis and statement annexed to this Report. By the former it will be seen, that the number of complaints, convictions, and commitments have not greatly exceeded those of the year 1848, and by the latter that the great portion of the excess has been occasioned by the police complaints. When it is considered that in 1848, the late Police Acts had been in continuous operation for the five years immediately preceding that year, and that no similar Act was in operation for upwards of seven months during the year 1849, and consequently that there had been almost an entire freedom from that useful and salutary restraint, imposed by such an Act for that period, and that many new offences were created under the Police Act, 1849, such as drunkenness, using obscene language while drunk, and using similar language to the annoyance of any other person, although not by way of insult to that person, and that as far as can be ascertained, from the result of the last quarter, the number of complaints, convictions, and commitments being actually less than the quarterly average of the year 1848, I sincerely hope your Excellency will be pleased with the result and the comparison.

4. I feel confident that if a series of Acts, such as those to which I have alluded, in my Report to your Excellency, dated Tuesday the 15th October, 1850, were brought into operation, supplying the very many defects and imperfections of the Police Act, 1849, and the police force were placed on a better system that, without any increase of expense to the colony, the state of the Government, in this respect, would be still more satisfactory, and the complaints would soon be reduced to a number not exceeding on an average, 400 during a year.

5. The excess of the police complaints, would appear to have been occasioned chiefly, by the new offences to which I have alluded, and I am happy to say, I do not think more than two or three persons, have been illegally taken into custody during the year, and those under such circumstances, that blame could hardly be attached to the police constables, by whom they were taken into cnstody.

6. Contrary to my own expectation, there has been a decrease in the number of larcenies; whether this fact is to be attributed to the complainants being compelled to pay the costs of the convictions, and therefore deterred from the prosecution of such offences, to which state of the law, I have alluded in my former Reports, or from the more extended jurisdiction over those offences under the Police Act, 1849, I cannot form a correct opinion. If from the former cause it is much to be lamented, but if from the latter, it is highly satisfactory. Since the jurisdiction has been increased from 2*l.* to 5*l.*, the value of the property stolen, as well as to embezzlements, and obtaining goods, &c., under false pretences, by means of which a much greater number of cases are triable before police magistrates than heretofore.

ST. VINCENT.

Encl. 3 in No. 14.

Enclosure 3 in No. 14.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 20, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 77, dated 8th instant, transmitting your Report to accompany the Blue Book of St. Vincent, for 1850.

2. In noticing, with satisfaction, the observations you have made with regard to the benefits which have been conferred on the island by the introduction of the African immigrants, and which confirm the experience of the other colonies, there is one point on which, as it involves a difference of opinion, I think it important that I should offer some remarks.

3. You observe that the progress the Africans have made, has been at once surprising and highly gratifying, that a great proportion of those who have been in the island for a year or upwards, are equal, and in some instances superior to the average of the natives as common labourers; but you add that as there is a competition for labour, the Africans, who have acquired a perfect knowledge of the value of money, are sometimes induced to engage with other employers after the termination of their contracts, and, if dissatisfied will relinquish employment, and take up their abode in one of the native villages.

4. You admit that the planters, who have engaged the Africans on the terms of the annual contract are willing to receive more of them on the same terms, but you contend that to prevent their removal from their first locations, the contracts should be extended to three years.

5. It would be easy to show from past experience the failure of all benefit from the system of long engagements, but it may be sufficient to refer you to Earl Grey's Despatch, marked "general," No. 10, of the 31st July, 1849, in explanation of the grounds on which his Lordship had directed their present limitation, I would observe, however, that it is precisely because the Africans have been placed under no further restrictions than such as are required to enable them to take their place as free competitors with the native labourers, that they have made the progress they have done.

6. I would here observe, that if vagrancy should prevail, it ought to be checked by laws applicable indifferently to every class, but a desire on the part of the labouring classes to seek their own benefit by the change of employment, cannot be so designated.

7. You state that the Portuguese immigrants, who are indifferent labourers, have superseded the negroes in the employment of huckstering, many of whom have, in consequence, returned to plantation labour, and concurring entirely in your observations as to the policy of encouraging the growth of "villages," composed of the purchasers and lessees of land, and who from their improving habits are, as you observe, likely to become the yeomanry of the country, and eventually the tenant farmers, it is not, I think, to be regretted that some of the most intelligent of the Africans should be found to join them, and participate in the advantages which they derive from their co-operative industry.

8. As under judicious management they are disposed to acquire strong local attachments, the only counsel I can offer to the planters, is to cement those attachments to the utmost, during the period of their first contracts. I am gratified to learn that many are disposed to do so, and it is probable that greater security in the tenure of their holdings, would tend much to counteract the influences which are employed to unsettle them.

9. On the subject of education, I am satisfied that its diffusion will depend on the measures which may be taken by the Government and the Legislature, with the support of the magistrates and the clergy. Neither the Africans nor any others of the labouring classes can at present sufficiently appreciate its importance, and I believe that the imposition of a small rate, if made payable only by those who had access for their children to the schools, would be preferable to a dependence on their voluntary contributions, since they would seek for their children the benefit for which they would thus be compelled to contribute, instead of capriciously withdrawing them from the schools, as they often do at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(A true Copy.)

E. ROWLAND FORMAN,
Private Secretary.

Encl. 4 in No. 14.

Enclosure 4 in No. 14

ST. VINCENT.

ABSTRACT RETURNS from BLUE BOOK, 1850.

REVENUE.

Customs Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
9,080	. .	1,571	5,654	16,305	15,721	584	..

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,566	..	2,844	877	1,593	1,011	6,369	16,260	15,711	549	..	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	No returns received.
. .	. .	. .	. .	Allowances for the Poor, and Expenses for Roads are included in 'Expenditure Colonial.'

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	
3,308	7,953	11,261	The first column includes salary to Governor, Stipendiary Magistrates, Customs' Officers, Postmaster, &c. The second, all Military Expenses.

POPULATION.

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
12,600	14,648	27,248	Per Census of 1844.

LAND.

Area, in square miles.	Acreage, under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
Estimated.	Estimated.	
131	35,000	Information obtained from Returns separately received.

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
No returns received.		British sterling money is the coin chiefly in circulation, and the Mexican Dollar, valued at 4*s.* 2*d.*

CHURCHES.

Church of England and others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	REMARKS.
England .	13	4,850	3,500	No Moravians in St. Vincent.
Wesleyan .	87	..	..	
Presbyterian	1	..	..	Information as to sittings and attendance not given in the Returns.
Rom. Catholic	1			

ST VINCENT.

SCHOOLS.

Church of	Number of Scholars.	Increase or Decrease.	REMARKS.
England .	957	97	Public Schools.
Wesleyan .	863	43	
Presbyterian.	49	15	
Rom. Catholic	76	4	
Total .	1,945	159	

VALUE, in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
93,584	38,232	35,494	167,310	157,402	12,873	2,153	172,428
	Total in 1849 . .		152,838		Total in 1849 . .		200,895

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
8,796	10,524	7,437	26,757	8,425	11,543	6,749	26,717
	Total in 1849 . .		24,316		Total in 1849 . .		24,206

RETURNS OF CRIMES AND OTHER OFFENCES.

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase, 1850.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion per Census.	Debtors.
1850	19	173	16	208	19	..	·7	3
1849	13	150	26	189	..	..	·6	17

N.B.—The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

No. 15.

(No. 37.) No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, K.H., to Earl GREY.

Windward Islands: Barbados, May 13, 1851.

(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

Enclosure 2. Blue Book.. Enclosure 1. Dated May 8, 1851, Enclosure 3.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship the Blue Book of St. Lucia, with the usual Report thereon, in original, from the Lieutenant-Governor.

I annex also, for your Lordship's information a return compiled from the Blue Book, and containing, in an abstract form, the various details comprised in it.

I am, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 66.) Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

SIR, Government House, May 8, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1850.

2. I have so recently reported, at considerable length, upon the prospects and condition of the colony generally, that I confine myself upon the present occasion, to briefly pointing out the results which are indicated by the principal Returns, merely observing, that the sales of estates which have taken place since the commencement of the present year, amply prove, both by the prices realized, and the number of contending purchasers, that the opinion I have ventured to advance, that profitable returns from the cultivation of the cane may be reasonably expected, are now acquiesced in by many of the planting body; and amongst these I might particularly instance one gentleman, who, possessed of much experience and practical skill, had but recently given publicity to views of a very opposite tendency.

3. The estimated expenditure for the year, including supplementary estimates, amounted to 11,130*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* sterling. The actual expenditure on account of the year, and excluding the arrears of 1849, amounted to 10,932*l.* 12*s.* 4¼*d.*, part of which does not appear in the Blue Book Return, having been paid during the first quarter of the present year. This slight decrease upon the estimate has been occasioned by a new and less costly judicial system having been brought into operation in the month of September, 1850, by which a saving of 180*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* upon the remaining portion of the year was accomplished.

4. The actual revenue collected in, and on account of the year 1850, appears to have been 11*l*,492 11*s.* 11*d.*, a sum amply sufficient to cover the expenditure, without noticing the uncollected arrears, amounting to about 700*l.*; and this sum would have been considerably augmented but for the failure of the rum duties, which were estimated at 3,500*l.*: but owing to the imperfect system of levy adopted, realized only about 1,200*l.*

5. The revenue collected in the year 1849 appears to have been in excess of that collected in the year 1850 by the sum of 1,244*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

6. The total military expenditure is stated at 16,802*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* against 14,421*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* in the year 1849. The increase appears to have taken place entirely in the Commissariat expenditure.

7. Under the head of Public Works, the repairs of the wharfs of Castries, at an expenditure of 340*l*, is the only work of importance, commenced or completed within the year.

8. In the Legislative department, several Orders of Her Majesty in Council, and Ordinances of the Local Legislature, came into operation; amongst the most important of which, may be mentioned those establishing the new system of administering justice, under which the Criminal Court is held by the Chief Justice of Barbados, visiting the island three times a year for that purpose. The Chief Justice holds also a Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Puisne Judge, who is resident in the island; and in whose hands the administration of civil justice, in all cases where a value of above 8*l.* is involved, is at present exclusively placed.

9. An Ordinance protecting the claims of labourers under the Metairie system; one, defining the law relating to trespass by animals, and a third for promoting African immigration, are peculiarly calculated to remove grievances of long standing, and to promote the general prosperity.

10. I lament to report, that the Returns under the head of Education show a decrease of four schools and 184 scholars; as 125 of the latter were attendants at the discontinued schools, the falling off in attendance, even upon those schools still in operation, amounts to 69. The schools to which these facts relate, were entirely maintained by the contributions of the scholars; and it is so far satisfactory to state, that the number of attendants at the schools, conducted under the trustees of the Mico Charity, and to the support of which 500*l.* a-year has been hitherto contributed by the local authorities, as well as those at the Infant Schools in the towns of Castries and Souffriere, have slightly increased.

I may add, that since the close of the year 1850, a school has been established by the Superintendent of Mico Schools in the 5th district, which has long been destitute of any means of education, and that the effort promises to be attended

ST. LUCIA.

with success. The Roman Catholic curé of Dennery had, in the course of last year, succeeded in opening a school in the same district; but his sudden death at once put an end to the expectations which were entertained of its satisfactory progress.

11. The imports are valued at 60,538*l.* as against 51,260*l.* in 1849, and the exports at 49,127*l.* as against 57,619*l.* in 1849; but the average net value of sugar seems to be calculated for both years alike, at 10*s.* 3*d.*, which clearly leads to erroneous conclusions, since the average price of sugar in England for 1850, as calculated by the "Gazette" prices, after paying duty and charges was about 19*s.* a cwt; and that for 1849 will be found to be about 2*s.* less, making the more probable net value of the sugar exported in 1850 (58,309 cwt.), 56,394*l.* as against the probable net value of that exported in 1849 (70,311 cwt.), 59,764*l.*

12. The population of the colony was increased by the arrival of about 754 African immigrants in the months of January and June, last year. These, although in a less favourable state of health than the preceding supplies, have upon the whole given satisfaction to their employers, and the planting body generally express themselves fully prepared to receive and find remunerative work for a much larger number than, I fear, there is any prospect of obtaining. The physical condition of the immigrants is highly satisfactory, and I have reason to believe, that by the measures in contemplation, in regard to the allotment of future arrivals, more effectual provision will be made for their moral and intellectual improvement.

13. In concluding this Report, I am anxious to draw attention to a fact, which, considering the extreme disrepute in which St. Lucia was once held, as the most unhealthy amongst our West Indian colonies, is undoubtedly one of great interest The impression I refer to, was principally derived from the returns of mortality of the troops stationed at Morne Fortuné, and from the same source I now draw the information, from which conclusions of a very opposite character may be formed.

Two companies of the 54th Regiment, averaging in strength about 175, including officers and non-commissioned officers, have been stationed in that garrison since the 7th of March, 1848. Up to the 31st March in the present year, the total number of deaths was 10; 3 in the first year, 3 in the second. and 4 in the third; of these, there were occasioned by—

Remittent fever	2
Dysentery	1
Consumption	3
Chronic catarrh	1
Delirium tremens	2
Accident	1
Total	10

Out of an annual average strength of about 13 women and 26 children, two children only have died.

I need scarcely observe, that the island has happily been free from epidemic fever during the period referred to.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. Darling, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, C.B., K.H.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 15.

Enclosure 2 in No. 15.

St. Lucia.

Abstract Returns from Blue Book, 1850.

Revenue.

Customs' Duties.			Assessed and other Taxes.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase.	Decrease, 1850.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5,010	. .	696	5,787	11,493	12,737	. .	1,244

EXPENDITURE, COLONIAL.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure, including Roads.	Total, 1850.	Total, 1849.	Increase.	Decrease, 1850.	Surplus.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,907	2,923	1,223	..	1,072	433	1,552	9,110	11,841	..	2,731	..

EXPENDITURE, LOCAL AND PAROCHIAL.

Poor.	Roads.	All other Parochial Charges.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	Includes £726 Castries' Water-works.
. .	. .	1,252	1,252	,, £526 Mico Schools' Contribution.
				Roads repaired by Corvée labour.

EXPENDITURE, GREAT BRITAIN.

Civil.	Military.	Total.	REMARKS.
£.	£.	£.	
2,497	16,802	19,299	. . . .

POPULATION (ESTIMATED).

Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.
11,687	12,851	24,538	By Census of 1844, 21,000

LAND.

Area, in square miles.	Acreage under Cultivation.	REMARKS.
259	6,896	Land for the most part cultivated in Sugar-cane and Provisions.

COINS AND CURRENCY.

Specie in Circulation.	Notes in Circulation.	REMARKS.
Not known.	Estimated at £5,000 sterling.	The Paper Currency consists of Colonial Bank Notes.

CHURCHES.

Church of England and all others.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	REMARKS.
Protestant .	3	500	325	. . . .
Rom. Catholic	10	5,100	3,521	. . . .

SCHOOLS.

—	Number of Scholars, 1850.	Decrease since 1849.	REMARKS.
Church of England .	789	180	Mico and Private Schools.
Moravian	. .	. .	
Wesleyan	. .	. .	

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VALUE, in Sterling.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
19,411	30,332	10,795	60,538	40,457	7,301	1,369	49,127
Total in 1849 . . . £51,260				Total in 1849 . . . £57,619			

SHIPPING.

INWARDS—Tonnage.				OUTWARDS—Tonnage.			
From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1850.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
2,635	6,212	3,009	11,856	2,956	6,484	2,392	11,832
Total in 1849 . . . 10,893				Total in 1849 . . . 11,581			

RETURN OF CRIMES AND OFFENCES.*

Year.	Felons.	Misdemeanors.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Centesimal Proportion per Census of 1844.	Debtors.
1850	18	13	216	247	24	..	1·1	16
1849	16	37	170	223	..	..	1·06	21

* Corrected from Returns separately received.

N.B. The fractional parts of a pound are omitted in the foregoing Returns.

E. ROWLAND FORMAN, Private Secretary.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 16.

(No. 31.)

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 14, 1851.
(Received May 8, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this island for 1850.

Revenue.

2. A considerable increase (amounting to 2,436*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*) is first to be observed in the revenue as compared with that of the preceding year. This is to be referred to the increased produce of the existing tariff (under which nearly four-fifths of the whole revenue is raised), and particularly to the reimposition (as announced to your Lordship) of the duties, which, towards the close of 1848, had been removed from the articles of corn-meal and fish. As the increased rates of duties have been in existence only for about six months of the term comprised within this Report, the future results will, under similar circumstances, be comparatively more favourable.

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure has been within the revenue by a sum of 1,021*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Local Revenues.

4. While in this island the machinery of raising rates for the relief of the poor has been left with each individual parish, a system has been allowed to establish itself under which the chief part of the expense under this head is defrayed by a grant made in advance on an annual estimate by the Legislature from the Island Treasury to the individual vestry. This somewhat complicated arrangement there is apparently great disinclination to amend. The effect of it is, that the scope of the taxing power vested in each parochial vestry is merely limited in practice to the raising of the stipend of the incumbent and the salary of the parish officers.

5. As is perhaps to a certain degree inevitable in the present state of society, considerable laxity I fear exists in scrutinizing the claims upon public charity. In the parish of St. John, containing the metropolis of the island, the outlay on account of the poor (in the shape almost entirely of out-door relief) has become so onerous as to have attracted public attention. What would seem the natural remedy of extending the area of assessment to that of the whole island, together with perhaps the establishment of a general workhouse, is still probably distant. A singular disinclination to changes of any sort is, I am afraid, imputable generally to the public sentiment of this island, which, however, if it withstands improvement, at least argues content.

Public Works.

6. The roads may be reported to be generally in a highly satisfactory state. No visitation has occurred within the past year to impair the stability of the public buildings; while, with the exception of the district chapel of All Saints, and one or two other smaller chapels, the marks of previous devastation are speedily disappearing.

Legislation.

7. The Act for regulating the collection of the Customs' Revenue, and also that for the management of the Highways, both passed at the commencement of the year, are the most important measures which have become law during its course, and, together with others which I need not stop to specify, evince that the Legislature has not been altogether indifferent during the period under consideration to the pursuit of improvement.

Education.

8. I am not aware of any considerable change to report in respect of the state of the educational institutions. Confining attention to the average attendance at day schools, as giving the fairest result, this, it will be seen, has to a slight degree in the past year increased in the Moravian schools, while those in connexion with the Establishment and the Wesleyan Mission have not lost in number. The grammar school in the city of St. John has ceased to exist, with the termination of the past year, the endowment having expired; but this had never enjoyed very robust vitality. The total number of scholars attending all classes of day schools is 3,004, which, upon the present population, gives I am afraid no more than one in twelve. The total sum expended for educational purposes, including the Mico Institution, is 1,998*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, of which about 1,243*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* is contributed by school fees and voluntary donations.

9. However vague the inferences from such facts must of necessity be, the effects of education in the rising generation are to be traced in the cheerfulness and courtesy which, if we may believe the traveller among these islands, pre-eminently distinguish the Antigua peasant.

Imports.

10. The consuming power of the population, as evidenced by the imports of the year, appears to have been scarcely in any degree diminished. The value of these stand against those of the previous year as 163,623*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* to

ANTIGUA.

168,324*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The prevalence of a drought during the summer, and the consequent failure to a considerable extent of the crop, will explain the vast falling off (131,882*l.*) from the previous year's amount of exports (189,605*l.*) There is, perhaps, a general tendency which ought to be noticed under this head, originating in part in the caution on the part of the banks as to the restriction of the value of the shipments against which bills are to be drawn, of under estimating generally the amount of these last.

General Remarks.

11. Without having any particular salient facts to enumerate on a retrospect of the past year, it is open to me to observe, confidently, that in spite of a protracted drought and an under-average crop, no retrogression in the state of the island has been during the past year observable. Indeed, viewing as an inhabitant of this island must, around him land for the most part of surpassing fertility, under a state of beautiful cultivation by a peasantry not knowing what want is, and enjoying a fair share of the comforts of existence, under the immediate superintendence of gentleman denominated "managers," whose remuneration certainly equals that of analogous employment in the mother-country, it is not easy for him to admit the existence of any distress here, or, at least, any of such a nature as it is within the power of local legislation (dictated as the spirit of this is with us by opulent absentee proprietors) to reach. Conceiving, as I do, that, as far as this island in particular is considered (and I would say that the remark may be applied, to a modified extent, in the case of the other islands of this Government) what is called the "West India question" is simply the hopeless attempt to carry on a system of absentee—not land-owning only—but cultivation after artificially enhanced prices, which alone can support it, have been put an end to, it is not for me to follow the remedy into the sphere in which I venture to think it may be found. The proposal to enact an effective land-tax, whereby the absent proprietors might—I conceive with evident justice—be made to contribute to the revenue, would at present be unpalatable to both Houses. Indeed, your Lordship has been lately made aware that a rather retrograde step has been made lately in reimposing an import tax upon some of the prime necessaries of life.

Mr. Higginson to Earl Grey, Feb. 6, 1850.

12. Beyond the duty of subjecting their properties in some way to taxation, I care not to interfere with the inevitable results to individuals of the present system; but already a small class of resident proprietors is beginning to show itself, and it is with reference to the prospect of their being involved, by a forced competition with the prevailing practices, in disasters which they have not provoked, that my anxiety arises. I think I may confidently assert that, with scarcely an exception, all of this latter invaluable class who are provided with competent knowledge and capital are in thriving circumstances.

13. It is impossible almost to conceive the complication in some parts of this government of interests in the same land; and the necessity which has been felt to exist in parts of the United Kingdom of simplifying tenure and adjusting indebtedness, appears to me to be even more urgent in this quarter. From the difference in the form of the obligation to which he is a party, the mortgaged proprietor in these islands has not yet been put in possession of even the instalment of relief which, in a reduction of his rent, has already been accorded to his correlative, the leaseholder, in the mother-country, and to which I submit to your Lordship that he is strictly entitled if the Corn and Sugar Acts of 1846 are to be considered as complements of the same scheme of policy.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

14. The cultivation of cotton has during the last year been recommenced in several estates; and some wool has already been pronounced by competent judgment in Great Britain to be of a superior quality. The process of drying on the centrifugal principle has also lately established itself, and is, in the case of a low-quality sugar, much approved of.

15. At the same time the most cheering feature which I recognise in the dispersing gloom is a generally diffused conviction that however abruptly the associations of the past may have been dealt with, self-reliance alone must now for the future be the arbiter of the destinies of these islands.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

ST. KITT'S.

(No. 40.) No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands,
Antigua, May 10, 1851.
(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book for the past year of St. Kitts, together with a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch accompanying it; and also a copy of a Report of the Immigration Agent, on the state of the immigrant liberated Africans. Library.

2. This document is generally of a satisfactory character.

3. The financial condition of the island may be said to be sound. In a quarter in which the voice of exultation has become a somewhat unwonted sound, I may, perhaps, be excused for drawing your Lordship's attention to the fact, so creditable to this community, that, notwithstanding the amount of pressure upon its means which the last few disastrous years have witnessed, the Island Treasury has just paid off its last instalment of debt.

4. This being the case, I entertain confidently the hope that an attempt will speedily be made to complete the long suspended building of the new church in the town of Basseterre, and thus obliterate the reproachful monument of former dissension, to which Mr. Drummond Hay alludes.

5. The great majority of the Africans imported into St. Kitts have been very young persons; and many of them in weak health, and incompetent to render an immediate return, on this account, of sufficient labour. The termination of the first year of their service finds them little more qualified therefore than at its commencement to make independent arrangements. In the case of such young persons, I do not myself see any objection to an extension of the present limited term of the contract which, I have reason to believe, is desired by many of the present employers of this description of labour. I need scarcely remark that in so small a community, public opinion may be, to a great degree, relied on as an ordinary effective tribunal, while in the regulations under which the Contracts are made, an annulling power is reserved to the officer administering the government to meet cases of misconduct. Gov. Higginson to Earl Grey, No. 37, St. Kitt's, 7th June, 1849.

6. The Report of the state of these immigrants is, I think, a satisfactory one.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH,

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(No. 31.) Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

Government House, St. Christopher,
May 1, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit in Duplicate the Blue Book of this island for the year 1850.

The entire period comprehended in these Returns being previous to my connection with the colony, my report is limited to comments on such points as appear most prominent on view of the statistical details alone.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue, which I find in 1849 was shown to have benefited by the alteration then recently made in the local tariff, seems in 1850 to have given satisfactory evidence of the correctness of the calculations made to meet the expenditure, the returns from this source of public income; namely, Import Duties, having increased from 7,787*l.* in 1849 to 8,819*l.* in 1850.

The local law repealing the Duties of Customs imposed by Act of Parliament, and placing the entire collection of the revenue under colonial control, took effect only on the 1st day of August 1850, and it would not, perhaps, be fair to assume as a positive criterion, the partial result shown by its operation during a disjointed period, but a comparative view of the returns under the old and new systems of collection is in favour of the latter. The receipts for the last five months giving a larger average than the preceding seven. It may be observed, at the same time,

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that this may be accounted for possibly by the larger importations that usually take place towards the close of the year.

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the receipts during the first part of the year before the new revenue laws came into force and during the subsequent period.

Old System.	£.	s.	d.
In operation Seven Months, from 1st Jan. to 31st July. Gross Amount of Import Duties under Colonial Act . . .	3,961	7	9
Amount returned by the Treasurer on account of Drawbacks for same period . .	464	7	11
Net Collection under Colonial Act	3,496	19	10
Gross Amount under Imperial Act	1,230	13	2
Tonnage for same period . .	644	14	0
Total Amount of Collection for Seven Months	5,372	7	0
Monthly Average	767	9	6¾

New System.	£.	s.	d.
In operation from 1st Aug. to 31st Dec. Amount collected under the Import and Tonnage Acts	4,270	16	1
In the above 4,270*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* the Tonnage Duty is included, amounting to	434	5	5½
Monthly Average	854	3	2½

On comparing the sums total of revenue and expenditure, it appears that after the payment of the whole of the public charges of the colony, including the stipends of the clergy and the parochial expenses under the Act, No. 698, which came into force at the latter end of the year, a balance of 1,762*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* remained in the Treasury on the 31st December.

The sum of 1,118*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* is shown to have been paid towards liquidation of the public debt, for which provision was made under the Act No. 677, passed in 1848 ; the sum of 964*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*, exclusive of interest, remaining still due on this account on the 31st December 1850.

The balance, however, above shown to have been then in the treasurer's hands being nearly double the amount of the balance of liability ; the anticipations expressed in your Excellency's report for 1849, as to the probable results of the succeeding (now past) financial year in clearing the colony from debt, have been virtually verified.

The changes that have come into operation during the past year affecting the revenue and expenditure can be reviewed with more accuracy as to their full practical effect when they shall have occupied an entire period. But it is highly satisfactory to observe that the measures taken to regulate the local finances and to economise the public means, have been so far successful, and that the liberal sacrifice made in the shape of heavy temporary taxation, during a time otherwise also of difficulty and embarrassment, has had its intended effect; the local treasury has been relieved from debt, and the public credit of the island has been honourably redeemed.

Public Works.

The next head that occurs is that of " Public Works."

Under this, the only item of actual work performed during the year, is the nearly completed enclosure of the " Cunningham Hospital," with a wall surmounted with iron rails, the latter, a gift from the friend of the late Lieutenant-Governor Cunningham the originator of the institution.

I cannot omit to notice the statement in this Return, showing that a building commenced in 1844, and intended for the parish church of Basseterre, in place of the old one shattered by the earthquake of 1843, remains unfinished.

The outlay already made on this work, namely, 4,300*l.* would seem to be very disproportionate to what the appearance of the skeleton erection would suggest as a justifiable amount of expenditure. The funds of the colony, if not in fact immediately available for the purpose, promise soon to be in a condition to meet the necessary expense of completing this quasi-new edifice, but the impediments in the way of its accomplishment are not now (if indeed they ever effectually or entirely were) of a pecuniary nature. As it is at present the arrested frame-work of the intended new church, giving signs of incipient decay, the dilapidated remains of the old church, threatening every day to fall to the ground and to crush the congregation, who have no other place of worship to which they can resort,

standing monuments of difficulties now of some years' duration, and of which I am led to gather only a small hope of an early removal or solution.

It is with some modification, however, of the regret with which I feel bound to notice this subject that I venture to say that, if difficulties in matters of form and opinion, so unhappily effectual as impediments hitherto, are not themselves likely to be removed, there is a promise that practical measures will be ere long taken, and that they will be successful in so far as the completion of the building and the provision of an appropriate fabric for Divine worship is concerned.

Legislation.

The attention of the legislature is seen to have been principally devoted during the year to financial matters. Your Excellency last year reported on measures of this character, as then in contemplation under your superintendance, and I have adverted to them above as affording, since their recent enactment, a fair prospect of successful operation.

The Act to establish sanitary regulations also deserves to be noticed, and is working satisfactorily.

A fear of increasing expense would seem to have occasioned the omission of any steps to provide, by legislative enactment, for taking a census of the population, the last numeration having cost the colony the disproportionate sum of 600*l.*, but (though it is somewhat late with reference to the period fixed for the general census of the empire), I apprehend the census of this island may still be effected at an early day and at no very extravagant cost.

Schools.

Having reference to your Excellency's Report for 1849, on the state of the schools in this island, I would observe that the returns for 1850 would go to show that the circumstances to which you pointed as tending to diminish their numerical force, would appear to have continued to produce a reduction in the number of pupils; there is, indeed, an increase in the number given of attendants at the schools under the charge of the missionaries of the Moravian church, but there is shown a diminution in the number given of attendants at schools attached to the church of England, and the Wesleyan congregations severally, in the following proportions :—

Church decrease	30
Wesleyan decrease	18
	48
Moravian increase	25
Showing a total decrease of . .	23

The schools attached to the Established Church would seem most to have suffered since the withdrawal of the public grant, but I gather that considerable improvement has taken place in some respects since the period of your last report.

I am not able, of course, to compare the condition otherwise of the schools, but I may observe that in some that I have visited I have found much reason to be gratified, and deficiencies being rare exceptions to the general rule, I have altogether had reason to feel that the result of the inspection was in the main satisfactory.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports in 1850 is given at 92,418*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, showing, when compared with the returns of the preceding year, an apparent falling off to the amount of 18,033*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The values given in the returns to the total produce of the cane crops exported in 1849 and 1850 respectively, are,—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1849	87,301	15	0
1850	68,697	16	6
Showing a difference of .	£18,603	18	6

The similarity, however, in the sums to which these several differences amount would seem to be accidental, and not illustrative of any actual proportion.

ST. KITT'S.

The official returns of the value of exports seem to be governed by no fixed rule, and cannot properly be taken as a guide to their real value.

The sugar exported, for instance, appears—

	Hhds.		£.	s.	d.
In 1849 . .	5,357	valued at	74,575	10	0
In 1850 . .	4,708	„	62,401	10	0

making the hogshead of sugar in 1849, when prices were very low, worth 13*l.* 18*s.* 4¾*d.*, and in 1850, when prices were considerably higher, 13*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

The value of the imports is probably nearer the truth as being taken from the invoices required by law to be submitted on entering goods for importation.

The apparent diminution in the returns for 1850 when compared with those for 1849, would seem to be in great measure, if not entirely, accounted for by the fact that in 1849, previous to the establishment of a colonial warehouse for bonded goods, the whole appeared as actual imports for consumption, when in fact 15½ per cent. of these, taking the amount of drawbacks as a guide in the absence of any more accurate means of arriving at a proximate estimate, were re-exported, while in 1850, taking the same guide, only about 5 per cent. of the imports so appearing were re-exported.

The mode of preparing these returns may be altered without much difficulty, and certainly with great advantage, so as to afford a more correct comparative statement of the extent and value of the local traffic.

Agriculture.

There is no information under this head in the Blue Book beyond what may be gathered from the quantity of produce that appears among the exports, and this is seen to have diminished, the continued drought now of three years' duration having affected more or less the crops of every part of the island; but the deficiency in quantity having been accompanied by a more than proportionate advancement in the market value, the result has been that the prices obtained in 1850 gave a greater sum total in return for the diminished crop of that year than was obtained for the comparatively larger crop of 1849.

The return of the population is taken from the census of 1844. The extent of land in cultivation, and the number of persons now engaged thereon, do not appear. The variations in the amount of produce being no more than what may be attributed to the incidental results of more or less favourable seasons, there is nothing in them to indicate any important change in the statistics of agricultural labour, but probably there has been a gradual withdrawal of hands from the cultivation of the staple since the decrease of wages consequent on the change in West Indian prospects.

The improvements in tillage which have long been in practice in this island, especially in the increased application of machine for hand labour, are manifest, and have been doubtless of eminent use as opposing skill and economised labour to the pressure from without on the resources of the planter. If labour has been deficient, and I believe it to have been found so, I do not gather that the people, generally speaking, are less orderly or well disposed, but on the contrary I believe they will safely bear comparison with other communities.

The very small profits with which the people are content to rest satisfied from the growth of potatoes, yams, tous-les-mois, and other provisions, on patches of land hired by them at the rate of a dollar a month per acre, render the fact of less continuous labour at command, whatever may be the regret with which it is received, no matter of surprise.

Land is cheap, and the returns—from an infinitely small amount of labour (a great desideratum in the tropics)—are rapid, as well as apparently ample for the enjoyment of an existence whose mere wants are very few. The population adequate, could it be put in motion, to the cultivation of the soil, is far from approaching to such a proportionate number as to render a continuous competition for its produce a matter of necessity; and here I would observe, that the immigration of Africans has been, as far as I can gather, decidedly beneficial in every respect, and I find a generally expressed desire for the further extension by Her Majesty's Government of its advantages to this island.

I would not, until better personally acquainted with local details, venture on any remarks of my own, but I subjoin a communication addressed to me on the subject of the condition and conduct of the immigrants by stipendiary justice

ST. KITT'S.

Pedder, and beg to draw your attention to the satisfactory tenor of his report. In the suggestions for the longer indenture of the children under a certain age I am fully disposed to concur, and of the propriety of this your Excellency's own experience, in this island in particular, will probably enable you to judge.

Referring to my notice of the general conduct of the people in this, as it has been designated, "comparatively well-ordered though suffering community," it is highly satisfactory to observe that the statistics exhibited in the prison returns indicate improvement, and that a comparison with the average of the last five years is in this important respect decidedly in favour of 1850.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 17.

Sub.-Enclosure to Encl. in No. 17.

Kitt Stoddarts, April 10, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have recently visited the different locations of the African immigrants, indentured on several estates for agricultural employment in the early part of last year, with a view to ascertaining their readiness to enter afresh into agreements for the further period of twelve months, and to enquire into their present condition.

I beg to state to your Excellency that I have found these people almost universally unwilling to enter afresh into written agreements—five little boys of the lot originally assigned to Mr. Shelford, a manager on the north side of the island, being the exception to the general refusal. The prevailing feeling appeared to be a dread that by "putting hand to paper" they would be sacrificing their liberty, and that it was intended by the proposed instrument to keep them in a state of servitude to which the native labourers were not liable. This notion having evidently taken firm possession of their minds, I found it impossible to explain to them that to the very young, at any rate, it was a measure of great advantage to themselves, and that under the agreement a greater share of comfort would be secured, than could possibly be commanded by the inconsiderable wages to be realized by such very young persons.

There can I think be no doubt that, however indifferent it might be with respect to the adult immigrants, it would have been more to the advantage of the children if the original term of agreement had been for a longer period than twelve months. There is no link of connection between the Africans themselves to bind the young and the old together. They were all strangers in their own country, and here they form new connections which separate them altogether from one another. In these alliances the adults have a regard to their own interest, to which the very young are strangers, and the latter are left in the position of orphans, exposed alike to the imposition of the selfish, and the neglect of all.

Another advantage to be derived from a longer agreement for the young would be the additional means which it would give for providing instruction; and I have taken advantage (with your Excellency's sanction), of the opportunity afforded in Mr. Shelford's case of making arrangements for the daily instruction of the children by the apportionment of a part of their wages (which they get in addition to all necessaries), for this purpose.

It takes the Africans a great portion of the first twelve months to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the English language, readily to understand their teachers; and thus, as but a small portion of time remains, no effectual teaching can be successfully made a part of so short-lived an agreement. The most that could result from it would be that the Africans might acquire a taste for learning which they would probably afterwards follow up of themselves.

Although the Africans have, as I have mentioned, refused to become parties to any written agreement, they have all expressed their determination to remain with their former employers, and the fidelity with which this promise appears to have been kept by the first lot which arrived here, and whose indentures expired twelve months ago, seems to indicate a steady and satisfactory system of labour on their parts.

I would remark to your Excellency that the Africans on the whole appear robust and healthy; that they are of peaceable and inoffensive conduct; that they are faithful to their employers, and are well spoken of for their habits of industry. Many of them have exhibited a strong desire to learn to read, and frequent the nearest schools for this purpose. In this good work also they have been much aided by some of their employers, among the foremost of whom I should mention Dr. Swanston and Mr. Mallalieu.

With respect to those few of the Africans who were indentured as domestic servants I would remark that the most satisfactory accounts are given by their employers of their general conduct, and as from their position stronger personal attachments have arisen towards their employers, there has been no disposition to separate. Greater pains have likewise been taken in affording these children proper instruction and religious training.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. P. PEDDER,
Immigration Agent.

His Excellency E. H. Drummond Hay, Esq., Lieut.-Gov.
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 18.

No. 18.

REPORT to accompany the MONTSERRAT BLUE BOOK for 1850.

It is satisfactory to have it in my power to show that the anticipations of improvement expressed in my Report for the last year have been justified by the event. Notwithstanding a compulsory exchange of ownership of nearly a third of the cultivated extent of the island, a deficiency of half the expected quantity of staple exports, and the consequent diminution of Customs' duties; notwithstanding the presence of epidemic and drought and the apprehension of famine, the progress of amelioration has been manifest. To commence with the finances, the revenue has considerably exceeded that of the last and of the preceding year:—

Revenue.

Revenue.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue in 1850	3,171	16	7½
Due for property tax in 1850, but collected after the 1st January 1851 . . .	139	5	8
In Marshal's hands, for collection . .	34	8	10½
Total revenue in 1850 . .	£3,345	11	2
Revenue in 1849	2,933	3	2½
„ 1848	2,673	19	2½
Increase of revenue in 1850 over 1849 .	412	2	11½
„ „ 1848 .	671	16	11½

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

Expenditure in 1850	3,073	0	1½
„ 1849	2,896	8	7½
„ 1848	2,693	13	8
Increase of expenditure in 1850 over 1849	176	11	8
„ „ 1848	379	6	7

Affording the satisfactory result of an increase of revenue of 671*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.* over that of 1848, and of 412*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* over that of 1849, notwithstanding an augmented expenditure of 379*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* over the former, and of 176*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* over the latter, and of a decrease of two-fifths of the value of exports purely dependent on agriculture, and a corresponding loss of duty to the amount of 493*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* owing to the deficiency of the crop, and the great mortality of cattle caused by the long continued drought.

Exports.

	£.	s.	d.
Exports, 1849	15,048	19	0
„ 1850	8,577	10	0
Decrease . . .	£6,471	9	0

	1849.			1850.			Decrease.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duty on exports	416	11	9½	246	5	6	170	7	0½
Cattle tax	661	17	0	505	5	8	156	11	4
Rum tax	347	9	7½	181	4	11½	166	4	8
Total decrease as above . .							£493	3	0½

There has been, however, a small increase of general imports, and the duties levied on them.

Imports.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports, 1849	9,107	18	2
„ 1850	9,332	5	6
Increase . . .	£224	7	4

	1849. £.	s.	d.	1850. £.	s.	d.	Increase. £.	s.	d.
Colonial duty on imports . .	843	14	6	860	8	6	16	9	0
Imperial ditto .	163	13	10½	185	12	1	29	13	2½
Total increase . . .							£36	2	2½

Comparative Revenue and Expenditure, 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	3,345	11	2
Expenditure	2,896	8	7½
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£449	2	6½

Public Debt.

This amount of 449*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.* has been absorbed by the liquidation of a portion of the outstanding debt in Treasury orders, which have been taken up during the year to that amount, making a sum of about 550*l.* sterling, or upwards of 1,200*l.* currency redeemed since the passing of the Triennial Revenue Bill in October 1849. Were it not for the visitations I have mentioned there would have been by this time 1,000*l.* sterling of the public debt discharged. This result must be allowed to be highly creditable to the financial management of the colony, and decisive as to the success of the Triennial Tax Bill.

To have withstood the pressure of such a year as 1850, to the other visitations of which has to be added the almost entire cessation of cultivation on a third of the most fertile and valuable properties on the island, owing to the embarrassments of the owners, and the transfer of many of their estates to other hands, shows the general improvement that has taken place since the disastrous depression of 1846 and 1847, and demonstrates the surprising resources and elastic vigour of these fertile regions.

I have referred, for the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of availing themselves of the permission accorded by the 9th and 10th Vict., c. 94, to abolish the duties imposed by the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 93. It is not likely that the present Assembly will concur in such a measure. The saving to the public would be about 150*l.*, and it would certainly take that sum to pay an officer for the collection, who would probably perform the duties in a less efficient manner than the present receiver. This is the ostensible reason given by those who are not favourable to the measure, but I cannot, for my part, see why the mother country should remain burthened with the payment of an officer of this description for so small a benefit to the colony.

Crime.

There has, it is gratifying to state, been during the year a considerable decrease of crime, both as regards felonies and minor offences. There is but one criminal case for the ensuing session, although it has already been adjourned over the usual period, and this case will not, I am informed, be brought to trial, so that this is likely to be a maiden assize, the third within a not very long period. Indeed, labouring as the rural population have been for some time under difficulties and disadvantages of no ordinary description, their conduct entitles them to the highest praise. Once the most disorderly community in the West Indies, they contrast, at present, most favourably with the turbulence and violence of their neighbours in Saint Kitts, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands.

In no respect can it fairly be said that Montserrat will suffer by a comparison with the surrounding colonies. The most prominent point of reprehension, the unjust treatment to which I so often had occasion to advert of their labourers by certain parties, has served only to illustrate the orderly and peaceful conduct of the latter, whilst the authors of the wrong inflicted on them have become the victims of their own cupidity and injustice.

A Revenue Bill has been passed a second time for three years.

The revenue considerably exceeds the ordinary expenditure.

The public debt is rapidly diminishing.

Crime is on the decrease.

The population is orderly.

That there is room for and want of improvement is certain, but in what part of the West Indies is there not? If greater agricultural progress has not been made, and if auxiliary inventions, but lately introduced into the other

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colonies, have not yet found their way to Montserrat, it is owing more to the want of means than deficiency of will. The dawn of a brighter day is perceptible. Credit and capital will follow in the train of industry and enterprise which are already awakening.

The comparative number of prisoners was, at Michaelmas 1849, 28; 1850, 18; decrease 10.

The greatest number of prisoners at any time during the respective years, 1849, 34; 1850, 30; decrease 4.

Education.

The results of popular education have not, I regret to say, been equally favourable, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic during the earlier months, and still more from the deplorable destitution of so large a portion of the labouring classes, occasioned by the failure of the most extensive proprietor, lessee, and attorney in the island. Nakedness and hunger are not the only disastrous effects. It is not too much to say that the religious and social relations of a large part of the population have received a check that has stopped their moral advance and caused such a retrogression that it will take much time, under a better system, to recover the ground that has been lost.

The attendance at schools returned this year has been 931, which, compared with 1,014 in 1849, gives a decrease of 93, but the number reported has to be increased by the proportion furnished by the Roman Catholic population which does not appear, owing to the refusal of their priest to supply any information on the subject, except by the express order of his bishop or the supreme pontiff. Taking the number of scholars of this denomination at 90, which it has not exceeded this year, the aggregate will be 1,011, a great falling off, the average from 1840 to 1848 inclusive having been 1,620. The improving condition of the country, however, I am happy to say, warrants my anticipating a great increase.

Much reform has been effected in the establishment for the paupers, lepers, and lunatics, who have decreased in number, with the satisfactory accompanying fact of a diminution more than proportionate in point of expense, at least 20 per cent. It is much to be regretted that neither the paupers nor the prisoners have the benefit of any religious instruction or attendance, a circumstance which I brought under the notice of the bishop on his visit to this Island in October last.

We have, again, but one clergyman in priest's orders in the Island, although the colony provides for two benefices.

I am happy to report that the repairs of the parish church of St. Anthony have at last commenced, partly by private subscriptions, and partly by a vote of the legislature of 240*l.*, payable in monthly instalments of 20*l.* each. I doubt whether the amount will be sufficient. The building was in a state of almost complete ruin, and at this moment there is nothing left standing, within or without, but the bare walls, and they are in a very indifferent condition.

Agriculture.

The change of ownership from embarrassed to unembarrassed parties, which was stated in my last to be impending, has taken place to a great extent, and been followed by the favourable results I anticipated. Long-abandoned estates have been restored to cultivation by the new purchasers, who, instead of leaving their labourers for months, sometimes for years, or altogether unpaid, settle with them punctually, and thus acquiring confidence, instead of having cause to lament the want of labour, have more applicants for work than they can employ, even at the extremely moderate rate of $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per diem, for hard descriptions of labour, such as cutting wood and clearing land, and 4*d.* for lighter work. It is preposterous to say that at this scale of wages, and the present prices in the market, that sugar is not an eminently remunerating cultivation. Arrowroot, corn, and cotton, will this year form considerable items of the exports. Aloes and perhaps indigo will soon be added to them. Large quantities of wood are shipped for the Barbadian market; and it is a gratifying fact that, notwithstanding the yet imperfect cultivation, and the want of stock on the numerous properties which have changed owners, such has been the increase of industry and enterprise, and the advantages arising from fair dealing with their labourers, that there is every prospect that the ensuing crop will be the largest known for many years, being estimated at 1,000 hogsheads.

Indications of improvement.

Although it has pleased Providence that agriculture should this year have had to contend with unusual difficulties, there has been no abatement of commercial activity: new stores have been opened; two remarkably well-constructed

vessels, a larger proportion than usual, have been launched; and a brisk trade has sprung up between this port and Barbadoes, carried on by four Montserrat vessels.

Several gentlemen came here lately from Barbadoes with the view of speculating in purchasing or leasing land, but hitherto without success, owing, it is said, to the heavy Government loan on most of the properties; though the purchase of an unencumbered estate was actually effected, but was broken off, owing to some misunderstanding, the fault of which certainly did not lie with the gentleman from Barbadoes, who was anxious to secure his purchase. Another cause, it is asserted, though negociations are still carried on, has hitherto operated as an obstacle to the transaction of business of this nature.

The sugars of Montserrat are ordinarily of superior quality, and rank high in the market. I have not however heard that any samples have been sent home to the Grand Industrial Exhibition. Owing to the process of claying not being practised in the Island, I am told that there is an unwillingness amongst planters to subject their common Muscovado to a comparison with sugar thus prepared. Excellent specimens of arrowroot and of Indian corn or maize have, however, been sent, the former by Mr. Francis Burke, the latter by Mr. Edwin D. Baynes. The arrowroot is little if at all inferior to that of Bermuda, and the corn is remarkably fine of its kind. It is the produce of land now re-opened after a lapse of thirty years; the produce, though sown as an auxiliary crop, together with cotton, in the intervals between that plant, and consequently very thinly, has been thirty bushels per acre, at a cost of cultivation, including the cotton, of about 22*s.* sterling, the average price in the market being 4*s.*, giving a profit on the corn only, without comprising the cotton, of 500 per cent.

It is prejudice, or fatuity, with so many and such unmistakable signs of amelioration before our eyes, to join in the cry of decay or ruin with those whose imprudence and mismanagement have, beyond all contest, ruined themselves, and temporarily injured others, but whose downfall has proved the redemption and safety of the Island. That parties in such position should be incapable of appreciating or unwilling to acknowledge the improvement in which they can no longer participate, and which in fact their own fall has prepared and made practicable, is by no means a matter of surprise; but the impartial observer, the punctual landlord, and the labourer, so long unpaid, will not confound individual with general distress, nor mistake private for public depression; but will, on the contrary, hail the beneficial effects of a change, that has taken land from the possession of parties unable, whether from want of capital or want of method, to cultivate it successfully for the advantage of society, and placed it in the hands of others more sensible of their duties, more alive to the reciprocal obligations between employer and labourer, and who have the will and the means of regularly employing and punctually paying their labourers.

Constitution.

There is little doubt that the obligation and expense of maintaining a separate Government establishment, acts as an encumbrance and a clog on the progress of a community numbering less than 8,000 souls, of which not more than 150 are white, and scarcely so many educated. A legislative union with Antigua would I think be generally advantageous to this Island; but I am of opinion that there is no chance of accomplishing this object with the present House of Assembly. The end proposed by myself, resolutions for effecting of which were passed by the other legislative branches in 1848, and received the sanction of his Lordship the Secretary of State, the consolidation of the Council and Assembly into one body, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Crown, as in the conquered colonies, a scheme which changes in the House of Assembly, on the point of its being effected, compelled me at the time to give up, would still offer a better prospect of success than an incorporation with Antigua.

In a return which I some time since forwarded to his Lordship the Secretary of State, it was stated that there were only 111 persons in the colony above sixteen years of age who were able to read or write, and if the age were extended to 21, the number would be reduced to 85; many of these, and the best qualified, such as the clergy, custom-house and other officers, being ineligible for a seat in either house; leaving, in the words used by the House of Assembly itself, "a number manifestly too small to furnish the material of "an independent legislature consisting of two Houses and the officials, 77 in "number, necessary to carry out the details of the present establishment."

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For further information on this head, I refer to the annexed speech, lately delivered by me to the Legislature.

Taxation.

The amount of taxes paid by each individual is, I believe, 8*s.* 3½*d.*, a rate somewhat, with the exception of Antigua, exceeding that of the other islands in this Government. But this is not the ordinary taxation, 1,000*l.* sterling, or two-sevenths of the whole, being only a temporary imposition voted for the space of three years for the specific purpose of paying off the public debt, an object which will probably be effected within that period, after which the revenue will revert to the usual amount of 2,500*l.* sterling.

The sum of 8*s.* 3½*d.* is by no means a high general average when compared with European countries. Taxation is certainly not oppressive in any of these colonies. The following is an estimate of comparative individual taxation in Great Britain, other parts of Europe, the United States, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands, taken from tables drawn up some time since, but approximating nearly to the present rate:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Holland, about	2	0	0
England, about	1	17	10¼
France, about	1	7	9
Spain, about	0	13	10
Austria, about	0	9	4½
United States, about	0	8	3
Jamaica, including parochial taxes, about	1	1	6
Antigua, about	0	9	11½
Montserrat, including temporary taxation to pay off debt, about	0	8	3½
Montserrat, ordinary taxation, about	0	6	9½
St. Christopher, including parochial taxes, about	0	8	2
Nevis, about	0	7	6¼
Virgin Islands, about	0	7	4¾
Dominica, about	0	6	3¾
British possesions in general, about	0	4	0¾

Council.

I have already suggested, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and his Lordship the Secretary for the Colonies, whether, taking into consideration the small size of the island, the very limited number of the population, and the paucity of persons really eligible for a seat in the Legislature, whether it be not desirable that a diminution of the number should be effected. This can be easily arranged with regard to the Council, by not filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Shiell, nor the next that may occur. I think also, that until an opportunity presents itself of a change on one of the principles above mentioned, it would be advantageous if the Legislature could be induced to pass a bill for the purpose of reducing the

Assembly.

members of Assembly to nine, or, perhaps, eight. This would be a more practical and practicable number than the present. There are now, including the Bishop, not less than eight members of Council and twelve of Assembly, making an aggregate of twenty legislators for a population of less than 8,000 souls, or more than one to each 400 of the population.

Electors.

The following is a proximate detail of the proportion existing at home, in Jamaica, and the Leeward Island:—

United Kingdom	1	to every	42,000
England	1	„	34,000
Scotland	1	„	52,000
Ireland	1	„	80,000
Jamaica	1	„	8,500
Antigua	1	„	1,450
Dominica	1	„	1,170
Saint Christopher	1	„	1,000
Virgin Islands	1	„	950
Monserrat	1	„	666
Nevis	1	„	638

It seems certain however, that whatever may be the result of attempted union or political incorporation of the smaller with the larger of these islands, in itself an object of very desirable present attainment, that many years cannot

elapse before the whole of this magnificent Archipelago will form but one vast polity, or part of one still vaster, governed by one law, actuated by one principle, and impelled by one interest.

The last year commenced under gloomy auspices, caused by the concurrent visitation of a virulent epidemic, which, in the course of a few months, attacked more than three-fourths of the entire population, and a long-continued drought, aggravated by the apprehension of dearth, the combined effects of which were displayed in the destruction of half the crop, anticipated from the space of land in cultivation, it has terminated leaving us under the apprehension of that scourge of humanity which casts into the shade not only the special pest of these regions, the yellow fever, but the plague itself in the mitigated form which it has of late taken in the Levant—the cholera, which, if we are to regard Jamaica (as there is too much reason to believe we may) as an instance of its peculiar adaptation to these regions, seems to have reserved its full force for the West Indies, recalling to our remembrance the prominent pestilential visitations recorded by history, such as that B.C. 430, and that A.D. 558, in the reign of Justinian I., probably the cholera, which extended over the whole known world, raged for fifty years, and carried off, it is said, a third-part of the human race.

Cholera.

I have endeavoured on my part, not to be behind our neighbours in taking such steps and suggestions, such precautions as in the yet imperfect knowledge of the disease have been sanctioned or recommended by the best authorities on the subject at home; but the general poverty of the inhabitants, the ill-timed economy, or rather parsimony, of the Legislature, and the apathy manifested by almost all, after the consternation created by the first tidings of its fearful outbreak in Jamaica had subsided, and a few weeks of immunity had calmed immediate terror; the incorrigibly filthy habits of the peasantry, the loathsomeness of the hovels they herd in, surrounded to the very thresholds and window-sells by ordure and egesta of the most disgusting description, forming masses of animal and vegetable matter putrifying together in heaps, and exhaling a fetid odour revolting to the passenger for a long distance from their purlieus; the domestic arragements, or rather want of all arrangement, and the invincible ignorance and obstinacy of the inmates, force upon the reflecting the most gloomy anticipations. What can, in fact, be hoped in a community in which many objected to the inquiry instituted by my order into the condition of the yards, streets, and lanes of the town. I annex a copy of the Report of the Commissioners, Mr. Dobridge, Mr. Saunders, and Dr. Barry, who at my request kindly undertook this by no means pleasing duty.

Our only chance of escape, or of mitigated visitation, lies in the small size of the island, its general salubrity, more than ordinary freedom in the West Indies from miasmatic influence, and the frequent strong and refreshing breezes by which it is ventilated; but should the pestilence light upon and domicile with us even for a short time, there is ground for the reasons I have given, to fear that its ravages will be appalling. The same causes which have contributed to the desolation of Jamaica are rife here, indeed in every island with which I am acquainted in these seas. We have, moreover, but one professional gentleman in the colony to a population of nearly 8,000 souls scattered over an area of forty-seven square miles; nor do I foresee any prospect of a grant by the Legislature for the employment of a second, until the actual irruption of the malady will have probably rendered the measure too late or impracticable.

There are moral as well as medical prophylactics against this disease, but apathy is certainly not one of them.

EDWARD DACRE BAYNES,
President of Council.

Government House, Montserrat,
February 18, 1851.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

Encl. 1 in No. 18.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL,
MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

THIS is the second General Assembly elected since I have resided amongst you, the first in which the constitutional canon of septennial limitation, as applicable to the extreme duration of parliament in the mother country has been recognized in this island. The onward

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course of political events, the rapid progress of the human mind in every quarter of the globe, the extinction of many old interests, superseded by others which have lately sprung into existence, foremost amongst which, in this part of the British empire, stand the newly consolidated relations of classes so recently placed in direct antagonism with each other, render a recurrence to the principle established at home a matter rather of necessity than expedience, affording as it does in the representative form of polity a periodical test of public opinion, by which alone such modification of government can be constitutionally and successfully conducted.

I see with much gratification in the results of the late elections an irrefragible proof of equality, not only of right to, but of actual participation in power, on the part of that class who for so many years were unjustly denied the possession of political privileges of every description. The present Assembly is, I believe, composed of six white and of the same number of coloured gentlemen, an unmistakeable sign that the age of prejudice has passed away, and that the day is now near at hand when all invidious distinction of colour between the members of the human family will cease to exist, and black and white will weigh no more in our political and social relations than does the accidental difference of complexion between Europeans at present—a day when it shall be fully recognized that virtue, talent, and education only should open the path to public honours and private respectability. This great and catholic object, if not already attained in this community, is on the eve of being so, and if there be still amongst us any so perverse as to endeavour to keep alive or renew these uncharitable and unchristianlike dissensions, I have no hesitation in declaring them to be neither wise men nor loyal subjects.

During the period of nearly seven years, to which the existence of the late General Assembly extended, although great improvement, social and moral, took place, and much general good was effected, it is certain that all classes and conditions were put to the proof of severe ordeals, which contributed to check the amelioration and retard the advance of the community, when compared to the rapid progress of these colonies immediately consequent on the establishment of freedom in 1838. In 1844 and 1845 we had not recovered from the devastation caused by the earthquake. In 1846 and 1847 we suffered in common with our neighbours from the effects of that unexampled depression which for a time threatened the irretrievable ruin of the British West Indies. In 1849 and in the beginning of the present year we groaned beneath the double infliction of unusual drought and a loathsome disease, which prostrated in sickness more than three-fourths of our population. The result of the accumulated visitations were manifested in the stagnation of trade, the falling off from the staple exports, the embarrassment of the public revenue, the ceasing of cultivation on many estates, and superadded to other still more potent influences, they acccelerated, though they did not cause, the ruin and bankruptcy of more than one of the principal proprietors.

Still, gentlemen, so elastic in these fertile regions is the living principle of progress, that from the point of deepest depression in 1848 the state of the island has slowly, indeed, but gradually improved. Proprietors without capital, without energy, without method, without resources of any kind, held two-thirds of the property of the island, and although manifestly incapable of carrying on the cultivation of their own estates, of which they unscrupulously left the unfortunate and deceived labourers for months, sometimes years, without coming to a settlement, still continued to extend their withering and destructive grasp to every piece of land to be rented in any part of the island, never, however, paying to the owner a single penny in return, who, in addition to the loss of his rent, had to suffer that of his stock also—driven off the property either for taxes due by, or in consequent of private executions against his tenant. Is it possible that any country could thrive in such hands?

The island has at length been happily delivered from these dead weights. The property so unwisely managed has fallen into other hands, and the beneficial effects of the change are already experienced. Cultivation is re-extending itself on estates lately thrown up; long abandoned properties are again put in tillage by men of sense and enterprise, who, conscious that the comfort and well-being of their labourers are inseparable from their own, pay them their wages punctually, and have by these means succeeded in restoring confidence, which had been utterly lost between employer and labourer on more than half the estates in the island. These new proprietors, in consequence, instead of having cause to complain of the unpunctual landlord, of the want of labour, have at this moment more at their disposal than they can find the means of employing. The same parties have, too, I am happy to have it in my power to say, given a severe blow to the ruinous system of tenancy at will by establishing a moderate and equitable rent for the houses and grounds held by the portion of the rural population resident on their properties. Other intelligent individuals have added fresh articles to our staple exports, and the return to the cultivation of cotton, which this island was formerly celebrated for producing of a superior quality, has recommenced.

So great is the confidence entertained of the resources and capabilities of Montserrat that capitalists from Barbadoes, and other of these colonies, have lately come amongst us for the purpose of leasing and purchasing property.

Everything wears the aspect of a change for the better. Several of those beautifully-constructed vessels for which Montserrat is noted, and which for speed and symmetry are not inferior to any built in this Archipelago, have been lately launched or placed on the stocks; new stores have been opened, and the imports of the present year have greatly exceeded those of 1849, than which fact a surer instance of improvement cannot be cited, when we consider that the recent concurrent operation of these two destructive scourges, the drought and the epidemic, had caused the failure of nearly half the crop of sugar.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

The inflictions I have just referred to have also prejudicially affected the revenue, and reduced the receipts below the amount I was justified in anticipating on the passing of the Triennial Tax Act, a measure by which this island has set an example worthy of imitation by her sister colonies, to none of which, taking into consideration her comparative resources, can she fairly be considered inferior, either in the liberal support or the respectability of her institutions. It is, however, most gratifying to me to be enabled to inform you that our revenue still very considerably exceeds our expenditure, and that the public debt is rapidly diminishing; 6,370*l.* of Treasury orders have, I learn from the Treasurer, been already absorbed. By the middle of next year I hope the existing debt will be entirely extinguished, and that the surplus during the remainder of the triennial term will be sufficient to effect the repairs of the churches, a sacred and indispensably duty which has been too long delayed. I cannot, however, carry my anticipations so far as to hope that the existing provision for the public service will during the period assigned for the duration of the present Revenue Bill, be adequate to the accomplishment of another object to which your best interests require that your attention should be immediately turned, the repairs of your highways and roads, which have not been put in order since 1844, and are now in many parts altogether impassable. The channels of intercommunication are the vein and arteries of a country, and unless they are kept in a sound condition it is hopeless to expect a healthy circulation of those vivifying agents of the body social, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

The voice of the country has placed you in the position you occupy; you represent its property, and you hold its purse strings; on you devolves the duty of supporting its respectability, consulting its interests, and maintaining justice in its pecuniary obligations, which can only be done by combining the strictest practical economy with the most efficient support of the public service, neither wastefully granting anything superfluous, nor improvidently denying anything essentially necessary for its interests when compatible with and proportioned to its means. I take occasion to bring to your notice the fact that the receipts of the income-tax were found, when collected in the beginning of the year, to fall much below the amount estimated, owing to the Act not giving the Treasurer power to punish parties for making false declarations. The public has sustained considerable loss from the omission, and I suggest the propriety of amending the Act so as to give the necessary authority to the collecting officer.

The receipts of the Custom House have during the last twelve months reached the unusually high sum of 3,165*l.*, a large amount for this small community. The aggregate of the revenue during the same period has been 7,309*l.*, that of the expenditure 7,349*l.*; but the latter includes a large portion of the debt due in Treasury orders before the Bill came into operation, of which about 1,200*l.* have been paid off. The revenue during last year exceeded that of the preceding in every item except one, the cattle-tax, an unequivocal proof of general and substantial improvement. Some few individuals have suffered, but the public interests have improved and continue to improve. It is by no means a subject for regret that proprietors, unable to cultivate successfully their properties, should have been compelled to give place to men with more capital or more energy than themselves.

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL;
MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Though much good was effected by the late General Assembly, it also left much to be done, and has bequeathed a large sphere of usefulness to its successors. I shall instance a few subjects to which early attention on your part cannot fail to accelerate the return of welfare and prosperity,

1st. Paramount in this respect is a law for the regulation of the elective franchise. We have no Act of any description of this nature in force; much uncertainty always, and great abuses often in consequence prevail at elections. I have known whole gangs of labourers brought in a mass to the hustings, and their votes polled and taken by the returning officer. There is in reality no qualification required either for representative or elector. The possessor of any freehold, however small, often so low as minute subdivisions of an acre, and this often evaded by fictitious feoffments, is now deemed sufficient, although this practice seems rather to be a recent innovation than an ancient custom. Your practical knowledge and experience of the many evils felt at present owing to the want of a statute analogous to, and in unison with, the social improvement which has developed itself within these few years, will suggest to you more effectively than it is in my power, the extent and nature of the provisions called for by the spirit of the age, and calculated to secure to all classes the advantages of a system based on the principles which have so long maintained the liberties and augmented the glories of our mother-country.

I think you will agree with me that the payment of taxes by contribution in some proportion to the exigencies of the public, should, as a fundamental rule, be required from those who enjoy the privilege of choosing the individuals, empowered to declare what portion of the substance of their fellow-citizens shall be allotted for the support of the public institutions; for it is evident that there can be no real security for property where persons not paying taxes themselves, and sustaining no share of the public burdens, have the power of imposing them, at their discretion, on their better-endowed neighbours.

2nd. General, and where it can be effected, legislative encouragement of the improved methods of the culture of the cane and the manufacture of sugar as they have of late been introduced into some of the neighbouring islands.

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3rd. Carrying out the plan already successfully commenced, of superseding the existing pernicious practice of tenancy at will, by the introduction of a rent in money. With this should be combined the punctual discharge of wages. Irregular payment will never fail to be accompanied by unwilling and insufficient labour.

4th. A just and equitable contract law, reciprocally binding on master and servant. Such an Act was indeed passed by the late Assembly, but was thrown out by a majority of one vote in the Council, a contingency which now is not at all likely to recur.

5th. I think much saving might be effected by the proprietors uniting to charter vessels to carry their produce to England; a very considerable diminution of freight might be effected in this manner. The mercantile charges on sugar might also be in some measure reduced by the appointment at home of agents on fixed salaries. The merchant does not seem to have suffered from the changes that have occurred in equal proportion with the planter. It is but equitable that he should, if the latter can be thus relieved.

6th. I have already referred to the injustice sustained by a large portion of the labouring population who have been deprived of the fruits of their toil for long periods of time. Many complaints on this head have been made to me by these injured people, to whom, I lament to say, I have found myself unable to afford any redress, the property of their indebted employer having been, it is pretended, wholly appropriated to the payment of other creditors possessing greater means and more facility of compelling payment. The effects of this most reprehensible conduct have led to serious inconveniences of a public, as well as of a private nature, which it will take some time to remove altogether; amongst them are, distrust of the proprietary body in general, and a natural disinclination to work on the part of the peasantry who have been thus defrauded. A distressing decrease in the number of marriages, as well as in the attendance at schools. Much individual and personal suffering, especially at the period of the late epidemic, during the prevalence of which many of the peasantry were unable to procure requisite sustenance and attention. Some even perished from privation, although they had large sums due to them for wages at the time.

These are deplorable facts; I now recal them to your memory that we may unite to do our best to prevent the recurrence of similar evils. With this view I strongly urge on your consideration the justice of an enactment giving to the agricultural labourer a priority over all other claims against an indebted employer. It will not, I am convinced, need much reflection to persuade you of the equity of giving such precedence to the rural labourer. If the possession of land be, as it is generally considered, preferable to that of other property, it must be kept in mind that its duties are commensurable with its advantages; amongst the former is the obligation of maintaining the destitute aged, diseased, and lunatic, all, in fact, who have not the means or power of providing subsistence for themselves—the paupers of a community. *A fortiori* then, how much more peremptory is the obligation of its supporting the creators of the property grown on it, who surely have at least an equal right with the owner of the soil to the produce they have themselves reared, that is, to the full extent of the value of their labour expended on the products which they have brought into being, and which would not have existed without them.

7th. I would also endeavour to impress on your minds the exceedingly urgent call for a grant, however small, in furtherance of popular education. Let us but show the will to perform this imperative duty to posterity, and confidently trust that Providence which so rarely fails to vouchsafe its assistance to the humblest efforts in the right direction, will bring the seed to maturity in its own good time.

The expenses incurred for the support of the poor having proved higher than was anticipated, I took occasion, in the beginning of the year, to remodel the Board of Guardians, and am happy to say that the step has been followed by a reduction of 20 per cent. in the cost of the establishment, although the late epidemic had the effect of greatly increasing the number of paupers. The institution may, however, be said to be still in its infancy, and is susceptible of much further improvement.

I am happy to have it in my power to congratulate you on the steady price maintained by your sugars in the market, and on the prospect of so important an addition as cotton being soon added to your staples. It is also cheering to observe, that notwithstanding nearly a third of the very best cane-fields has, from the seizure of the stock, and other causes existing previously to the late transfers, been this year left unplanted, so opportune and favourable have been the seasons, that there is every prospect of an unusually abundant crop on all the properties in which there has been no intermission of cultivation.

I rejoice in bearing most satisfactory testimony to the conduct of your peasantry, who, in the midst of privation and suffering brought on them by the faults of others, have been orderly, submissive, patient, and almost unmurmuring. They have indeed manifested a respect for the law but rarely shown under parallel circumstances by more advanced and civilised populations. The decrease in the number of convictions is striking, and betokens an increasing appreciation of moral obligations which cannot but afford the highest gratification to the friends of civil and religious freedom. There is not a more orderly population in the West Indies than that of Montserrat. The total number of convictions for the half-year ending on the 31st of December, 1849, was 99; for that closing on the 30th June, 1850, 60 only, a decrease of more than a third.

On other subjects on which it may become my duty to address you, and such instructions as I may receive from the Secretary of State for your information, I shall take occasion to convey, as usual, by message.

You may rely, Gentlemen, on my sincere co-operation in all measures that may conduce to the improvement and prosperity of the community, and I earnestly implore that the blessing of Him who best knows what is good may light on our joint efforts to discharge our common duty.

Council Chamber, Montserrat,
October 31, 1850.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

SIR, Montserrat, February 10, 1851.

WE had the honour to receive from your Honour's Private Secretary a communication under date of the 4th instant, stating your Honour had appointed us to examine, and report to your Honour, the state of the streets, lanes, yards, and plots of land in the towns of Plymouth and Kinsale.

For your Honour's information we beg to remark in reply,—

That the streets in the town of Plymouth are in a deplorably dirty state; . . . they require daily sweeping, and in many places weeding, owing to rank grass and shrubs having been allowed to grow up in them; it will be impossible with the small number in the penal gang to keep them clean, particularly as the negroes have removed the market from its former place in Gallows-square to the steps and platforms in the Main street, where the accumulated refuse of their vegetable stuff, manure from horses and cattle, and a large quantity of cane-peeling, produce an unwholesome and pestilential odour.

The lanes require immediate attention. Added to the quantity of grass and short bush filling up most of them, the inhabitants throw most offensive matter in them, which, combined with the rotten material, render them dangerously unhealthy, not only to those in the neighbourhood, but others who are compelled from business to travel through them.

Nor can we pass over the crying and outrageous nuisance of the inhabitants being permitted to slay cattle in the town; in such places (Gallows-square for example) there are at the present moment two or three spots used for that purpose, that throw all around foul air, pregnant with all the disorders that arise from malaria, and this in a neighbourhood where filth prevails more conspicuously than in any other part of the town.

With the exception of three or four, the yards are in such a filthy state as to defy description; mud, straw, and shavings in a state of decomposition, apparently the entrails of fish and animals, the washings of used kitchen utensils, water used in cooking—besides being employed as pens for hogs, sheep, and goats—and from the uneven state of the pavement, or from holes made for the purpose, large pools of stagnant water render the miasmatic materiel arising from them as highly injurious; and independent of a visit from cholera, must tend to severe epidemical disorders or fever in its most malignant type.

The plots of land in the Back Lane and in the lane at the back of Government House, and the plot between Government House and the Strand, the street in the Strand between Messrs. Sheill's and Semper's stores, the brick ruin in John-street, Mr. Relhan's house in the same street, and the high road over the gut leading to Wapping, are made the receptacles and convenient places of deposit for yard filth, ordure, and urine; and these deleterious materials produce an effluvia so teeming with disease, as to render the inhabitants who are guilty of throwing them there open to all the fatal consequences arising from miasmatic disorders.

We would also bring to your Honour's notice the absolute necessity of the trees being lopped and the brushwood, now so prevalent in the private yards, being destroyed; the fall of the leaf, from both these causes, leaving an impure covering on the surface.

In reply to your Honour's queries, we beg to state,—

1st. That there can hardly be made an exception as to any particular part of the town that requires cleansing more than another, all being in the same state of filth and uncleanliness.

2nd. That the principal places used as receptacles for the ordure and ejecta of the inhabitants appear to be the plots mentioned above, and the sea-shore from Mr. Sheill's store to the Custom House; the consequence of which is, that when a southerly wind prevails, the atmosphere of that part of the town is loaded with the most pestilential and poisonous stench.

3rd. That there can be no doubt that this collection of impure air, increased by the miasma arising from damp cellars containing old salt-fish casks, old herring barrels, and such like (to which we had no entrance), must eventually lead to some terrible infliction in the shape of fever and its concomitant fatalities.

4th. That most of the large houses have privies, but there being no drains, and never emptied, the stench proceeding from them, particularly in the warm part of the year, in their immediate neighbourhood, is intolerable, and in many cases extends its inconvenience beyond their own immediate bounds. We are decidedly of opinion, to entertain the idea meditated by your Honour, of building privies for general use, would increase the evil; nor are the lower classes, for whom they would be intended, capable of appreciating the intention, or of using them properly.

5th. Taking into consideration that lime should only be distributed to those incapable of furnishing themselves, we think ten hogsheads of unslaked lime would be sufficient to wash the outhouses and cellars, and produce, after *a proper and thorough cleansing*, the purification required; but we must premise that all cellars should be emptied and allowed to dry before the use of the lime. We beg further to state that these remarks are applicable to Kinsale, where more hogs and stock are kept, but being more open, their inconveniences are not so much felt.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DOLREDGE.
ROBERT SAUNDERS.
P. G. BARRY.

His Honour E. D. Baynes,
&c. &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

No. 19.

(No. 51.) No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, June 25, 1851.
(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1850, together with a copy of a Despatch, which has accompanied it from the President administering the Government.

2. I regret the late period to which the transmission of this Report has been deferred, which delay I venture to ascribe, in part, to the successive changes in the administration of the Government, consequent on the recent arrival and lamented decease of the late President.

3. The President has touched upon the gloomy prospects, manifested in this volume, of the financial condition of the islands.

4. The general population which they contain, however, is in the enjoyment, as may be collected from some of his Honour's statements to a very considerable extent, of all the comforts of life to which they lay any claim.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Encl. in No. 19.

(No. 40.) Virgin Islands, Tortola, June 14, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency copies of the Blue Book for 1850.

The falling off in the revenue has been occasioned by there being no colonial import duty from the 15th February until the 5th September, as well as from the diminished crop of sugar.

The embarrassment thereby created was at one time very distressing, as the inmates of the poor house could not be supported; and but for the eleemosynary relief they were allowed to beg, may have died from starvation.

The public servants were unable to procure the means of subsistence on the credit of their salaries.

I am happy to state that there is hope of an increased revenue this year from increased crop; but I fear that there is no immediate prospect of the Treasury being in a solvent state.

The rural population continue orderly and peaceable. A change is being gradually introduced into the system of working the sugar-producing estates by taking two days' labour from the labourers in payment of rent of cottage, provision-ground, and pasture, engaging to employ them other two days at about 7*d.* sterling a-day, and leaving it optional with both parties to hire, or be hired, at the same rate for the other two days.

This change has been introduced in consequence of the failure of the share system, and although 1*s.* 2*d.*, or at the outside 2*s.* 4*d.* per week, seems a small hire for a labourer, yet it must be borne in mind that the privilege of pasture in this colony is most extensively taken advantage of by a very large number of the labourers possessing horned cattle, and many of them horses.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. STOBO.

His Excellency R. J. Mackintosh, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

NEVIS.

(No. 23.) No. 20. No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to Earl Grey.

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
April 12, 1851.
(Received May 8, 1851.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Despatch which I have received from the President administering the government of Nevis, forwarding in duplicate the "Blue Book" of that island for the year 1850.

2. I agree with the President's impression that a measure simplifying the relations of parties interested in the same estate would be of great value to this island.

3. In the mean while, there are symptoms of an increasing number of gentlemen who addict themselves, in a spirit of self-reliance, to the cultivation of the soil, and in doing so furnish, I conceive, the best possible augury for the future.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 12.) Enclosure in No. 20. Encl. in No. 20.

Sir, Nevis, April 3, 1851.

1. I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1850. Blue Book in duplicate.

2. I regret the inability to call attention to any material improvement since my Report of last year. It is true the feeling of despondency then so very general has much abated, and that great efforts are being made by some to extend their cultivation; but the task of restoring this island to its former prosperity is, I fear, beyond the power of its present proprietary body; the encumbered property must be relieved from its heavy liabilities before any permanent change can be hoped for.

3. The revenue collected during the year not only defrayed the current expenditure, but provided the means of liquidating a portion of the debt.

4. The crop was unusually small, caused by a succession of dry weather. It is anticipated, however, that this year the deficiency will be fully compensated, and the yield of the two years will equal a fair average.

	Hhds.	Trs.	Bls.
Sugar .	735	188	3,548
	Puns.	Hhds.	
Rum .	39	8	
	Puns.	Bls.	
Molasses	205	38	

5. I am sorry to say that the schools have not maintained their accustomed credit, especially those under the management of the Wesleyan ministers, attributable principally to the resistance offered by the parents of the children to the making of the usual payments in aid of the schools. I trust the difficulty is but of a temporary nature, and that they will be restored to their former efficiency.

6. The amount of population may be assumed at about 10,200. Some labourers left the parishes of Windward and Lowland, during the latter part of the year, for St. Vincent's and Trinidad, but I am informed that nearly an equal number have returned to the island. Population 10,200.

7. The conduct of the labouring classes has not been as satisfactory as hitherto. Stealing—particularly canes—has prevailed to an unusual extent; the gaol has had an increased number of inmates; and the schools have been irregularly attended. Some improvement has, however, latterly taken place, and I hope in my next Report to be able to speak more favourably.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Antigua.

DOMINICA.

No. 21.

DOMINICA.

(No. 9.) No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 28, 1851.
(Received May 23, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy in duplicate of the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1850, together with a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch accompanying it.

2. This island, from its larger proportional extent of waste land of excellent quality, is a member of this Government exciting, with reference to the possible development of its great natural resources, much interest, and I venture to conclude that your Lordship will peruse this Report with satisfaction.

3. The Civil Establishment is on a more moderate scale of expense compared with that of the other islands of this Government. In conjunction with this fact the increasing revenue of the past year is very satisfactory.

4. The value of the principal article of export would seem to have been to a considerable degree under estimated in the Customs' Returns, and leaves, as expressed in that form, unrepresented much that has been done in the raising of exchangeable products.

5. I have communicated with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the unsatisfactory state as reported of the Treasurer's securities.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Encl. in No. 21.

Dominica, Roseau, Government House,
March 25, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1850, with such observations thereon as the state and condition of the colony would seem to me to suggest.

Revenue.

1. I would, in the first place, beg to draw your attention to the item under the head of Revenue, which, when compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase amounting to 1,361*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; and, in connexion with this subject, I would also submit a comparative table of the exports for the same period, from which may be viewed a progressive improvement in the resources of the colony. The finances have in consequence now assumed a healthy aspect; and the colony will be able to meet its engagements, whether as regards the payment of the salaries to the public officers, when they become due, or to meet other demands. This important object, until lately, the Treasury was unable to accomplish, and the salaries of the public officers had been kept in arrears for a considerable period, so much so that the Legislature was under the necessity of having recourse to the measure of negotiating a loan from time to time from the Colonial Bank to obviate the inconvenience thereby occasioned.

	£.
1850.	49,510
1849	42,193
	7,317

Crops.

2. The crops promise an abundant harvest, perhaps never exceeded; this circumstance, taken together with the economical mode of conducting and supplying the estates with stores and agricultural implements, &c., will, I trust, go far to dissipate the desponding tone lately assumed from the depression which the low sales of the staple produce of the island have occasioned.

Labour.

3. Labour is continuous; nor has there been any complaint or representation made of any disposition to the contrary. Wages range the same as in the

preceding year, viz., from 6*d.* to 9*d.* I believe both labourers and employers are equally satisfied that such a rate is a fair remuneration.

Cotton. 4. Cotton has been partially cultivated to a small extent with a view to a trial, and it has been found to answer very well, particularly on land situated near the sea coast.

Laws. 5. I cannot avoid noticing that some changes in the existing laws are very necessary, and should be introduced, several being framed during the period of slavery according to the then existing circumstances; amongst which is one directing gratuitous labour to be applied to the repairs of the public high and bye roads, and another, the Petty Debt Act which, I consider, operates very injuriously to the interests of the lower classes. The Legislature, however, have expressed an intention of amending these statutes.

Crime. 6. There has been no crime of great magnitude committed during the past year; and offences of a general nature have much diminished.

Jail. 7. I regret to state that the jail is still far from complete. The accommodation it affords is very inadequate, and completely prevents the proper classification of the prisoners; but the Legislature contemplate, as occasion offers, to make the necessary additions.

Education. 8. Every effort has been made by those who are placed over the schools, whether of the Established Church, Wesleyan or Roman Catholic, to promote improvement, and inculcate knowledge amongst all classes of the youth of the island. A general and comprehensive measure for primary instruction is now under the consideration of the Legislature; and a Bill for that purpose has been read a second time.

From the foregoing observations I feel warranted in assuming that if the same prudent course is pursued, this colony is in a fair way to become prosperous and happy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Mackintosh,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—The two almanacs annually required, cannot be forwarded this year, as none have been compiled.

BRITISH GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 22. (No. 75.) No. 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Barkly to Earl Grey.

Government House, May 1851.

My Lord, (Received July 7, 1851.)

In forwarding the annual Blue Book for 1850, I shall as usual on such occasions offer a few remarks upon each of the various subjects to which the Schedules in it relate, and as the consolidated Returns of the stipendiary magistrates for the last half of that year have only lately reached me, I purpose making them also enclosures* to this Despatch, as they throw much light on several of those points to which it will be my duty to advert.

Enclosure A.*

Enclosure B., page 125.

2. The abstracts of revenue and expenditure will be found to be simplified, and the items better arranged than in former years, but the forms lately adopted in the financial statements laid before the Combined Court appear to me nevertheless to present so much clearer and readier an insight into the finances of the colony that I transmit copies.

3. Under the head of Local Revenue I have added for the first time a statement of the expenditure for municipal purposes in the town of New Amsterdam, which is even heavier in proportion than that of Georgetown.

Legislation.

4. Thirty-three Ordinances were passed in 1850, being a large increaseon the number in the previous year; among those which have received Her Majesty's assent, the most important are Nos. 7 and 8, passed respectively by the Court of Policy and Combined Court for securing 250,000*l.* (two hundred and fifty thousand pounds) of the guaranteed Parliamentary Loan to this colony, and Nos. 29 and 30 for facilitating the duties of justices of the peace, copied from the 11th and 12th Vict., c. 42 and 43.

No. 33, for the more effectual prevention of wilful trespass on land and other property, is also an Ordinance likely to prove valuable. Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, intended to amend and consolidate the laws affecting immigration, are still under your Lordship's consideration. With reference more particularly to the prohibition placed by the Directors of the East India Company on the emigration of their native subjects, unless a return passage (on the expiration of five years), at the expense of the colony be guaranteed to them. Some idea of the laborious nature of the duties discharged by members of the Court of Policy, and of the time diverted from other business, may be formed by looking at the dates of the passing of these 33 Ordinances, which show the Court to have been occupied with legislation during 10 months of the year.

5. Some decrease in the civil establishments of the colony will be found to have taken place during the past year. As in accordance with votes of the Combined Court only four superintendents of rivers and creeks have been employed since the 30th of June instead of six as heretofore, and five Commissaries of taxation in place of seven. No retiring allowance was provided for the officers thus struck off; but I have since had it in my power, on the resignation of Mr. Fennell, Superintendent for the County of Demerara, to confer that office on Mr. Hancock, whose services in the same capacity for the Mahaica and Mahaicony Creeks had been thus unceremoniously dispensed with, whilst provision having been (unsolicited) made for an additional Commissary for the County of Essequebo by the Combined Court of 1851, I have been enabled to restore Mr. William Jeffrey to the office he before held. Mr. Forrester, the other Commissary discontinued, having subsequently died, Mr. De Wolff, Ex-Superintendent of the Courentyne River, is the only old public servant still to be provided for when an opportunity presents itself for so doing.

The only new office created was that of Crown Solicitor, for whom a salary of 300*l.* (since reduced to 200*l.*) was voted with the view of saving the colony the costs often incurred in legal proceedings undertaken on behalf of public officers, owing to the necessity of employing a solicitor to act under the Attorney-General, and also of aiding the latter in getting up evidence and

* The Stipendiary Magistrates' Returns are not printed, being voluminous.

collecting witnesses for criminal prosecutions. Mr. R. W. Imlach was selected for this appointment, because he had previously performed some of these duties gratuitously. The principal changes during the year arose from the deaths of Mr. Retemeyer, the Colonial Receiver-General, and Mr. Hollingsworth, the Assistant Receiver-General, whose places, in both instances, were supplied by the promotion of officers in the same departments.

6. On the subject of officers giving security, I would remark that a very material alteration will be made in their position, should a Bill which I have introduced into the Court of Policy for the creation of an Auditor-General of Accounts pass into law, as that officer, besides investigating from time to time the books of the different departments, will be specially charged with the custody of all security bonds, and with the decision as to parties offering to become sureties, whom he will be empowered to require to justify their sufficiency by oath.

7. In turning to those returns which relate more particularly to the actual state of the colony during the past year, I shall, as I have hitherto done, for convenience' sake, divide them into two principal heads, according as they bear upon the moral or the physical aspect of the question. Under the first I shall combine the consideration of the statements respecting religion, education, and crime. Under the second, that of those connected with commerce, agriculture, imports and exports, &c.

8. As all comparative conclusions drawn from the former depend on the numerical amount of population to which they relate, I am sorry that I am obliged to show a blank in the present Blue Book on this score, the returns of the census taken on 31st March last not having yet been sufficiently classified and consolidated to admit of their being used. I am led to believe, however, that the total population, exclusive of independent tribes of aboriginal Indians, will prove about 126,000 souls, or 6,000 more than estimated in the half-yearly tables of the Stipendiary Magistrates sent herewith.

9. The clergy of those denominations which receive aid from the State were neither added to nor subtracted from in 1850. The number of churches and chapels shows an apparent increase of five. The attendants, however, would seem to have somewhat diminished both at the Established Churches and at the others, in the last half of the year. On the other hand, there is a slight increase both in the number of baptisms and marriages.

10. Under the head of schools a decrease of three is recorded among those established by the missionaries, but the account of scholars is more encouraging than it has been for some time past, showing that 6,633 children were on the lists of day-schools at the end of the year, against 5,616 at the end of 1848, and 5,153 on 31st December, 1849. Of these 2,284 were, as shown by the Blue Book, at the parochial schools of the Church of England, and 488 at the parochial schools of the Church of Scotland, and 1,048 at schools established by the Wesleyans, leaving 2,763 for other religious denominations, the majority probably being under the London Missionary Society, though the numbers shown in that Society's Report for 1850 is only 1,077, several schools making no returns. The numbers at Sunday-schools are, in all cases, about one-fourth larger, occasioned, in some instances, by the attendance of adult immigrants, chiefly Africans. At those rural schools, more particularly under the supervision of the Commissioners of Education, where the masters are remunerated by a *per capita* allowance made by the colony in lieu of salaries, as in the parish schools; the number, which in 1849, owing to the stoppage of the supplies, fell from 3,026 to 1,686, has again risen to 2,492.

11. Your Lordship may, I think, on the whole regard these statistics as of a cheering nature; and as the Commissioners of Education have at length published a Report, laying down the principles on which they consider the State should act in regard to public instruction, I trust no long time will elapse before the means of education are rendered more commensurate with the requirements of the population than they have ever yet been. To the effects of some such general system of instruction, and to those effects alone, can we look, under Providence, for a happy issue to the great social experiment now in progress in this colony; and it is evident that active co-operation on the part of the Colonial Legislature is imperatively and immediately necessary to afford the rising generation in the more remote and uncultivated districts over which population is now scattering itself, the opportunity of that religious and moral

BRITISH GUIANA.

training without which they threaten to grow up mere African savages. Experience has shown, that however successful the voluntary principle may prove in diminishing the labours of the State-paid churches in densely-peopled and wealthy neighbourhoods, it cannot, from its very nature, support ministers and teachers in these distant wilds, which consequently stand in need of liberal missionary assistance from some quarter or another, as any tax which could possibly be levied on the settlers themselves, with a view to checking so lamentable a secession from productive industry, would be but of inconsiderable amount. Your Lordship is aware that I did not fail to impress considerations like these upon the Combined Court, and I am happy to say that curates have been provided for the Upper Demerara River and Corentyne Coast, and a catechist for the River Pomeroon, where the people have latterly been utterly destitute of instruction.

Gaols and prisons.

12. As crime and ignorance ever go hand in hand, it will, I fear, be years before the Blue-Book returns on this head can be held up as really satisfactory. The hopes, indeed, which I expressed last year that the amelioration then noticed might prove progressive, appear on the face of the returns now sent not to have been disappointed, for the total number of commitments recorded is only 2,750, against 3,409 in 1849, and 3,691 in 1848; but it will be seen from the enclosed Consolidated Returns of Commitments since 1835, printed by order of the Court of Policy, that even this number considerably surpasses the commitments in any year previous to 1846; and they present a still further unsatisfactory feature in the increasing proportion of prisoners committed "twice or oftener," amounting in 1850 to 33 per cent. of the whole. In fact, although with the revival of agriculture and the more punctual payment of wages fewer commitments to gaol have taken place, this circumstance must, I fear, be attributed rather to the immunity from imprisonment granted (as the law now stands) upon payment of pecuniary penalties to so many offences, including even petty thefts; for an examination of the comparative Tables annually forwarded will show that a larger number of cases were disposed of, both by the stipendiary magistrates and by the police magistrates of Georgetown than in 1849; whilst from the half-yearly returns from the former it will be found that the proportion convicted increased in the latter part of the year.

Enclosure C., pages 134 and 135.

Prisoners in gaol, Enclosure DD., page 136.

Enclosure D., pages 135 and 136.

13. The only point, indeed, which I can with genuine satisfaction refer is the diminution in crimes of a serious character, as exhibited partially in the enclosed statements of trials before the Supreme Criminal Court, and still more fully in the continued decrease in the number of felonies reported in the stipendiary magistrates' returns, which has now gone on uninterruptedly for two years past. Murder, which was at one time so rife, has nearly disappeared, no conviction having taken place in 1850; and highway robbery, which once prevailed to so terrible an extent, is now unheard of. The improved discipline enforced among the convicts at the penal settlement in the Massaroony, will, I trust, enable us to maintain the advantage thus gained, and the adoption of a more efficient system of hard labour in the colonial gaols, with regard especially to prisoners convicted of theft more than once, may, I earnestly hope, extend the improvement to the perhaps not less hardened offenders, who contrive to steer clear of graver crimes.

Enclosure E., page 137.

14. With a view of enabling your Lordship to judge of the condition of the Penal Settlement, I forward a return of the number of convicts remaining there at the end of the year, and the nature of their occupations, also a continuation of the returns as to their attendance and progress at the school, which I can, from personal inspection, attest, is producing very beneficial effects on their habits and demeanour. Lastly, an extract from the register of mortality, showing, that out of an average of more than 200 convicts always on the spot, only two died during the year (one of them accidentally drowned while bathing), a result which reflects the highest credit on all the officers connected with the establishment, and awakens very painful anxiety as to the numerous deaths which took place in the years immediately preceding the recent inquiry.

Enclosure F., page 137.

Enclosure G., page 138.

F. 3.
Enclosure I., page 139.

15. In reporting upon the condition and prospects of colonial agriculture during the past year, it is my desire, as it has ever been, to give a fair and impartial view of a subject on which so much difference of opinion has, for a long time past existed, and though I myself entertain no doubt that a very decided improvement has manifested itself in the position of the planting interests, and think it so desirable that the fact should be stated, that I expressed my con-

viction of it on opening the Combined Court, publicly and without fear of contradiction, I shall not rely on the present occasion on the expression of my individual views in opposition to the lamentable picture which the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State and Property of the Colony have lately published, but shall refer your Lordship to those of a body of gentlemen well qualified to judge, both from experience and interest—the Chairman and Directors of the British Guiana Bank—whose Report herein enclosed, contains in its concluding paragraphs as correct and as business like a *resumé* of the brightening prospects of the colony as could be penned.

Enclosure I., page 139.

16. Nor will the return of plantations sold at execution sales during 1850 by the Provost Marshal, belie their assertions, for those especially which were put up in the latter parts of the year brought prices, low though they be, better by far than they would have commanded at any time during the two previous years.

Enclosure J., page 140.

17. The exports of the colony having been almost to a hogshead the same as in 1849: it is clear that this improvement is mainly due to the more remunerative prices obtained for sugar in Europe, and its continuance, therefore, I need hardly state, is, to a great degree, contingent upon similar causes. The difference in the value of the two crops will be seen from the statement in the Blue Book to have amounted to no less than 140,000*l.* sterling, a sum which, supposing estates on the average to have just covered their expenses in the previous year, was left as clear profit on the capital embarked in the production of sugar in this colony. As the value of the imports into the colony increased nearly to as large an extent, viz., 127,000*l.*, it is probable, however, that a great part of this profit was again invested by proprietors in improving the condition of their estates, of which I trust the results will be exhibited even in the present year's crop, the prospects of which at present are very satisfactory.

Enclosure K., page 140.
Return of produce—sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, exported from 1839 to 1850.

18. On the whole, whatever prognostications of ill the Commissioners of Inquiry may have indulged in, prognostications, it should be observed, actually reduced to writing before the date of my Despatch sent with the Blue Book of 1849, though only now published, I must avow myself very thankful that the colony has made much greater progress than could have been anticipated in so comparatively brief a space of time, and also far more confident than I should then have venturedto express myself as to its future prosperity.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) HENRY BARKLY.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (A) in No. 22.

Encl. (A) in No. 22.

RETURNS of the Stipendiary Magistrates in British Guiana for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1850.

(Not printed, being voluminous.)

Enclosure (B) in No. 22.

Encl. (B) in No. 22.

BRITISH GUIANA.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, No. 1, of 1850.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL and ASSISTANT RECEIVER-GENERAL in Account with the Colony of British Guiana.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
To Balance from 1849, as per last account . .	. .		4,905	95		
Less—Due by the former Assistant Receiver-General in Berbice, H. J. Baird . . .	. .		2,488	95		
Actual Balance in the Chests, viz.—						
In Georgetown 2,098 dolls. 08⅓ cents, in New Amsterdam 318 dolls. 91⅔ cents. . . .	. .		. .		2,417	0
To amount of Promissory Notes on hand, 31st Dec. 1849, taken on account of the Import Duty of that year, and since collected	. .		. .		14,505	66⅔
To the following Arrears of Taxes for 1849 and previous years, also collected and applied in liquidation of the Unpaid Accounts per contra, viz.—						
Arrears of Colony Craft Tax	1	70				
,, Horse and Carriage Tax . . .	199	0				
,, Produce Tax	1,798	05				
,, Income Tax	347	16⅔				
			2,345	91⅔		

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.*

Dr.—*continued.*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
For service of 1846—						
Horse and Carriage Tax	10	0				
Income Tax	4	0				
			14	0		
For service of 1847—						
Horse and Carriage Tax	46	0				
Produce Tax	486	15				
Income Tax	57	60				
			589	75		
For service of 1848—						
Horse and Carriage Tax	3,908	0				
Produce Tax	6,708	19				
Income Tax	9,239	0				
			19,855	19		
For service of 1849—						
Horse and Carriage Tax	3,472	0				
Produce Tax	24,075	22				
Income Tax	7,976	26				
			35,523	48		
Total Arrears collected					58,328	33⅔
To Amount of the General Revenue received during the year from all sources, as under—						
Import Duty	414,224	88				
Less—Amount of Drawbacks, &c.	10,160	86				
			404,064	02		
Wine and Spirit Duties	48,497	14⅓				
Less—Amount of Drawbacks	645	03				
			47,852	11⅓		
Beacon and Tonnage Duties			37,787	74		
Rum Duty	112,418	63⅓				
Less—Comptroller's Commissions, &c.	3,062	06				
			109,356	57⅓		
Tax on Marshal's Sales, Berbice			2,050	67		
Auction Duty, 1 per cent.			699	95		
Ditto, Berbice			240	34		
Auction Licences			400	0		
Bonded Warehouse Licences			562	25		
Craft Licences			6,778	27⅓		
Cart Licences	2,033	33⅓				
Cart Tax	121	50				
			2,154	83⅓		
Gun Licences			963	98⅔		
Huckster Licences			10,425	92		
Liquor Store Licences			1,435	0		
Public Entertainment Licences			160	0		
Porters' Licences			273	13⅓		
Retail Spirit Licences, Town			39,820	0		
Ditto, Rural Districts			39,560	0		
Shop and Store Licences	28,645	79				
Less—Refunded and Returned in Discount for Income Tax, &c.	4,535	15				
			24,110	64		
Weighers' and Gaugers' Licences			35	0		
Woodcutting Licences			2,792	04		
Grants of Land			142	26		
Acre Money			1,058	86⅔		
For service of 1850—						
Produce Tax, 1849			5,478	0		
Income Tax, 1849			5,225	67		
Horse and Carriage Tax, 1849			1,337	0		
Fees of the Government Secretary's Office, Georgetown			6,179	27		
Fees of the Assistant Government Secretary's Office, Berbice	750	40				
Less—Paid Assistant Government Secretary, until the duties were annexed to the Office of Assistant Receiver-General	585	0				
			165	40		
Fees of the High Sheriff's Office			2,098	0		
Fees of the Sheriff's Office, Berbice			192	0		
Fees of the Registrar's Office, Georgetown	25,536	60⅓				
Less—Paid out to Registrar, Sworn Clerks, &c.	23,410	44				
			2,126	16⅓		

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.*

Dr.—*continued.*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Fees of the Registrar's Office, New Amsterdam	3,864	95				
Less—Paid out to Registrar and Sworn Clerks	3,418	05				
			446	90		
Fees of the Office of Secretary to Chief Justice			1,088	26		
Seizures	2,552	41⅓				
Less—Paid out to Seizing Officers, &c.	1,186	75				
			1,365	66⅔		
Fines collected	4,466	62				
Less—Paid out to Officers, &c.	287	84				
			41178	78		
Fines under Ordinance 19, 1845	5,285	22				
Less—Paid out for Stationery for Magistrates, Rent of Court Rooms, Constables, &c.	983	49				
			4,301	73		
Fines of the Police Magistrate's Office	2,800	05				
Less—Paid out for Stationery, &c.	145	77				
			2,654	28		
Interest received on Town-Council Bonds			494	16⅔		
Amount received from Burial-ground, New Amsterdam			167	14		
Proceeds of the Sale of a small Steam Engine, at La Penitence			113	70		
Amount received from Royal West India Steam Packet Company for conveyance of European Mails to Berbice			2,280	0		
Total Amount of the General Revenue					772,615	73⅓
To the following Sums also received this year, in advance for the service of 1851, viz.—						
For service of 1851—						
Horse and Carriage Tax			14	0		
Income Tax			60	83		
Produce Tax			153	65		
					228	48
To Amount Invoice of Copper Coins, received from Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., Exchange 4 dolls. 80 cts.	£109	2 7	523	82		
Less—Their Commissions and Shipping Charges	9	2 7				
			43	82		
Being 33*l.* in Penny-pieces, 60*l.* in Halfpence, and 7*l.* in Farthings	100	0 0			480	0
To Amount Bills drawn on the Loan Commissioners for Passage-money of sundry Portuguese Immigrants, charged per contra, 1,094*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*—Exchange, 4 dolls. 74 cents.			5,190	0		
To Amount Sums paid in London by the Commissioners of the Loan for Immigration purposes, in addition to above, and for Interest on the 170,000*l.* Bonds, as charged per contra, 9,059*l.* 6*s.*			43,484	64		
					48,674	64
To Amount received on account of 1,329 dolls. 09 cents, due by Mr. Whinfield to the Colony					996	75
To Balance in hand, as per annexed Account Current, for special purposes, No. 2, brought forward					300	16⅔
					898,546	77

Cr.

	Dolls.	Cents.
By Amount of the General Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1850, as under, viz.—		
Ecclesiastical Establishments—		
Parish of All Saints	625	50
,, St. Andrew	1,562	50
,, St. Catherine	312	70
,, St. Clement	1,441	88
,, St. George	2,295	75
,, St. John	312	75
,, St. James	1,212	75
,, St. Luke	1,520	45
,, St. Mary	312	75
,, St. Mark	642	75

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.*

Cr.—*continued.*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Parish of St. Michael			182	10		
,, St. Paul			1,012	75		
,, St. Peter			312	75		
,, St. Patrick			391	0		
,, St. Swithin			625	50		
And for Repairs of Seadam			900	0		
,, St. Saviour			1,012	75		
,, The Trinity			312	75		
Dutch Reformed Church			250	0		
Roman Catholic Church			7,094	71		
Wesleyan Missionary Church			2,500	0		
					24,834	09
Schools, viz.—						
St. George's Free School			1,334	0		
St. Andrew's Parochial			500	0		
Infant School Institution			767	0		
Wesleyan Church School, two years			1,000	0		
Coolie School, Half-year's Grant			250	0		
Roman Catholic School, Georgetown			250	0		
Ditto, New Amsterdam			117	75		
Church of England School, New Amsterdam			333	0		
Kirk of Scotland School, New Amsterdam			333	0		
School for Indians at Bartica			400	0		
Ditto ditto at Indiana			228	77		
Collegiate Grammar-school, Georgetown			1,200	0		
Schools in Rural Districts, from 1st January to 31st December, at 2 dolls. per caput			2,793	50		
					9,507	02
Annuities and Gratuities—						
Paid Annuitants on Estimate			577	12		
Gratuity to the Widow of the late Judge Firebrace			2,400	0		
Ditto to Dr. Clifton, J.P., for service as Magistrate			240	0		
					3,217	12
The Poor, viz.—						
Board of Poor's Fund and Alms'-house, including 8,213 dolls. 35 cents due by the Board on the 1849 Expenditure			32,665	57		
Paid in aid of the Poor of the Rural Parishes			10,042	30		
Special Vote to Dr. Hutson, for attending Vagrant Coolies in Georgetown Gaol			250	0		
					42,957	87
The Hospitals—						
Ordinary Expenses of the Colonial Hospital			41,246	11		
Physician to ditto			2,250	0		
Resident Surgeon			1,400	0		
Additional Resident Surgeon			146	31		
Secretary to Board of Directors			1,000	0		
Ordinary Expenses of Seamen's Hospital			3,663	65		
Physician to ditto			1,250	0		
Ordinary Expenses of Hospital, Berbice, including Asylum and Poor Expenditure			16,112	44		
Visiting Physician			1,680	0		
Lazaretto Kaoo Island			814	55		
					69,563	06
Police Establishment—						
Salaries			70,307	90		
Rent of Stations			5,581	80		
Medical Attendance			762	83		
Shoeing Horses, &c.			1,851	16		
Hospital Expenses			761	40		
Horses Purchased			1,793	35		
Boat Account			1,206	26		
Freight and Cartage			634	22		
Forage and Fodder			8,285	0		
Saddlery			888	81		
Contingencies			2,828	54		
Special Vote for arrears of Rent of Pomona Police Station			308	50		
			95,209	77		
Less—Refunded by the Banks for Night Guards, and received for sundry Horses and Packages sold			2,269	0		
					92,940	77

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.* BRITISH GUIANA.

Cr.—*continued.*

	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
GAOLS—			
Georgetown		13,955 04	
Mahaica		2,121 07	
Wakenaam		2,297 46	
Capoey		2,460 54	
Temporary		1,011 15	
Berbice		5,670 55	
Special Vote to James Smith for arrears of Salary due to him as Keeper of Lock-up at Friends		447 60	
		27,963 41	
Less—Amount received for Dieting Military Prisoners, &c.		753 06	
			27,210 35
PENAL SETTLEMENT—			
Salaries		14,255 32	
Provisions		6,774 19	
Hospital		725 44	
Tools		489 31	
Materials		2,532 66	
Contingencies		3,080 85	
Paid for Timber for Sawing		1,386 0	
		29,243 77	
Less—Amount received during the year for Stone and Plank		5,966 03⅓	
			23,277 73⅓
REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS—			
Colonial Receiver-General		4,800 0	
Clerks for the Office of ditto		3,587 75	
Assistant Receiver-General		2,520 0	
Financial Accountant		3,600 0	
Clerks for the Office of ditto		1,800 0	
Inspector of Import Duties		1,920 0	
Sub-Inspector of ditto, Berbice		1,000 0	
Out-door Supervisor of Aid-Waiters		1,920 0	
Expenses for Boat and Crews, Day and Night for ditto		1,861 0	
Clerks, Warehouse Keeper, and Lockers		4,057 76	
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, Berbice		800 0	
Aid-Waiters		14,522 0	
Rent of Custom-House, New Amsterdam, and for River and Courantyne Boats for prevention of Smuggling		1,572 90	
Superintendents of Rivers and Creeks		7,625 0	
Commissaries of Taxation		7,000 0	
			58,586 41
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS—			
Agricultural Chemist, nine months' Salary of, and Expenses of the Laboratory		4,876 52	
Commissary of Population		1,440 0	
Crown Surveyor		480 0	
Crown Solicitor, nine months' Salary		1,080 0	
Copying Clerk, Court of Policy and Combined Court		700 0	
Usher to ditto		800 0	
			9,376 52
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF JUSTICE—			
Expenses of Jurors, Witnesses, Medical Examinations, &c.		7,063 08	
Rent of Office for Petty Debt Court, Georgetown		236 68	
Ditto, New Amsterdam, nine months		90 0	
Clerk to Sheriff of Berbice		720 0	
Ditto ditto Essequebo		720 0	
Additional Salary to Mr. Heintzen, Clerk to the High Sheriff		400 0	
Police Magistrate		3,333 33	
Clerk to ditto		1,400 0	
			13,963 10

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.*

Cr.—*continued.*

	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.	Dolls. Cents.
Public Debt—			
Amount remitted to Loan Commissioners to invest in Three per Cent. Consols towards the Sinking Fund, for the first Immigration Loan . .	. .	52,191 35	
Amount of Interest paid in England on 170,000*l.*, Loan for Immigration	. .	37,440 0	
Amount of Interest paid on the Deposits in the Savings' Bank	. .	1,890 35	
Amount of Interest paid on Dr. Rodie's claim .	. .	2,528 74	
			94,050 44
Public Buildings—			
Amount expended in Demerara and Essequebo by the Commissioners	. .	5,247 02	
Ditto, in Berbice	. .	300 25	
Rent of Residence for His Excellency the Governor	. .	2,880 0	
Warden of Public Buildings	. .	800 0	
Colony Housekeeper, New Amsterdam . .	. .	667 0	
Paid special Vote to Messrs. Morison and Knox, for Painting the Asylum and Hospital, Berbice, 1847	. .	1,263 0	
			11,157 27
Ferries—			
Amount of Contract for Demerary Ferry . .	. .	2,333 0	
Extra Trips, Demerara Ferry Steamer . .	. .	260 0	
For making up Road on west side and Tarring Stelling (nine months)	. .	450 0	
Amount paid for Repairs to Berbice Ferry .	722 88		
Less—Amount of Ferriage received . . .	392 58		
		330 30	
			3,373 30
Public Roads and Bridges—			
Amount paid out by Central Board . . .	. .	7,473 97	
Less—Amount received from Plantations Grove, Fellowship, and Huntley, with 10 per cent. on Advances for Road Repairs	. .	82 35	
		7,391 62	
Salary of Commissary of Roads and Bridges .	. .	750 0	
			8,141 62
Pilot Committees—			
Amount paid for Lighthouse	. .	996 0	
Amount Vote for Berbice paid	. .	1,200 0	
Paid Survey of Berbice Light Ship . . .	. .	250 0	
			2,446 0
Immigration Purposes—			
Amount paid out of the Colonial Treasury for Bounties and for Expenses of Superintendence during the year, as under—			
1st. Bounties on 744 men Ditto 370 women Ditto 119 boys Ditto 94 girls. } All Portuguese	. .	34,340 0	
Ditto 89 infants (free).			
Ditto 99 women Ditto 10 men } Kroomen and Free Settlers, Sierra Leone	. .	2,725 0	
Ditto 5 infants (free).			
1,530			
To 262 Coolies, per Lord Hungerford, Success, and Nestor, in lieu of Return Passages to India .	. .	12,790 0	
2nd. Expenses of Superintendence—			
To Agents and Clerks	3,248 0		
Health Officers' Fees	362 28		
Interpreters	53 64		
Stationery	292 76		
Contingencies	667 38		
		4,624 06	
		54,479 06	

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.* BRITISH GUIANA.

Cr.—*continued.*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
Bill for Expenses of 72 Liberated Africans at Rio de Janeiro, received per "Fame" . . .	. .		204	82		
Amount paid in London by the Commissioners, as under—						
Back Passages of Africans to Sierra Leone, 956*l.* 5*s.*	4,590	0				
Allowances to Medical Officers on board Her Majesty's Ship "Growler" when conveying Immigrants, 68*l.* 11*s.*	329	04				
Advances to Mr. White on account of Salary, 100*l.*, and to pay Passage to Calcutta, 127*l.*	1,089	60				
Postages, 7*l.* 10*s.*	36	0				
			6,044	64		
					80,728	52
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Paid for Books and Stationery for sundry Public Offices, Registrar's Office for Fees for filing Claims, &c., Advertising Notices of Voters and Jury Lists, keeping ~~Public~~ Clocks in order, Feeding sundry Sick Paupers in the Country, and Burial of Dead Bodies, Expenses of the Thorough Drainage Committee, and other Sums of smaller amount classed under the head of "Extraordinaries"	. .		3,502	60		
Paid special Vote Bill of Costs in re Watson *v.* Hackett	. .		338	90		
In part of Vote for the Expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Colony .	. .		769	90		
Table Money to the Officers of the Garrison .	. .		4,738	12		
Paid Vote for keeping Colonial Arms in order .	. .		200	0		
Special Vote to pay Balance of Account to Murray Brothers and Co., for Rifles imported in 1848 .	. .		520	0		
Paid Grant to the Astronomical and Meteorological Society	. .		480	0		
					10,549	52
PRINTING EXPENSES—						
Paid One Year's Contract with Messrs. Baum and Dallas, to 31st December, 1850 . . .	. .		7,000	0		
Paid Special Vote to ditto, for extra Printing in 1849	. .		690	0		
Paid for Publication of Notices in "Berbice Gazette"	. .		700	0		
					8,390	0
OVERLAND MAIL—						
Amount of Expenses paid out for the Overland Mail to Berbice	. .		. .		1,820	89
CIVIL LIST—						
Amount paid out for the support of the Civil Government of British Guiana, in the year 1850, in conformity with the Civil List Ordinance .	. .		162,004	96		
Less—This Sum returned into the Chest, being the unexpended Balance of the Civil List and Civil List Contingencies	. .		5,627	21⅔		
					156,377	74⅓
Total General Expenditure . .	. .		. .		732,469	34⅔
Amount of Berbice Paper Currency, viz.—86 Joes, 45 Half-Joes, and 8 Quarter-Joes, equivalent to 1,474 dolls.; and of H. J. Baird's Promissory Note of 5th January, 1845, for 100 dolls., in the Chest of the Assistant Receiver-General at Berbice, burnt by the Financial Representatives at Berbice, as per order of the Court of Policy, dated 7th November, 1850	. .		. .		1,574	0
BY THE FOLLOWING VOTES OF FORMER YEARS PAID, viz.—						
Balance due upon the Ice-House . . .	. .		5,000	0		
For purchase of Percussion Rifles . . .	. .		600	0		
Dr. Hutson, to remunerate him for attending Vagrant Coolies	. .		150	0		
Parish of St. Saviour, Two Years' Annual Grant .	. .		1,320	0		

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.*

DR.

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
SCHOOLS, viz.—						
Master of the Collegiate Grammar School, from 26th May to 31st Dec., 1849	715	40				
Presbyterian School, All Saints, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1849	83	25				
Ditto, at Indiana, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1849	100	0				
Allowance to Schools in Rural Districts from 1st Oct., 1848, to 31st Dec., 1849, at 2 dolls. per caput per annum	3,636	85				
			4,535	50		
Amount paid in part of Claims against the Colony, contracted in 1848, during the Stoppage of the Supplies			16,864	15		
Ditto, in 1849			114,052	20		
					142,521	85
By Balance in Cash and Notes at one month on hand 31st December, viz.—						
	Cash.	Notes.				
	Dolls. cents.	Dolls. cents.				
In the Chest of the Receiver-General	3,666 04⅔	16,952 95 =			20,618	99⅔
Ditto Assistant Receiver-General	396 20⅔	966 37 =			1,362	57⅔
	4,062 25⅓	17,919 32 =			21,981	57⅓
					898,546	77

E. E.

Demerara, 26th February, 1851.

WM. B. POLLARD, Acting Financial Accountant.

By Command,

W. B. WOLSELEY, Acting Secretary.

BRITISH GUIANA.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, No. 2, of 1850.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL and ASSISTANT RECEIVER-GENERAL in Special Account with the Colony of British Guiana.

DR.

For the following Sums received during the Year 1850 *for particular Application:—*

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
To BRIDGE TOLLS—						
For the following Tolls received under Ordinance No. 3, of 1846, viz.:						
Canje Bridge	2,602	91				
Mahaica ditto	674	70⅔				
Mahaicony ditto	220	97⅔				
Abary ditto	90	35				
			3,588	94½		
For amount of Interest on the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bridge Bonds received this year and reinvested, as charged per contra.			557	65		
					4,146	59⅓
To DEPOSITS—						
For unclaimed Balances received during this year from the Administrator-General, Demerara and Essequebo, in conformity with Clause 13, of Ordinance No. 17, anno 1846			3,256	57		
Ditto, from Administrator-General, Berbice			158	16		
					3,414	73
Amount of Mortgage of 17,000*l.* lent the Railway Company from the Orphan Chamber Deposits, received back from them in settlement of the new loan					81,600	0
For Interest on ditto to date also received					5,191	35

The Receiver-General and Assistant Receiver-General in Special Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.* BRITISH GUIANA.

Dr.—*continued.*

						⅓ Dolls.	Cents.
To Parliamentary Guaranteed Loan—							
For 18 Bills drawn upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury under the authority of Ordinance No. 7, of 1850, in part of the Parliamentary Loan of 250,000*l.*, viz.:—			£.	*s.*	*d.*		
1 Bill			17,000	0	0		
1 ditto	All dated 11th Dec.,		10,873	4	0		
1 ditto	1850, at 30 days'		7,500	0	0		
1 ditto	sight, in favour of		5,000	0	0		
5 Bills, 500*l.* each	Peter Rose, Chair-		2,500	0	0		
5 ditto, 300*l.* each	man of the Deme-		1,500	0	0		
2 ditto, 250*l.* each	rara Railway Com-		500	0	0		
1 ditto	pany		126	16	0		
1 Bill, at 30 days' sight, in favour of J. C. Schade, as Acting Colonial Receiver-General, dated 11th December 1850			5,000	0	0		
			50,000	0	0		
Exchange, 480 dolls.						240,000	0
To Board of Poor's Fund—							
Received in conformity with Clause 6, of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1844, from Licensed Auctioneers, amount of the 2 per Cent. Auction Duty upon gross amount of Sales						1,400	0
						333,752	67⅓

Cr.

For the following Sums paid out this Year, as directed by Ordinances, or under the authority of the Court of Policy:—

	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.
By Bridge Tolls—						
Paid Interest to the Holders of the Bonds for Loan for Public Bridges in terms of Ordinance No. 3, anno 1846			3,368	50		
Paid 6 months' salary of Abary Bridge Keeper			100	0		
Paid Repairs of Mahaica Bridge			202	85		
			3,671	35		
Invested in the Local Banks at 4 per cent. interest towards the Sinking Fund for Bridge Bonds			557	65		
					4,229	0
By Police Reward Fund—						
Paid out during the year by authority of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1839, 13th clause, for Pensions and Gratuities			980	0		
Less Fines on Policemen received during the year			599	67		
					380	33
By Deposits—						
Paid out this year to Claimants, under orders from the Court of Policy, from the unclaimed Balances deposited by the Administrator-General of Demerara and Essequebo			3,720	14		
Ditto, deposited by the Administrator-General of Berbice			222	80		
Ditto, Orphan Chamber deposits, Demerara and Essequebo			3,797	37		
Ditto, ditto Berbice			102	87		
					7,843	18
Remitted the Colonial Trustees, London, 17,000*l.* amount capital received back from the Railway Company to be invested in 3 per cent. Consols					81,600	0
By Demerara Railway Company—						
Paid out to them under Ordinance No. 9, anno 1850, in part of 50,000*l.* agreed to be lent them for the purpose of completing the Railway to Mahaica, 45,000*l.*; exchange, 480 dolls.			216,000	0		
For other 5,000*l.* remitted to be invested until the conditions of clauses 2 and 3 of Ordinance No. 9, anno 1850, be fulfilled; exchange, 480 dolls.			24,000	0		
					240,000	0

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Receiver-General and Assistant-Receiver-General in Special Account with the Colony of British Guiana—*continued.*

Cr.—*continued.*

	Dolls. cents.	Dolls. cents.	Dolls. cents.
By Board of Poors' Fund—			
Paid out during the year to the Treasurer of the Board upon a general warrant, amount of the 2 per cent. auction duties received . . .	. .	. .	1,400 0
For Balance due upon this account transferred to the general Account Current, No. 1 . . .	. .	. .	300 16⅓
			335,752 67⅓

E. E.

Wm. B. Pollard, Acting Financial Accountant.

Demerara, 26th February, 1851.

By Command,
W. B. Wolseley, Acting Secretary.

Encl. (C) in No. 22.

Enclosure (C) in No. 22.

Consolidated Return of Commitments to the Gaols in British Guiana, from 1835 to 1840, both Years inclusive.

Year.	Gaol.	Number of Europeans and Americans.	Number of Portuguese.	Number of Creoles.	Number of Coolies.	Number of General Commitments.	Grand Total.
1835	Georgetown .	50	..	1,981	..	..	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	57	2,088
1836	Georgetown .	182	57	2,106	..	..	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	33	2,378
1837	Georgetown .	97	20	1,855	..	..	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	67	2,039
1838	Georgetown .	93	53	1,939	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	25	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	192	2,302
1839	Georgetown .	87	18	1,486	5	..	..
	Wakenaam . .	..	..	..	..	113	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	134	1,843
1840	Georgetown .	81	3	1,517	6	..	..
	Wakenaam . .	..	..	..	..	121	..
	Berbice . . .	..	..	..	..	178	1,906
	Total . .	590	151	10,884	11	920	12,556

J. Gardiner Austin,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

January 22, 1851.

(C)—*continued.*

CONSOLIDATED RETURN of Commitments to the Gaols in British Guiana, from 1841 to 1849, both Years inclusive, and Returns of Recommitments to Georgetown Gaol, from 1844 to 1849.

Year.	Gaol.	Number of Europeans and Americans.	Number of Portuguese.	Number of Creoles and Africans.	Number of Coolies.	Number of General Commitments.	Grand Total.	Twice.	Three Times.	Four Times.	Five Times	Six Times.	Seven Times.	Eight Times.	Nine Times.	Ten Times.	Eleven Times.	Twelve Times.
1841	Georgetown .	129	5	1,477	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahaica . .	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	..	..	130	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	13	..	170	..	..	2,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	Georgetown .	84	19	1,581	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahaica . .	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	9	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	17	1	230	1	..	2,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843	Georgetown .	60	30	1,586	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahaica . .	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	1	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	10	..	..	1	233	2,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844	Georgetown .	85	13	1,324	4	..	..	115	32	16	14	9	5	1	3	1	2	1
	Mahaica . .	4	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	13	..	237	..	..	1,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845	Georgetown .	113	11	1,418	7	..	..	132	48	24	13	9	5	2	0	2	1	..
	Mahaica . .	3	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	1	..	95	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	28	2	187	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846	Georgetown .	116	74	1,821	4	..	..	151	46	18	9	4	3	1	0	..	1	..
	Mahaica . .	4	74	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	..	17	181	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	33	9	396	6	..	3,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	Georgetown .	133	91	1,449	92	..	..	170	48	11	9	4	1	3	1	..	..	..
	Mahaica . .	..	21	124	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	..	13	134	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	24	3	288	75	..	2,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	Georgetown .	55	140	2,093	205	..	..	209	54	18	14	4	2	0	0	..	..	..
	Mahaica . .	..	14	177	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	9	223	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	1	2	194	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	10	8	452	30	..	3,691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849	Georgetown .	62	84	1,715	185	..	..	243	124	41	23	8	3	2	0	1	1	..
	Mahaica . .	3	2	233	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakenaam .	..	8	326	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Capoey . .	..	..	282	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berbice . .	5	1	377	24	..	3,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	1,016	651	19,744	877	952	23,240	1,020	132	128	82	38	19	9	4	4	5	1

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Enclosure (D) in No 22.

Encl. (D) in No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of CASES disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates, exclusive of Petty Debt Cases, during the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	1848	1849	1850
January .	413	556	432
February .	464	558	375
March . .	524	560	422
April . .	438	348	486
May . .	447	405	476
June . .	586	420	440
July . .	537	329	443
August .	545	407	499
September .	477	303	463
October .	604	467	466
November .	601	393	562
December .	577	329	454
Total .	6,213	4,975	5,518

BRITISH GUIANA.

(D)—*continued.*

NUMBER of CASES disposed of by the Police Magistrate of Georgetown during the same period.

	1848	1849	1850
January .	235	322	359
February .	314	255	376
March . .	296	318	364
April . .	305	261	409
May . .	389	309	362
June . .	331	324	399
July . .	353	293	409
August .	330	263	328
September .	294	267	301
October .	358	338	326
November .	333	269	349
December .	280	246	325
	3,818	3,465	4,307
Cases under Tax Ordinance .			101
Total . . .			4,408

Taken from the Returns.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

April 24, 1851.

Encl. (D D) in No. 22.

Enclosure (D D) in No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS at the different Gaols of the Colony at the end of each Quarter of 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	1848				1849				1850			
	Demerara.	Essequebo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Essequebo.	Berbice.	Total.	Demerara.	Essequebo.	Berbice.	Total.
March . .	166	26	35	227	241	47	15	303	162	30	44	236
June . .	150	29	36	215	191	47	43	281	182	45	57	284
September .	150	22	23	195	161	38	66	265	205	32	51	288
December .	189	29	26	244	132	39	41	212	176	25	26	227
Total . .	655	106	120	881	725	171	165	1,061	725	132	178	1,035

Mem. of Number of Prisoners at the Penal Settlement.

January 1, 1848 . . . 151
,, 1849 . . . 150
,, 1850 . . . 186
,, 1851 . . . 218

Taken from the Returns.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Assistant Acting Government Secretary.

April 25, 1851.

Enclosure (E) in No. 22.

STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS Committed for Trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice at each of its Sessions held in and for the Counties of DEMERARA and ESSEQUEBO, in 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, distinguishing those Committed under each Head of Crimes mentioned in the Annual Blue Book.

Sessions.	Number of Cases of		Average Number of Cases at each Session.
	Felony.	Misdemeanor.	
January 26, 1847 . .	23	8	
April 20, ,, . .	29	3	
July 20, ,, . .	21	..	
November 9, ,, . .	19	..	
Total ,, . .	92	11	In 1847 . . 25¾
January 25, 1848 . .	13	1	
April 18, ,, . .	23	7	
July 18, ,, . .	27	3	
November 14, ,, . .	43	1	
Total ,, . .	106	12	In 1848 . . 29½
January 23, 1849 . .	39	6	
April 17, ,, . .	51	4	
July 17, ,, . .	34	4	
November 13, ,, . .	35	4	
Total ,, . .	159	18	In 1849 . . 44¼
January 22, 1850 . .	18	1	
April 16, ,, . .	34	4	
July 16, ,, . .	31	5	
November 12, ,, . .	49	6	
Total ,, . .	132	16	In 1850 . . 37
Total of four years .	489	57	Of four years . 34 3/16

Registrar's Office, Demerara and Essequebo,
May 2, 1851.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Court.

Enclosure (F) in No. 22.

A TABULAR REPORT of Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, MASSAROONY RIVER, for December, 1850.

Distribution, Employment, and Average Number of Convicts this Month.																						
Solitary and in Stocks.	Awaiting Trial.	Sawing and Erecting Stelling.	Watchmen and Orderlies.	Convalescent Labour Work.	Preparing Road Metal.	Cultivating Land and Weeding.	Loading Vessels, Hauling Timber, &c.	Carpenters.	Coopers.	Masons, Quarriers, Hewers, &c.	Blacksmiths.	Tailors.	Whitewashers and Fumigators.	Cleaners.	Fuel and Water Carriers.	Cooks.	Gardeners.	Hospital Nurses.	In Hospital.	Sick in Cells.	Average Number.	Time Receiving and Releasing.	Total.
1	1	25	4	4	40	28	17	19	1	27	2	9	9	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	202	9	218

BRITISH GUIANA

(F.)—*continued.*

Tabular Return of Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, Massaroony River, &c.—*continued.*

Recapitulation.												Produce this Month.					
Remaining from last Month.	Received this Month.	Released this Month.	Remains.	Natives of Barbados.	Natives of other Islands.	Natives of America.	Natives of Africa.	Natives of Europe.	Not Natives.	Natives of British Guiana.	Total.	Cubic Feet Hewn Stone.	Tons Road Metal.	Tons Whole Stone.	Green Heart Slabs.	Feet of 2-inch G. H. Plank.	Amount of Production.
199	20	1	218	28	14	..	20	..	16	140	218	..	260	297	15	300	..

Officers of the Settlement.									Range of the Thermometer.						
Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Surgeon.	Chaplain and Catechist.	Chief Constable.	Warders.	Guards.	Total.	Amount of Salaries.	Maximum by Day.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum by Night.	Minimum.	Medium.	Prevalent Winds.
1	1	1	2	1	2	14	22	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

REMARKS.

His Excellency Henry Barkly, Esq., Governor, and family, with a party, arrived per schooner "Lucretia," December 25, 1850.

Convict John Pool (Coolie), No. 165, made an attempt at suicide during the night of the 29th or morning of the 30th inst.

A true Copy of the December Return.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

April 28, 1851.

Encl. (G) in No. 22

Enclosure (G) in No. 22.

NUMERICAL RETURN of CONVICTS attending the School at Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, BRITISH GUIANA, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1850.

Number of Convicts at the Settlement on the 1st day of October, 1850.		Of whom can			Of whom have learned since Arrival to			Of whom have learned during the last 6 Months to			Number learning on the 31st day of December 1850, to			Number able to repeat the Lord's Prayer.	Average attending School during the last 3 Months.
		Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.	Read.	Write.	Cipher.		
Creoles .	125	72	40	40	36	25	12	37	15	..	69	34	20	Nearly the whole of the Convicts.	90
Immigrants	71	42	21	21	22	15	15	15	15	..	35	20	10		59
Total .	196	114	61	61	58	40	27	52	30	..	104	54	30		149

April 25, 1851.

Taken from the Returns,
J. GARDINER AUSTEN,
Assistant-Acting Government Secretary.

Encl. (H) in No. 22.

Enclosure (H) in No. 22.

REGISTER of Deaths on Her Majesty's Penal Settlement of British Guiana, during the Year 1850.

Date.	Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Age.	Native Country	Occupation.	Cause of Death.
Feb. 12 .	John Boyd . . .	Male .	7	Demerara	None . .	Convulsions.
March 12.	William Boyd . .	Male .	5	Demerara	None . .	Ditto.
April 2 .	Sarah Mary Moore .	Female	1 month.	Demerara	None . .	Died from exhaustion, having been in a most debilitated condition from birth.
June 9 .	Merioth Pucefield .	Male .	30	England.	Guard . .	Fever.

(Signed) GEORGE BOTT,
Jan. 6, 1851. Superintendent.

Also the following Convicts whose deaths have been already reported.

March 22.	Morris Cane . .	Male .	23	Africa .	Soldier, 3rd W. I. Regt .	Accidentally drowned.
July 19 .	Andrew Guy . .	Male .	21	Demerara	Labourer .	Dysentery.

(Signed) GEORGE BOTT,
Jan. 6, 1851. Superintendent.

A True Copy,
W. B. WOLSELEY,
Acting Government Secretary.

Enclosure (I) in No. 22.

British Guiana Bank, Georgetown,
January 30, 1851.

SIR,

I AM desired to hand you the accompanying copy of the Report of the Chairman and Directors of the British Guiana Bank, as submitted at a meeting of the proprietors in the corporation held this day. And I have to request you would be pleased to lay the same before his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,
FRED. VERBEKE, Manager.

The Hon. W. B. Wolseley,
Acting Government Secretary.

REPORT of the CHAIRMAN and DIRECTORS of the BRITISH GUIANA BANK.

The Directors lay over to the Proprietors the following Statement of the Affairs of the Bank :—

ABSTRACT SUMMARY exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of the BRITISH GUIANA BANK on the 31st December 1850.

Dr. — The BRITISH GUIANA BANK. — *Cr.*

	Dolls.	Cents.		Dolls.	Cents.
Stock	1,007,813	33	Due to the Bank on account of Securities in Bills discounted, Bonds, other Investments. Cash in hand, and in the hands of Agents	2,001,019	02
Due to the public on account of Lodgments, including Interest to date on Deposit Receipts	735,054	90	Bank Premises, Office Furniture. &c.	40,911	88
Circulation	123,250	0			
Dividends unclaimed	5,017	83			
Balance in favour of the Bank	170,794	84			
	2,041,930	90		2,041,930	90

Audited,
SAMUEL A. HARVEY.
D. MACDONALD.

(Signed)
FRED. VERBEKE, Manager.
ALEXANDER GARNETT, Accountant.

The foregoing statement exhibits a balance in favour of the Bank of the sum of 170,794 dollars 84 cents, consisting of 143,286 dollars 68 cents, being the amount of the reserved funds, the remainder 27,508 dollars 16 cents constituting the net profit for the past half-year.

This will admit of the usual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The Directors do therefore recommend the declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, which will require the appropriation of the sum of 20,156 dollars 26 cents, leaving over an amount of 7,351 dollars 90 cents, in accumulation of the reserved profits.

It will be perceived, on a comparison of the statement of the Bank's affairs now laid over with the one of the preceding year, that during the intervening period the deposits have increased from the sum of 626,431 dollars to 735,054 dollars, thereby placing further assets at the Bank's command; and it has been in the expectation of a revival of activity in commerce that the Directors look forward to a more extended and profitable employment of the deposits, and therefore have not restricted them by reducing the rate of interest allowed to depositors.

The directors trust their anticipations in this respect may be fulfilled.

Although the Directors are not enabled to announce, as the general results of the Bank's operations, any augmentation of profits, yet there have been, and still continue to be, manifest indications of an improved state of things, especially in regard to the staple productions of the colony. The last sugar crop, as compared with those formerly produced, has undoubtedly been small; but after a due allowance for the many plantations whose cultivation has been wholly abandoned, and for others in nearly the same position, the Directors but reiterate the general opinion, in stating that those properties now in full operation have been advantageously carried on, and their prospects for the current year are brightening.

A progressive return to former states of the colonial productions may come within the range of hopeful anticipation, through the means of steady remunerative prices, a moderate but continuous immigration of agricultural labourers economically and judiciously conducted, and concurrently therewith the utmost possible restriction, if not the entire extinction, of the foreign African slave trade.

A renewed activity in trade would find the Bank fully prepared to meet all legitimate wants and demands for its utmost extension and development.

British Guiana Bank, Georgetown,
January 30, 1851.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure (J) in No. 22.

Encl. (J) in No. 22. RETURN of CULTIVATED ESTATES sold at Execution Sale by the Provost Marshal of British Guiana during the Year 1850.

Date.	Name of Estate.	County.	Cultivation.	Purchaser.	Amount.
1851					Dollars.
Feb. 18	Zeeburg	Demerara .	Sugar . .	A. Maclaren . . .	14,000
April 9	St. Christopher . .	,, .	,, . .	W. V. Carryius . .	1,000
May 20	Farm	,, .	,, . .	E. B. Causyar . .	15,200
,, 21	Success	,, .	,, . .	Cavan Brothers & Co.	19,200
,, 22	Lowlands	,, .	,, . .	J. Daniel and Sons .	7,600
,, 23	Dockfour	,, .	,, . .	,, ,, .	550
June 26	Vreedestein . . .	,, .	,, . .	J. Gladstone . . .	1,800
,, 27	Nouvelle Flanders .	,, .	,, . .	C. M'Garel . . .	5,000
Aug. 26	Friendship . . .	,, .	,, . .	A. Clambers . . .	940
Dec. 30	Illein Touderoyen .	,, .	Plantains .	F. Vertehe . . .	20,200
Feb. 21	Meerzorg	Essequebo .	Sugar . .	E. Baillie and Sons .	3,100
March 20	Maria Jolanna . .	,, .	,, . .	A. Rankin . . .	9,950
,, 27	Henrietta	,, .	,, . .	W. Roberts and G. A. Marls.	4,121
April 3	Three Friends . .	,, .	,, . .	John Lane . . .	1,650
,, 12	2 3rds Bahetias Luot.	,, .	,, . .	W. V. Canyius . .	4,599
,, 30	Iohanna	,, .	,, . .	John Cameron . .	2,100
May 28	Sophirnburg . . .	,, .	,, . .	W. Russell . . .	5,450
,, 29	Mainstay	,, .	,, . .	E. Baillie and Sons .	8,500
,, 30	Richmond . . .	,, .	,, . .	Executors of Bean .	14,900
June 24	Hibernia	,, .	,, . .	S. R. Simpson . .	1,201
Aug. 26	Hoop en Vries . .	,, .	,, . .	W. Alexander . .	730
Sept. 27	Friends and Invlugh .	Berbice .	,, . .	Cavan Brothers & Co.	15,000
,, 24	Mara	,, .	,, . .	,, ,, .	20,000
,, 26	Smithfield . . .	,, .	,, . .	,, ,, .	15,000
,, 25	Ma Retiaite . . .	,, .	,, . .	,, ,, .	19,990
,, 25	Sclepmoed . . .	,, .	Plantains .	James Laing . . .	1,250

Georgetown, May 2, 1851.

W. H. HOLMES,
Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

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n No. 22.

Enclosure (K) in No. 22.

RETURN of PRODUCE exported from the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA from the Year 1839 to 1850, inclusive.

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.
	Hhds.	Puncheons.	Casks.	lbs.
1839 .	38,537	16,071	12,134	1,585,200
1840 .	40,653	15,198	15,999	3,357,300
1841 .	34,199	11,118	16,179	1,088,670
1842 .	36,211	10,631	17,894	2,177,120
1843 .	35,738	8,296	24,957	1,428,100
1844 .	38,999	11,706	21,677	1,490,737
1845 .	39,647	15,139	16,763	501,900
1846 .	26,201	8,384	14,605	102,450
1847 .	47,208	18,483	13,616	189,390
1848 .	46,610	23,890	10,716	181,700
1849 .	37,911	15,403	15,732	100,550
1850 .	37,351½	15,941	11,807	25,086

Custom House, Demerara,
8th February 1851.

BENJOT, Comptroller.

TRINIDAD.

(No. 17.) No. 23. No. 23.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

Trinidad, February 10, 1851.
(Received March 10, 1851.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to give a satisfactory account of the income, and to show that it has considerably exceeded the expenditure, the gross sums to be compared being,—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	88,660	10	6½
Expenditure	77,402	8	1
Excess . .	£11,258	2	5½

But these sums do not show quite correctly the actual amounts of the two last items; for, on the one hand, there is the account of the agent in London to be added to the expenditure, amounting to about 2,500*l.*; and, on the other, there is a sum of 3,132*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* advanced for repairs to roads, which will be repaid by the Road Fund. The expenditure will thus be reduced by the sum of 632*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

As compared with the year 1849, there is an apparent diminution of revenue to the amount of 8,211*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; but this is accounted for by credits for advances on account of the loan which were given in 1849, and also by the reduction of the export duty, which alone caused a decrease of 9,238*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*

These losses have, to a certain extent, been compensated for by reimbursements in aid from the ward rates.

In comparing the items of revenue in detail with the year 1849, it will be found that there is an increase on imports of 1,019*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*

Exports, diminution caused by reduction in, 9,238*l.* 8*s.* 0½*d.*

Wharfage, decrease in, of 30*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Tonnage, decrease in, caused probably by unusually late arrival of shipping, 279*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

Rum duty, decrease of, 679*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There is in this item really no diminution. In 1849 the amount received was 14,581*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; but then of this sum 4,556*l.* was paid for the stock on hand on 1st January.

The receipts under other heads are very much the same as in the former year.

On the side of expenditure, the only item worthy of remark is that of roads and bridges.

This is the first year for a long period in which the expenditure on roads has been entered upon the general accounts, their direction having been under a local administration, and supported by a local rate.

Of the sum of 9,145*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, 909*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* has been expended on bridges, which had been allowed to go entirely to decay.

Of the remainder, the sum in excess above the rates received from the wards amounts to 3,132*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* This has been advanced in order to put some portions of the roads into good repair, and will be refunded.

Having, so far as appears necessary, entered on the subject of the general revenue and expenditure, I have next to refer to the local rates.

The working of the Ordinance on which these rates depend only came fully into play last year; and this is, therefore, the first occasion on which any opinion can be given as to its success.

On the whole, I have so far reason to be satisfied with it as to confirm my conviction that the principle on which it is founded is correct.

In a colony constituted as this is, there are, of course, many difficulties, independently of direct opposition, to overcome in establishing a system of this nature. The confusion of races and languages, the suspicions of the population,

TRINIDAD.

the want of a landed gentry, the general distress, and the very irregular habits in matters of business, in which delay and postponement are the only ones which can be certainly counted on, all tended to weaken the probabilities of success.

The rates have been in general readily paid, not with very great punctuality, but that is partly owing to the various crops being gathered at different seasons of the year; and though it has been necessary to issue warrants of distress against a great number of properties, and to advertise them for sale, yet very few have as yet been brought to the hammer; and even in those cases where properties have been sold, it has been with the consent of the proprietors, and for the purpose of obtaining a better title.

The deficit out of the total rate assessed amounts to about 2,000*l.*

I am very confident that in a short time the population will feel the advantage of having defined localities.

In many instances already the wardens, some of whom deserve the highest credit for their exertions, manifest great interest in the state of their wards, which is certain to produce a beneficial effect.

By the help of this Ordinance, and that which has reference more particularly to roads, I have been enabled to effect a very decided improvement in the condition of the roads, which, should their provisions be strictly enforced, will in a short time become general to the whole island.

I have lately had occasion to address your Lordship on the state of the immigrants. I can only add, that the reports I receive from all quarters respecting them are very satisfactory. The need of their assistance is daily becoming more evident, the Creole population evincing less inclination every year to engage in the labour on sugar estates.

It has been most erroneously asserted that they have been driven away by the low wages offered by the planters, who, it is assumed, are enabled to do this by having the command of immigrants.

It can hardly be supposed that the planters would willingly have incurred the immense expense of immigration, for which a diminution of wages is in no way equivalent, could they have found a sufficient supply of labour in the colony.

I am sorry that I am not able to give a very satisfactory account of the general progress of education, the scarcity of efficient teachers being the principal impediment, and which must continue until a good normal school be established. Neither is it in my power to make a statistical report in elaborate detail.

The absence of any local authorities for some years; the uncertainty of communication; the want of punctuality in making returns, which has been general; have rendered any attempts of the sort impossible.

So soon as the warden's Ordinance is thoroughly established, a postal communication punctually at work, and a census of the population taken, it may be hoped that the information will be attainable for making proper returns.

The annual returns from the gaol and hospital show an account very similar to that of last year.

It is to be hoped that the cholera may not reach this island. In case it should be afflicted by that fearful scourge, every precaution has been taken to prevent or alleviate the malady.

Immediately on hearing of its ravages in Jamaica, I called into activity the Boards of Health of Port of Spain and San Fernando, which had been formed by me in 1848.

The towns have been strictly visited, and the inhabitants induced to exert themselves in taking all the needful measures.

A sanitary inspector has been appointed, who is in constant communication with the police, in order to enforce the laws bearing on the subject. The wardens have been instructed to be prepared to establish hospitals and dispensaries in their wards at a moment's notice, and a good supply of medicine has been secured.

I am in hopes that the material prospects of the island are good, though the sugar crop of last year was not equal to some of those preceding it, yet it exceeded the average of the previous 10 years.

The return of the exports for 1850, as compared with the average of the previous ten years, with the average of the three previous years, and with the largest and smallest on record, is shown in the annexed table.

Crop of 1850.		Crop of 1850 compared with the previous 10 Years, 3 Years, and Largest and Smallest Crop.			
		Previous 3 Years.	Previous 10 Years.	Largest Crop.	Smallest Crop.
Sugar . . . . . lbs.	37,715,340	43,678,018	34,858,896	1847—44,665,600	1840—24,664,984
Molasses . . . . . gals.	742,161	950,158	839,500	1849— 1,066,222	1840— 605,057
Cocoa . . . . . lbs.	3,570,451	3,651,795	3,192,696	1849— 4,732,104	1832— 1,346,521
Coffee . . . . . „	184,275	92,247	220,909	1840— 411,978	1831— 19,521
Cotton . . . . . „	..	23,780	117,341	1844— 355,970	1850— ..
Rum . . . . . gals.	24,480	34,697	31,480	1848— 103,581	1846— 102

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HARRIS.

MALTA.

(No. 68.) No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General R. ELLICE to Earl GREY.

Malta, July 24, 1851.

(Received August 6, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book for 1850, accompanied by the following Report:—

Establishments.

2. The total annual amount borne on the schedule of establishments, prepared on the 1st January, 1851, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, is 53,571*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, composed as follows:—

		£.	s.	d.
Salaries:—				
Fixed establishments . .	44,092 19 0			
Provisional and temporary .	6,893 6 0			
		50,986	5	0
Allowances		1,305	8	9
Office contingencies		1,279	8	0
		53,571	1	9

3. Compared with the schedule formed for the year 1850 there is a net decrease of 137*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, namely, in

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	45	7	11
Allowances . . .	40	0	0
Office contingencies . .	51	16	0
	137	3	11

4. The net decrease under the head of salaries is the result of several differences acting both ways.

5. The most marked items of increase are 364*l.* for the establishment of the Hospital of Incurables, and 100*l.* salary for the Professor of Primary Instruction; of decrease, 390*l.* on 17 quarantine guards and boatmen reduced; and 250*l.*, being the salary of Inspector of Prisons and Charitable Institutions, transferred to "Civil contingencies."

6. The decrease in allowances is owing to the transfer to the "Civil contingencies" of a charge of 40*l.* for the Inspector of Prisons and Charitable Institutions.

MALTA.

Revenue and Expenditure.

7. In the general estimates prepared in 1849 for the year 1850, the revenue was taken at 120,045*l.*, and the expenditure at 114,002*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* From the provision of previous years the sum of 24,372*l.* 13*s.* 7¼*d.* remained unexpended, and a further sum of 9,969*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* was appropriated within the year out of surplus revenue, to meet supplemental estimates, making a total provision of 148,344*l.* 18*s.* 5¼*d.* for expenditure from the 1st January, 1850.

8. The actual collections of 1850 amounted to 129,293*l.* 6*s.* 8¼*d.*, being 9,248*l.* 6*s.* 8¼*d.* above the estimate, and 2,995*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* above the revenue brought to account in the previous year; but that year having included 2,138*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for surplus funds and arrears accrued from branches until then separately accounted for, the actual receipts of 1850 will be found on a fair comparison to have exceeded those properly belonging to 1849 by above 5,000*l.*, composed principally as follows:—

255*l.* in the Customs; 537*l.* in the quarantine dues, arising from the greater length and number of quarantines brought on by the epidemic prevailing in adjacent countries; 111*l.* in land sales, the same forming a casual branch of income; 98*l.* in landed rents; 3,700*l.* in rents, exclusive of land, of the Government houses and other buildings; 138*l.* in fines, forfeitures, and fees of Court; and 368*l.* in the sale of immovable property (the amount of which in 1850 is 1,425*l.* in aid of outlay for the improvement of rental), set against a decrease of 122*l.* in the amount of interest received for money lent by the Monte di Pietà on pledges; besides minor items of difference operating both ways.

9. It is to be observed that the main item of increase arises from the letting of Government houses under the new valuation, a reform to which your Lordship's attention was directed in last year's report, and previously; and which now shows its anticipated effects in the addition of nearly 4,000*l.* per annum to the public revenue, without pressure on the poorer classes or injustice to the rich.

10. The increase of the Customs is a net sum, formed by 525*l.* in the consumption duties, set against reductions of 107*l.* in the tonnage dues, and 163*l.* in the store rent.

11. The expenditure during the year amounted to 125,361*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, being 15,598*l.* 17*s.* 11¼*d.* more than the amount actually paid within the previous 12 months; which, however, in consequence of a change in the time of settlement dependent on the new Treasury instructions, included only 11 months of expense. By making the expense for December, 1849, serve for the comparison of both years, the difference will be reduced by 9,713*l.* 10*s.* 10¼*d.*, being the amount of payments due for that month (see last year's Report, paragraph 13), to 5,885*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

12. Owing to the change above referred to the saving can only be approximately estimated, which may be done as follows.

13. The total provision for service, commencing on the 1st January, 1850, derived from the general estimate, from unexpended balances of former estimates, and from supplementary provision made within the year, has already been shown to have amounted to 148,344*l.* 18*s.* 5¼*d.*, and has been disposed of as follows.—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Expended within the year 1850 . .	125,361	11	7
Remaining over for future disbursement .	10,816	2	6
Cancelled for the month of December, 1850, and saved for the other months .	12,167	4	4¼
	148,344	18	5¼

14. If the cancelled portion for December, 1850, be assumed as equivalent to the portion for December, 1849, paid in January following, already stated to have amounted to 9,713*l.* 10*s.* 10¼*d.*, the amount of saving will stand at 2,453*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Beyond this general result the complication of details between the two portions would prevent, for the year 1850, any specific explanation of the saving, an obstacle which will not apply to the expenditure of future years.

Financial Condition.

15. The result of the finances of the year may be summed up as follows:—At

the commencement of the year 1850 there was in the Treasury of Government an available unappropriated surplus of 12,810*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* In addition to the ordinary estimates for the year supplementary estimates to the extent of 9,969*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* were voted within it, yet the unappropriated available surplus at the end of the year amounted to 19,635*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, as will appear from the following statement:—

Surplus funds, 31st December, 1849, of which—

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Appropriated	£24,372 13 7¼			
Available	12,810 1 5			
		37,182	15	0¼
1850—Revenue	129,293 6 8¼			
Expenditure	125,361 11 7			
		3,931	15	1¼
Surplus funds, 31st December, 1850		41,114	10	1½

16. Deducting from the above sum 10,816*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* already stated to have been appropriated for future disbursement, and deducting also 10,662*l.* 12*s.* 3¼*d.*, being the amount of revenue received in December, 1850, and reserved to meet the expense for the service of that month due in January, 1851, there remains from 1st January, 1851, an available surplus of 19,635*l.* 15*s.* 4¼*d.*

17. The above surplus is composed as follows:—

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cash	£75,323 7 6			
Advances	2,821 0 0			
		78,144	7	6
Deposits		37,029	17	4½
	Net capital	41,114	10	1½

Public Works.

18. In the general estimate for the year, the usual provision was made for the ordinary maintenance and repair of the Government buildings and lands, and of the aqueducts, roads, streets, sewers, and other objects of yearly maintenance.

19. On such of the special works enumerated in last year's report as were not then completed, the expenditure has been continued as follows:—

£.	*s.*	*d.*	
229	0	8	in completing the new prison, and adapting its four towers for residences of the warders.
99	11	2¾	in completing the improvement of the mercantile harbour, by constructing a new mole and increasing the accommodation for the building and repair of ships and boats.
10	16	9½	in completion of the work of converting a stone quarry at the Lazaretto into a tank.
230	19	6½	continuing the restoration of the monuments in St. John's church.
85	10	8	continuing the restoration of certain public cisterns in the country.
94	2	4	continuing the extension of the breakwater at Gozo.
1,320	17	11½	completing the excavation of 75 corn fosses at Floriana.
1,037	4	3	completing the construction of 67 oil vats on the Marina of Valletta.
45	15	10	continuing the construction of a record room in the chief Secretary's office.
912	2	7½	continuing the building of a poor-house at Gozo.
9	8	4¼	completing the fitting up of three grain stores in the Lazaretto.
105	15	1¾	completing the work of adapting for bonding stores the late naval bakery.
626	18	8	completing for use the new central hospital.
79	11	4¾	completing various works for improving the lunatic asylum at Floriana.

MALTA.

154	19	3	completing the repair of the damage done to the moles and roads by the storm of December, 1848.

20. On the five special works described in the Report of last year to have been then provided for, but not commenced, the following sums have been expended:—

£.	s.	d.	
3,230	10	10½	constructing new law courts and offices.
3,598	3	10¼	constructing four stores for bonding grain at the Corradino.
277	18	3½	additions to the hospital of St. Spirito at Notabile.
976	2	10½	widening the road (or mole) on the Marina of Valletta.
74	13	11½	constructing a new staircase in the Albergo d'Italia, leading to the new record room of notarial acts (this being of the five, the only work completed within the year).

21. Under the supplemental estimates passed in the course of the year 1850, and charged on surplus revenue, the following works were commenced, and sums expended within the year:—

£.	s.	d.	
1,091	15	4	formation of public gardens at the Argotti. (Estimate, 1,175*l.*)
1,142	16	5¾	altering and enlarging the late hospital for males in Valletta to fit it as a house of industry for the reception and instruction of orphans. (Estimate, 3,202.)
106	19	8½	alterations to improve the sanitary state of the Ospizio at Floriana. (Completed; estimate 107*l.*)
179	15	5¾	sundry alterations and repairs in the Opera House. (Completed; estimate, 180*l.*)
13	18	6½	fitting up the former grain store at Floriana, to serve as model schools for the instruction of school mistresses, and as a female penitentiary. (Estimate, 235*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, in addition to 247*l.* 1*s.* 11¼*d.*, remaining from a provision in 1848, out of which nothing was expended in 1849.)
57	17	11½	raising the arch over a thoroughfare in a street of Valletta. (Estimate, 65*l.*)

22. Besides these estimates, others supplemental to sums previously voted for works already commenced, were provided for in the year 1850. The sums expended out of this new provision are incorporated in their place in the statements already given of the expenses defrayed on works from the votes of previous years.

23. In addition to the works commenced or completed out of the supplemental provision for the year, the following three works were at the same time provided for, though not commenced within the year:—

Constructing a ramp on the bastion under Singlea. (Estimate, 527*l.*)

Alterations in the office of marine police, construction of a guard station with cells, and of a magazine for goods brought from Gozo. (Estimate 397*l.*)

Fixing a buoy on the shoal off Fort Tigné. (Estimate, 40*l.*)

Military.

24. The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1850 for the military protection of Malta, amounted to 103,412*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, to which are to be added as usual to 6,200*l.* contributed from the revenues of the island;—namely, 1,200*l.* in consideration of the augmented strength of the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, to enable it to furnish guards for the coast, and 5,000*l.* in aid of the military service of the island generally. The total amount expended for military objects thus being 109,612*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

25. The amount of bills drawn by the Commissariat on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the military and naval service is

104,610*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, being 39,581*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* less than the amount so drawn during the preceding year.

Judicial.

26. In the course of the year 1850 the Report and projected code of the Commission of Civil Procedure were transmitted to England, which code was afterwards, by your Lordship's directions, referred to Mr. Jameson for his opinion.

27. The Council of Government in its new form met in the commencement of the year. The criminal code which had been with your Lordship's consent reserved for their consideration, was laid before them, and underwent considerable discussion, and many alterations in committee. After passing through, it was reprinted with the alterations.

28. Several other Ordinances were also passed through the Council; and the police code, forming a subordinate part of the body of Criminal Law, introduced and read a first time.

Crime.

29. Forty-one indictments were preferred during the year in Her Majesty's Criminal Court, and the Court of Special Commission, against 54 persons, as follows:—

Against 1 person for premeditated homicide, who was convicted of homicide without premeditation, and condemned to hard labour for life.

Against 2 persons for having thrown into a cistern a recently-born infant, unknown whether born alive or not, of whom one was acquitted, and the other convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for six months.

Against 3 persons for wounding, who were convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment; 1 for three months, and 2 for two months.

Against 1 person for discharging a gun loaded with small shot in an inhabited place, and accidentally wounding, who was convicted and condemned to pay a fine.

Against 1 person for an attempted suicide, who was acquitted.

Against 3 persons for a premeditated assault on a public officer, his wife, and daughter, in consequence of an official report by him made in the discharge of his duties, and for using to him insulting language; of whom one was acquitted, one was convicted of a simple assault, without premeditation, and condemned to simple imprisonment for 15 days, and to pay a fine, and the other was only convicted of using insulting language, and condemned to pay a fine.

Against 19 persons for theft, of whom 4 were acquitted, and 15 were convicted and condemned;—10 to hard labour, 5 for six months or less, 1 for one year, 1 for two years, 1 for five years, and 2 for ten years; 4 to simple imprisonment for six months or less, and 1 to pay a fine.

Against 2 persons for attempted theft, who were convicted and condemned; 1 to hard labour for six months, and the other to simple imprisonment for four months.

Against 2 persons for attempting to open a shop with false keys, and wounding three policemen; of whom 1 was convicted of both charges, and condemned to hard labour for three years, and the other was convicted of only the former of said charges, and condemned to hard labour for one year.

Against 1 person for receiving in bad faith money from a child, who was convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for one month.

Against 1 person for bigamy, who was convicted and condemned to two years simple imprisonment.

Against 2 persons for sodomy, of whom 1 was convicted of an attempt to commit the crime, and condemned to simple imprisonment for one year, and the other was acquitted.

Against 1 person for breach of the precept not to go out during night, who was convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for 15 days.

Against 3 persons for publishing libellous printed writings, of whom 1 was acquitted, and 2 were convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment, 1 for six, and 1 for four months.

Against 8 persons for landing on arrival from abroad, without permission, and being admitted to pratique, who were convicted and condemned to pay a fine.

Against 1 person for not manifesting on entering the harbour the existence of gunpowder on board a merchant-vessel under his command, who was acquitted.

Against 1 person for threatening violence to, and intimidating his father, who was convicted and condemned to simple imprisonment for two months.

Against 2 persons for facilitating the desertion of two seamen from on board a merchant-vessel to which they belonged, who were acquitted.

Total 54 of whom 42 were convicted, and 12 acquitted.

30. I may here observe that it was from the commencement of the year 1850 that the new prison was occupied, and the new system of prison discipline brought gradually into use. To its effects in deterring, and in reforming, your Lordship's attention has already been directed in Mr. More O'Ferrall's Despatch, No. 6 of the 18th January last, transmitting the first Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons, so recently that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to it.

Ecclesiastical—Education.

31. The institutions for education of a higher kind underwent but little change in this year. Their working continued to be an improvement on what it had previously been. The primary schools passed under the direction of Dr. Pullicino on his return from England, where he has, as your Lordship is aware, spent some time with a view to prepare himself for the introduction of a new and improved system of primary education into Malta. Some time will elapse before the results of this measure are fully perceivable.

Commerce and Manufactures.

32. The value of imports subject to import duty is less in 1850 than in 1849 by 87,658*l.*, there being a decrease of 44,952*l.* in the value of wheat; of 7,199*l.* in the value of Indian corn; of 20,712*l.* in the value of olive-oil, and of 41,698*l.* in inferior wines; while on the other hand there is an increase of 22,786*l.* in the value of barley, and of 3,002*l.* in the value of pulse imported during the year 1850 over the imports of those articles respectively during the year 1849; the other differences being of so small an amount as not to require observation.

33. The total amount of exports is also less in 1850 than in the previous year by 18,226*l.*; although in the article of cotton wool alone, there is an increase in the value of the quantity exported in 1850 of 36,632*l.* when compared with the year 1849.

34. The decrease is principally in the articles of cotton manufacture, wheat, Indian corn, oil, and inferior wines.

35. In 1850 six vessels were built at Malta, measuring 1,210 tons, which were registered.

Agriculture and Grants of Land.

36. The crop of barley was an average one; of wheat rather better, and the crop of cotton rather abundant. The prices of this last article were high on account of the foreign demand.

37. The crops of cummin and anise-seed were good, and the prices of both articles decidedly high. Those of sulla and potatoes were tolerably abundant.

38. Fruits generally produced abundantly; the exportation of lemons, in particular, was extensive, and at double the price of the three past years' average.

39. Thirty-one building sites in the new village at Melleha were granted,

during the year 1850, for 18*l.* 12*s.*; and more applications were expected at the close of the year.

40. Nine other patches of waste ground were sold in 1850, in different parts of the island; their sale amounted to 70*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

41. An extensive piece of ground near Selmun Castle was granted, on lease for 60 years, in 20 portions, at a nominal annual rent (4*s.* to 6*s.* each portion), to be reclaimed.

Population.

42. The native population appears by the return to have increased since the returns of last year by 1,213; accurate information on this head, however, will be given by the census of the present year.

Quarantine.

43. In last year's report it was stated to your Lordship the satisfactory working of the large reductions made in 1848 in various terms of quarantine. The past year has been less fortunate in this respect. In June, the Board of Health thought it necessary, in compliance with the feeling of the population, to impose 10 days' quarantine on Tunis, where the cholera then prevailed. The futility of the precaution was shortly shown by the appearance of cholera in Malta itself. The island was consequently placed in quarantine by all the ports of the Mediterranean, including even Marseilles.

44. After the steady resistance of this Government, in the autumn of 1849, to a strong pressure upon it in favour of establishing a quarantine against Marseilles, this step on the part of the sanitary authorities of that port was scarcely to have been expected. I have, however, reason to believe that the French Government yielded as little as it could to a strength of popular feeling which it could not with prudence oppose altogether.

45. Quarantines of various lengths were afterwards imposed by Malta on Marseilles and other Italian ports. In fact, during a great part of the year 1850, almost all the ports in the Mediterranean were enforcing against each other a mutual quarantine, by way, sometimes, of retaliation, but, more frequently, of imaginary protection against an evil which was equally present with every one of them.

46. The prejudices on this subject are too strong to be got rid of rapidly, and a year of epidemic disease has tended to reanimate them. Some progress, however, was made in the course of the year. The ordinary quarantine, in the absence of disease, on Egypt, Syria, and the regency of Tripoli, was reduced from five to three days, and further reductions may probably follow. It is only by taking advantages of opportunities, and by the gradual disuse of obviously unnecessary precautions, that the public can be led to sound views on this long misunderstood subject.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ELLICE.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

No. 25.

(No. 200.) No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir H. G. WARD, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Istands, to Earl GREY.

Corfu, August 2, 1851.

MY LORD, (Received August 25, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, herewith enclosed, the duplicate of the annual finance statement, called the "Blue Book," for the year 1850, together with the accompanying report.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) H. G. WARD.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 25.

Enclosure in No. 25.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the year 1850.

THE time during which the Legislative Assembly have had the control of the extraordinary expenditure has been too short to admit of any positive statement as to the influence of the change upon the finances of the country; therefore the present report, like its predecessors, is only valuable as affording such general and detailed information with respect to the condition and prospects of these States as, without it, must be laboriously sought for in the return to which it relates.

Civil Establishments.

During the financial year which terminated on the 31st January 1851, considerable alterations have been effected in the civil establishments, partly by the abolition of offices and partly by the diminution of salaries. The amount and detail of this reduction will be given in their proper place.

It was stated in a former report that the olive crop, the staple produce of the island of Corfu and Paxo, having ceased to be biennial, a comparison of the revenue of consecutive years would be more satisfactory than a comparison of alternate years; accordingly, in the present report, the revenue of the year ending January 1850, will be compared with that of the year ending 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
The gross amount of the General Revenue for the year 1849 was	132,904	13	$1\frac{4}{10}$
That for the year 1850 was	142,096	4	$1\frac{2}{10}$
Showing an increase in favour of the latter year	9,191	11	$0\frac{8}{10}$
The gross amount of Municipal Revenue for 1849 was	32,317	10	$11\frac{8}{10}$
That for 1850 was	32,000	10	$1\frac{8}{10}$
Showing a decrease in the latter year of	317	0	$0\frac{6}{10}$

The items of General Revenue showing a decrease are—

	£.	s.	d.
Transit duty	542	15	$4\frac{8}{10}$
Importation duty—			
Foreign wines	236	8	4
Tobacco	522	15	$5\frac{4}{8}$
Receipts for health—			
Office tariffs	262	16	$9\frac{6}{10}$
Judiciary tariffs	38	5	11
Bonding duties	897	18	$11\frac{4}{10}$
Mortgage and registrations	7	10	$1\frac{6}{10}$
Freights of Government steam-packets	1,193	4	$7\frac{8}{10}$
Receipts for public instruction	224	4	7
	£3,926	0	$1\frac{4}{10}$

The apparently serious falling off in the revenue, arising from transit duty, is simply the consequence of the abolition of that duty by the 82nd Act of the 8th Parliament, which came into operation in December 1849. The same observation applies to the apparent falling off of the revenue, arising from bonding duties, which were abolished by the same Act of Parliament.

As foreign wines are almost entirely consumed by the British portion of the community, the decrease of revenue arising from that source may be accounted for, partly by the reduction of salaries and offices, but principally by the unwillingness of the several regiments composing the military force to renew their stock when expecting to be relieved. Both these circumstances, too, that is, the reduction and the imminent relief, have had their influence upon the falling off of the tobacco importation duties; to these may also be added an increased home cultivation. But the principal cause is a temporary glut, caused by the over-importation of former years.

The restrictions upon intercourse, occasioned by the breaking out of the cholera in the island of Cephalonia, during the last summer, fully accounts for the decrease in the receipts, under the Health Office tariffs.

The difference between the receipts of the two years for the Judiciary tariffs, arose from a casualty too trifling to be noticed. The same may be said with respect to the mortgage and registration dues.

The heavy falling off in the amount of freight of Government steam-packets is occasioned by limiting the number of voyages which they perform, and by the additional facilities allowed to the Austrian Steam Company; but without reference to the great advantages which the public derives from these facilities, an inspection of the return will show that any falling off in the freights of the Ionian Government steamers will be abundantly compensated, not only by the reductions in the packet establishment, which they will enable the Government to effect, but by the augmented revenue, which must be the consequence of facilitated communication.

The decrease in the amount received from public instruction is the consequence of a falling off in the number of scholars, occasioned partly by the state of the public health and partly by political excitement. It is to be hoped that the apprehensions arising from these two causes will, ere long, subside, and that the schools will be frequented as formerly.

The items of General Revenue showing increase are—

	£.	s.	d.
Customs	2,875	0	0
Export duties—			
Olive oil	7,700	0	0
Currants	1,179	0	0
Island wines	13	0	0
Import duties—			
Grain	164	0	0
Stamp duties	492	0	0
Gunpowder monopoly	239	0	0
Post-office receipts	167	0	0
Executive police ditto	25	0	0
Warehousing duties	89	0	0
Printing-office receipts	35	0	0
Miscellaneous	133	0	0
	£13,111	0	0

The prosperity of the people in general, as shown by the amount of the ad-valorem duty, raised upon the exportation of their staple produce, whether olive oil or currants, must always influence the amount of duty levied upon the manufactured goods and colonial produce imported for their consumption; accordingly, as the duty upon the exportation of olive oil and currants for the year 1850 exceeds that for 1849, so the importation customs' duties for the former exceed those of the latter year, and the excess in both these cases is the effect of natural causes, such as a more productive season and a slight improvement in the price of currants.

To the stimulus imparted by more abundant produce and better prices, to

IONIAN ISLANDS.

commercial and other transactions in which stamps are required, may be attributed the increase of 492*l.*, under the head of stamp duties.

The increased productiveness of the grain duties, though not considerable, is both important and satisfactory, being the admitted consequence of the facilities afforded by the 7th Act of the 9th Parliament, to those labourers from the Southern Islands who emigrate to the Morea and Candia during the harvest, and return at its close, bringing with them considerable quantities of grain.

The improvement in the revenue, arising from the monopoly of gunpowder, is but apparent, a great part of the stock purchased and paid for in 1849 having been sold in 1850.

The receipts of the Post-office, like those of the Stamp-office, have felt the beneficial influence of the general prosperity; they have also been increased by the facilities for correspondence afforded by the Austrian Steam Company.

The increase shown under the heads of police receipts, warehousing duties, and printing-office receipts respectively, is too trifling to require explanation.

A comparison of the municipal revenue for 1849 with that of 1850 shows a decrease of 317*l.* in the latter year.

The articles showing a decrease are:—

	£.
Sale of lands	245
Arm licences	75
Shop and tavern licences	257
Fines and compensations	282
Post duties	37
Mole duty, Santa Maura	10
Import duty on cattle	77
Export duty on Zante soap	460
Export duty	11
Incidentals	138

During the year 1850, the municipal government did not think it expedient to dispose of any of their property, consequently, the sum raised by such sales in 1849 appears as a falling off in the amount for 1851.

The privilege of using arms, without licence, having been considerably extended by the 77th Act of the eighth Parliament, the revenue arising from that service in 1850 fell short of that raised in 1849 72*l.* In like manner, the amount of shop and tavern licences having been reduced by the 83rd Act of the eighth Parliament, passed in December, 1849, a decrease of revenue to the amount of 257*l.* appears in the account. It should, however, be remembered that the revenue arising from tavern licences is always liable to fluctuation. A landed proprietor making at any time more wine than he can consume, or dispose of by wholesale, establishes a servant, or a tenant, in a sort of temporary tavern, for which he pays a licence so long as the superabundance remains, but does not renew it. Therefore a reduction in the price of licences is not the only cause of this decrease, which was partly occasioned by a less abundant vintage.

The falling off of 288*l.* under the head of "fines and compensations" in the statement which is attributed to "casualty," may be fairly taken as a proof of decrease of crime.

The decrease of 77*l.* in the importation of cattle is the consequence of a reduction of the strength of the military force, and of the reduction of salaries and offices effected by the ninth Parliament.

For the very serious falling off in the duty upon the exportation of Zante soap it is not easy to account. It may be traced to the obstacles to commercial intercourse with Trieste, occasioned by the cholera in the summer of 1850, to a greater importation of the article from Candia, and to a decreased demand in Marseilles, where a more abundant olive crop rendered a foreign supply less necessary; but as all these causes are temporary, this branch of trade will probably recover its original value.

Old stores, to the amount of 121*l.*, were sold in the year 1849, and that sum appearing as a deficit in 1850, forms the principal part of the decrease of the incidental revenue.

The items showing increase are:—

	£.
Rents of lands and houses . . .	286
Salaries and salt monopoly . . .	207
Water-rates	97
Inter-insular duty on native wines .	36
One-seventh importation duties . .	493
Road taxes	197

The increased productiveness of the water-rates arises partly from the payment of arrears, and partly from an augmented number of applicants for a supply of water. The trifling increase in the sum arising from inter-insular duties upon native wines is occasioned by the supply for Santa Maura, required to make up for the deficiency of the vintage in Corfu.

All other instances of increase may be accounted for by profits arising from abundant harvests of the staple produce of Corfu and the currant-growing islands.

A comparison of the general expenditure of 1849 with that of 1850, as given in the Return, shows:—

	£	s.	d.
An increase of . . .	15,457	8	$11\frac{5}{10}$
A decrease of . . .	9,057	6	$10\frac{4}{10}$
Or an apparent total increase of	£6,400	2	$1\frac{1}{10}$

Unsatisfactory as this result may appear to a superficial observer, a very few words of explanation will prove that, instead of an increase, there has been a positive and considerable decrease of expenditure.

The articles showing an increased expenditure are:—

	£.	s.	d.
Military protection	9,000	0	0
Packet service, coals, repairs, and contingencies	2,836	14	$5\frac{5}{10}$
Health offices, lazzarettos, and light-houses	409	19	$4\frac{1}{10}$
Post-office	92	4	$10\frac{8}{10}$
Contingent expenditure of the general and Local Governments . . .	3,091	10	$3\frac{1}{10}$
	£15,457	8	$11\frac{5}{10}$

The item of military protection alone shows an increase of 9,000*l.*, but this is simply because no more than 16,000*l.* were paid on this account in 1849; whereas, in 1850, the Government performed its engagement to the protecting Government, by paying the full stipulated sum of 25,000*l.*

The steam-packet establishment also shows an increase of 2,836*l.* Of the large sums required for this service, 2,417*l.* were expended for the repairs of one of the steam-vessels at Malta, and 842*l.* for the cost and freight of a new boiler for the other. These repairs have certainly been expensive, but they are complete; and it is certain that the arrangement with the Austrian Company, by saving the wear and tear of the Ionian steamers, will insure their efficiency for some years, without any extraordinary outlay, and has already caused a saving of 395*l.* for coals.

In the account for 1849, the charge for health, lazarettos, light-houses, and post-office, embraced a period of 10 months only; whereas, in that for 1850, it includes the expenditure for 14 months. Hence the apparent aggregate increase of 500*l.*

No provision being made in the electoral law for the expenses of the elections, the burthen of this has fallen upon the Government; and these, together with the expenses of two meetings of the Parliament, have caused the formidable increase under the head of contingencies of the general and Local Governments.

The items showing decrease are:—

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	£.	s.	d.
Lord High Commissioner's civil list	405	8	7 5/10
Civil establishment	4,370	3	4 7/10
Judicial establishment	1,033	8	11 1/10
Education	160	17	6 8/10
Rents of public officers' quarters	16	5	7 8/10
Public works	1,444	2	2
Collection of revenue, including the purchase of paper for stamps	466	9	10 8/10
Executive police	696	0	6 6/10
Courts of justice	464	10	3
	£9,057	6	10 4/10

A decrease in the expenditure of the Lord High Commissioner's civil list has been effected, to the amount of 405*l.*

The decrease in the cost of the civil establishment is the consequence of reductions of offices and salaries; from the former, no injury to the public service is to be apprehended; it is too soon to give an opinion with respect to the latter.

The same observation applies to the judicial establishments and education.

The decrease in the charge for public works is the consequence of no new work having been allowed in 1850.

The large supply of stationery which was required, and paid for, in the year 1849, was not exhausted in the year 1850; hence the decrease in the charge for collection of revenue.

The expenses of the executive police and the courts of justice, being augmented in the year 1849, in consequence of the disturbed state of Cephalonia, and subsequently reduced to their proper level, an important decrease in the charge for these departments appears in the amount for 1850.

A comparison of the municipal expenditure of 1849 with that for 1850, according to the tables given in the return, shows—

	£.	s.	d.
An increase of	8,027	19	7 1/10
A decrease of	4,509	1	4 6/10
A total increase of	£3,518	18	2 5/10

But an examination of the details will so reduce this formidable balance as to show no permanent increase of municipal expenditure. The items of municipal expenditure showing an increase are—

	£.	s.	d.
Livelli	24	14	0 7/10
Contingencies of salt monopoly	22	2	9 4/10
Lighting and cleaning streets	721	14	9 6/10
Prisoners' diet, clothing, and contingencies	404	13	3 6/10
Aqueducts	150	10	10 7/10
Hospitals	916	9	6 4/10
Salaries	2,111	13	8 8/10
Incidentals	3,676	0	6 5/10
	£8,027	19	7 1/10

The increase on account of Livelli and salt monopoly, respectively, are too trifling to require notice.

The charges for lighting and cleansing streets, for diet and clothing of prisoners and prison contingency for 1850, exceed those for 1849, because the account for the former year includes 14 months, whereas that for 1849 includes 10 only; therefore the real increase is limited to the sum expended to provide against the cholera. This observation, in its full extent, applies to the increased charge for hospitals; and it is to the measures rendered necessary by the cholera that the increased amount of incidental expenditure may be attributed.

The 150*l.* which appear as an increase under the item "aqueducts," was expended in the purchase of iron pipes for the aqueduct in Zante.

The increased charge for salaries is partly real and partly apparent. The actual increase is for the payment of the District Municipal Councils, established by the 77th Act of the 8th Parliament; the apparent increase is the amount of the salaries of the Public Works Department, which formerly were charged to the Road Fund.

The articles showing decrease are—

	£.	s.	d.
Public buildings . . .	547	18	$0\frac{5}{10}$
Moles, not harbours . .	148	16	$0\frac{8}{10}$
New canal, Santa Maura .	1,943	8	$11\frac{4}{10}$
Roads	1,868	18	$4\frac{5}{10}$
	£4,509	1	$4\frac{6}{10}$

With the exception of the sum required for the salaries of the offices of the Road Department, which, as was shown in the explanations of the increase, is no longer charged to the Road Fund, the whole of this decrease is real, and has been effected by restricting the outlay for public works of every description.

The apparent increase or decrease of certain items of extraordinary revenue and expenditure have been accounted for by simply stating that the account for one year embraces but 12 months, whereas, in the other, it includes 14 months. This statement requires explanation.

Prior to the 9th Parliament, all extraordinary expenditure incurred by the seven local Governments was submitted to the decision of the Senate, in monthly returns, made up by the respective local treasurers, and, when approved by the general Government, the accounts were forwarded, with a regular warrant, to the Treasurer-General, for incorporation in final account.

The consequence was, that, between the scrutiny at the Audit Office and the discussion in the Senate, the charge for extraordinaries always remained two months in arrear; and in this position the financial year 1850 commenced with a budget, not providing for the extraordinary local expenditure for December 1849, and January 1850, amounting for the various branches of the public service to 3,071*l.* 4*s.* $9\frac{7}{10}$*d.*, subsequently granted by a separate vote of the Assembly.

Military Establishment.

By the agreement between the protecting and protected Governments, as revised in 1849, the latter is bound to pay to the former the sum of 25,000*l.* annually. In the year 1850, the whole of this sum was duly and punctually paid.

Judicial Establishments.

No alteration has been made in the Judicial Establishment, but a saving has been effected by a general reduction of salaries, and the employment, in most cases, of Judges in their own islands.

The periodical sittings of the District Courts continue to produce the effect anticipated.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has taken place in the Ecclesiastical Establishments since the last return.

Education.

The only alteration in the establishments for education has been the conversion of the Agricultural School at Castillanus into efficient schools upon the Lancastrian principle:—

The University . .	74 scholars.
College	68 „
Ecclesiastical Seminary .	14 „

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The number of scholars attending the primary and secondary schools in the several islands is as follows:—

Corfu	1,837
Cephalonia . . .	919
Zante	1,153
Santa Maura . .	475
Ithaca	540
Cerigo	640
Paxo	274

Commerce.

During the last three years, the commercial intercourse between these states and the principal ports of the Adriatic has been interrupted by political agitation, actual war, and the cholera. During the two former of these years, one of the most important of the islands forming this union was twice in a state of open insurrection, and on the second of these occasions the movement was so formidable as to render necessary a rigorous blockade and embargo for many weeks. In the subsequent year (1850), the same island was visited by the cholera; and the precautionary measures adopted by the sister islands, and the neighbouring countries, were, in fact, as restrictive as the blockade of the former year; yet, in spite of these most unfavourable circumstances, and although duties yielding an annual average revenue of 1,000*l.* had been abolished, the revenue has increased, and the Custom-house returns prove that Ionian commerce has made progress in the course of the year 1850. The receipts upon the importation of British manufactured goods and colonial produce have increased in a greater ratio than those from the exportation of the staple produce of the islands, and the unavoidable inference is an increased demand for island consumption.

The commerce which made the Porto Franco and Transit Duties so profitable is extending itself; and the importance of Corfu, as an entrepôt for the supply of Albania and the neighbouring Ottoman continent, is increasing.

Agriculture.

In countries where the law of real property is defective, and the relations between landlord and tenant vicious; where proprietors are subdivided and scattered; where the climate is unfavourable to bodily exertion, and the people have been accustomed for centuries to trust to the uncertain support which they derive with little labour from the olive-tree, agriculture must languish: such has been the state, and such is the case, in Corfu. The law, the usages as they affect property, and the climate, are nearly uniform throughout the islands; but as the currant-vine requires labour and vigilance, as well as skill, to make it profitable, the peculiar agriculture required for that purpose is tolerably well understood, and as well applied. But even in Corfu improvement is going on; the indifference as to boundaries and trespasses, which was formerly so remarkable, begins to disappear; proprietors are anxious for definite limits; paths, which carelessness had suffered to become almost roads, have been broken up; ditching, draining, and fencing are carried on more extensively and more skilfully than formerly; and these operations have had their influence upon the population.

Although no great confidence can be placed in the numbers given in the tables, it may be safely asserted that population has increased in all the large islands, except Cephalonia, where the cholera has produced a sensible decrease, amounting to 403 in the population of the whole of the islands.

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(No. 142.) No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
August 18, 1851.

(Received September 10, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the duplicate Blue Book for the year 1850, accompanied with the Annual Report for the two past years. No. 1. No. 2.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) NORMAN MACDONALD, Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 26. Encl. in No. 26.

REPORT on the ANNUAL BLUE BOOKS of the colony of Sierra Leone for the years 1849–50.

CIRCUMSTANCES connected with my return to this colony, late in the year 1849, to resume the Government, having operated to prevent my making the customary Annual Report to accompany the Blue Book for that year, I purpose including it in the present Report; endeavouring so to arrange the information which it may be in my power to afford on the various matters detailed in the Blue Books for the years 1849 and 1850 respectively, as will render its applicability on a comparison of the two years clear and intelligible, and at the same time make its separate and individual bearing on the year to which it more properly refers easy and explicit.

2. In performing this duty it appears to me desirable that the several returns comprised in these books should be noticed, not so much with reference to the order in which they are placed in them, as with regard to their intrinsic importance and relative bearing one with another; and in adopting this plan I shall in the following Report notice consecutively such returns as are either directly or indirectly connected with each other, leaving those which stand alone for separate comment and remark.

3. I shall therefore proceed to notice in the first place the returns proper to taxes and the tariff of duties; and afterwards, as being intimately connected with them, those proper to the revenue and expenditure, and the imports and exports of the colony; following out this principle with the other returns as they appear to be more or less connected with, or have reference to, each other.

1st. *Taxes and Duties.*

This subject may be properly divided into two separate heads, namely—

(*a*) Duties levied solely by the Customs' (Revenue) Department; and

(*b*) Duties or taxes exacted by the local Government.

The former of these are confined to such mercantile proceedings as are connected with the import commerce of the colony, and which come exclusively under the cognizance of the Collector of Customs, and may be enumerated as follow:—

1. Imports.
2. Extra duty on spirits.
3. Spirit bonds.
4. Extra duty on tobacco.
5. Tobacco bonds.
6. Extra duty on wine and ale.
7. Wine and ale bonds.
8. Wharfage.
9. Tonnage.
10. Auction duties (prize).
11. „ (not prize).

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12. Seizures.
13. Warehouse rent.
14. Surcharges.
15. Light-house dues.

And the latter embrace all other sources of revenue not under the control of the Customs, and include

(*a*) Taxes leviable on the public markets and slaughter-house.
(*b*) „ horses and carriages.
(*c*) „ spirit licences, wholesale and retail.
(*d*) „ houses and lands, new.
(*e*) „ grant deeds.
(*f*) „ auctioneers, pilots, and hawkers' licences.

All the foregoing taxes and duties, under both heads, are imposed by Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of the colony, and approved and confirmed by Her Majesty.

The taxation on imports stood in 1848 as follows:—

On the invoice price of all British and Foreign imports	4*l.* per cent.
On all tobacco, not prize	1*d.* per lb. additional.
„ spirituous liquors, save rum	2*s.* per gall. „
„ rum	1*s.* „ „
On the amount of all sales by auction of prize goods and vessels	4*l.* per cent.
On the amount of all sales by auction of prize tobacco	4*l.* „
Tonnage per ton	9*d.*
Wharfage „	5*s.*
„ less than a ton	2*s.* 6*d.*

In the year 1849, in consequence of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 13th February of that year, touching the trade and commerce of the colony, it became necessary to remodel the existing local Customs' Ordinances; it was not, however, until the 31st day of December, 1849, that an amended Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council, granting certain duties of Customs to Her Majesty; and as it was practically inoperative until the 1st of January, 1850, the Customs' tariff of the colony for the year 1849 may be considered as having been the same as that of its predecessor. In 1850 the alterations and additions in the duties imposed by the Ordinance of 31st December, 1849, were levied, and during the year 1850 the several duties on imports have been:—

1.	On the invoice price of all goods, British and Foreign	4*l.* per cent.
2.	Upon all tobacco, not prize	1*d.* per lb. additional.
3.	„ ale and beer in bottles	6*d.* per doz. „
4.	„ „ in casks	3*d.* per gall. „
5.	„ wines in bottles	2*s.* per doz. „
6.	„ „ in casks	1*s.* per gall. „
7.	„ rum	1*s.* per gall. „
8.	„ other spirits	2*s.* per gall. „
9.	„ sales by auction of prize vessels and goods	4*l.* per cent.
10.	„ sales by auction of prize tobacco	4*l.* per cent. additional.
11.	Tonnage duty:— Per ton	9*d.*
12.	Wharfage duty:— Per ton	5*s.*
	For half ton	2*s.* 6*d.*
	Under half ton	1*s.* 3*d.*
	Wharfage lumber	3*s.* 9*d.* per 1000 feet.

The difference therefore in the tariff between the years 1848, 1849, and

1850 will be found under the heads Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, which are new. Nos. 9 and 10, which are increased 1*l.* per cent., and No. 12, which has sanctioned a more convenient division in the wharfage, so as to permit a smaller sum than formerly being levied on quantities less than half a ton.

The scale of local dues and taxes, distinguished from that proper to the Customs, has undergone no change in either the years 1849 and 1850 from what it was in former ones. For although in the latter year Ordinances were passed for imposing a tax on all boats and canoes, and for raising a tax on houses and lands within the colony, still as they do not come into operation until 1851, they cannot properly be noticed in this Report.

On comparing the foregoing schedules of taxes and duties, both local as well as those levied by the Customs, with the tariffs in force in other British colonies, I do not think that it can with any justice be urged that the mercantile community, or indeed the inhabitants generally of this colony, whether importers or consumers, Europeans or natives, have any cause to complain of their severity.* It must also be always borne in mind that all articles of African produce, from whatever part of the west coast of Africa imported, are imported free of duty; that there is no export duty or tax on the produce of the colony, or on any other article exported from the colony; that the foregoing duties are levied only on those articles which are consumed in the colony, and I think it will be admitted that they are in no degree oppressive or excessive, and certainly not out of proportion to the pecuniary wants of the colony.

2nd. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

Intimately connected with the foregoing subject, the revenue and expenditure of the colony appears to be the most proper subject to come next under consideration; and first, with reference to the revenue.

The total local revenue for the colony from all sources, exclusive of Parliamentary Grant for the years 1849 and 1850, was as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1849 . . .	20,399	18	6
1850 . . .	17,836	4	2

That of the two immediately preceding years was

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1847 . . .	24,180	6	11
1848 . . .	21,910	12	5½

showing that although there was nearly as much difference between the revenue of 1849 and 1850, as between that of 1847 and 1848, there was nevertheless a marked falling off in the revenue for the years 1849 and 1850 as compared relatively with 1847 and 1848, and that the diminution was progressively, in round numbers, about 3,000*l.* per annum, except between the years 1848 and 1849, namely, from 24,180*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* in 1847 to 17,836*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in 1850.

With the view, however, of testing somewhat more satisfactorily the stability or the fluctuation of the revenue of the colony, I have gone back for 11 years, so as to embrace in a tabular form the periods from 1840 to 1850, both years inclusive, in order by a comparative computation of the whole, and a comparison of each year's revenue with that of the year immediately preceding and succeeding it, it may be ascertained how far the revenue for the years 1849 and 1850, relatively, has or has not been an average one.

The following table shows the whole revenue of the colony for the years already mentioned; first, from all sources; secondly, from the Customs; and thirdly, from other sources independent of the Customs, excluding of course aid from Parliamentary grant.

* The gross amount of the import duties, *ad valorem* and extra, do not exceed altogether 5*l.* per centum on the invoice value of the goods imported.

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RETURN of REVENUE of Sierra Leone from 1840 to 1850.

YEARS.	Gross Revenue from all sources.	Portions Levied by the Customs.	Portions obtained from other local sources.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1840	17,332 9 1¼	12,609 13 6	4,722 15 7¼
1841	11,137 13 1¼	9,071 19 0½	2,065 14 0¾
1842	9,779 16 7	7,584 13 3½	2,195 3 3½
1843	12,603 5 10¼	10,226 18 8½	2,376 7 1¾
1844	16,842 11 5½	11,032 11 10¾	5,809 19 6¾
1845	20,953 3 10	16,119 10 9	4,833 13 1
1846	20,695 3 1¾	11,749 9 6½	8,945 13 7¼
1847	24,180 6 11	16,371 16 10½	7,808 10 0½
1848	21,910 12 5½	13,816 5 1	8,094 7 4½
1849	20,399 18 6	12,840 2 8	7,559 15 10
1850	17,836 4 2	12,974 7 7	4,861 16 7
Giving a Gross Total Revenue for the Eleven Years of .	193,671 5 1½	134,397 8 11¼	59,273 16 2¼
And an Average Annual Revenue under each head of . .	17,606 9 6½	12,217 18 11¾	5,388 10 6¾

From the foregoing calculation therefore it will be apparent, that while the revenue collected in 1850 is an average one, tested by the actual receipts of the ten years preceding it, that for 1849 is considerably above that average; and an attentive consideration of the several annual amounts set forth in the third column of the Table in question will, I think, go far to disprove the soundness of the opinion advanced by the late acting Governor in his Report on the Blue Book for 1847, that the results of local taxation "are of little value to the revenue." For if in a colony so peculiarly constituted as this is, and as yet almost wholly exempt from direct taxation, an average annual revenue on the test of ten years of over 5,000*l.* per annum is attainable by local taxation, I cannot subscribe to the justice of the opinion which holds that such a result is of little value to the revenue. As a matter of course the revenue derived from the Customs is at present the colony's sheet anchor; but small as that comparatively is, which is derived from other local sources, it is nevertheless in my opinion of considerable value to the revenue, and I have no doubt will continue to increase as progressively in value, as a reference to the foregoing Table will show that it has already done during the period embraced in it.

It having occurred to me that it might be desirable that the means of testing the correctness of the information contained in the preceding Table should be afforded, I will proceed to show (one example being sufficient) how the results for the year 1845 have been obtained, a similar mode of calculation being of course applicable to the other years.

		£. s. d.
The gross revenue of the colony for the year 1845 under all heads of receipt, and including aids from Parliamentary grant, was . .		33,475 12 10
From which must be deducted as being defrayed wholly by the Imperial Treasury :—		
1st. Expenditure of liberated African department .	8,456 18 9	
2nd. Salaries of civil and judicial officers. .	4,065 10 3	
		12,522 9 0
Which leaves a net revenue of .		£20,953 3 10

as shown in the Table referred to; and this sum, divided again under proper heads of revenue, gives for the receipts under the Customs 16,119*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; and under other heads of internal revenue to 4,833*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

As I perceive that in reporting on the financial state of the colony for 1847 and 1848, the late acting Governor deducted from the gross revenue of those years the amount of deposits, advances, and loans, I therefore think it right, as

explanatory of any discrepancy which may appear between his report and mine on the same subject, to state that I have not made similar deductions, and for this reason.

All deposits, advances, and loans being duly brought to account in the books of the Colonial Treasury as *bonâ fide* available receipts, must in my opinion be taken to form an integral portion of the revenue during the period the colony derives benefit from their use, as much as any other sums raised by any other legitimate means; their repayment being also made as much a *bonâ fide* item of disbursement as any other head of expenditure. The only items therefore which in my calculations for arriving at and showing the net revenue of the colony, I have deducted from the gross amount of receipts as shown in the financial return in the Blue Books, are those proper to the Liberated African Department, and the salaries of certain civil and judicial officers, namely, the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Chief Justice, and Queen's Advocate. And as these respective amounts form no item of revenue or expenditure in the accounts of Colonial Treasurer, but are on the contrary *bonâ fide* payments from the Imperial Treasury (the former defrayed by the military chest at this station, and the latter by bills on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General), they cannot be considered as forming, nor should they be included as a portion of the local revenue of the colony.

The revenue of the colony for 1849 and 1850, although it was natural to expect that it would suffer temporary injury by the changes which have recently taken place in the British Navigation Laws, does not appear, on a comparison with former years, to have suffered any very important diminution. The best year of the ten already quoted was 1847, and the increase in the revenue of that year over all former and subsequent ones is attributable to the large contracts for ground nuts entered into and completed by the resident merchants of the colony with foreign houses, and unfortunately principally with French ones. I say unfortunately, because lucrative both to the merchant, and necessarily in a proportionate degree to the revenue, as that trade was with the French houses so long as it existed; the universal panic, which was the result of the French revolution, utterly destroyed it for a time, and was felt most severely by the mercantile community of the colony; many of those who were at the time extensively engaged in that particular branch of the produce trade of the coast, and who had necessarily made large advances of goods in the prosecution of that trade, were completely ruined by the revolution; and the ground-nut trade, although still carried on, has not yet regained and in all probability will not for years regain its former vigour. This is a matter for very deep regret; for its prosecution, while a source of honourable remuneration to all employed in it, was still more valuable as being the means, and a very direct and powerful one, of gradually but thoroughly extinguishing the slave trade, by holding out constant and remunerative employment to the mass of the native population in the territories adjacent to the colony, who in all probability would either have been sold themselves as slaves, or have been employed in selling their neighbours into bondage.

Before proceeding to report upon the expenditure of the colony, it may be proper here to remark that, compared with other portions of Her Majesty's possessions, the system of direct taxation is almost wholly unknown here. One step, however, and one which is in every point of view a wise and judicious one, and will ultimately prove most beneficial to the colony, has been taken towards the gradual imposition of direct taxation, by the introduction of the "Ordinance for levying a tax on houses and lands within the colony," the credit of which is entirely due to the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary of State; and I am decidedly of opinion that were the inhabitants of the colony subjected to a reasonable amount of direct taxation, it would be the means of stimulating them to greater industry; it would induce them to labour more vigorously and willingly, not merely for their daily bread, but in order to secure a future provision for their families; above all, it would teach them the real value of property; and it would alike call into existence the as yet unknown resources of the colony, and the latent talents and abilities of its inhabitants.

At present the wants of the inhabitants are so few, and the necessaries of life are so cheap, that there is a dearth of that energy and spirit, generally speaking, amongst them, which would lead them by honest emulation to raise themselves

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above their present condition, and give them a taste for those increased comforts and even luxuries of life which through indolence they are at present contented to forego; they live almost from day to day, having no other object before them than to satisfy the present demands. A fair system of direct taxation, however, would, I conscientiously believe, work in a comparatively short period of time a marked and lasting improvement in the native population of the colony, by compelling them in the first instance to labour, and by securing to them, in the second place, the fruits of honest industry, thereby placing it within the power of all, by creating a stimulus for exertion, to raise themselves in the end imperceptibly, but surely, into a position of honourable independence, and at the same time creating a legitimate source of revenue to the colony. Besides no one will, I think, deny that it is now time that the native population should be required to contribute somewhat towards the aid of that Government which has hitherto done every thing for them, and with so liberal and disinterested a spirit.

Secondly.—*Expenditure.*

The net expenditure of the colony for the two years embraced in this report has been

	£.	s.	d.
For 1849	20,869	1	1
Against a revenue of . .	20,399	18	6
For 1850	19,409	8	8½
Against a revenue of . .	17,836	4	2

Showing that the expenditure of both years had exceeded their receipts; in the former by the sum of 469*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, in the latter by the sum of 1,573*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*

The fact, however, as regards 1850 is, that although there appears an excess of expenditure over the amount of revenue actually received, there was in reality an actual saving in the estimated expenditure of that year of 4,316*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, as will appear on reference to the following calculation:—

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated and approved expenditure .				23,726	0	7
„ revenue .				22,021	8	1
Deficiency on estimate . . .				1,704	12	6
Revenue estimated .	22,021	8	1			
„ collected .	17,836	4	2			
				4,185	3	11
Real deficit . . .				5,889	16	5
Expenditure estimated	23,726	0	7			
„ incurred	19,409	8	8½			
				4,316	11	10½
Apparent surplus of expenditure over revenue				1,573	4	6½

The foregoing calculation shows therefore that against a deficiency of 5,889*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* there has been a saving of 4,316*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, and the difference between the expenditure and revenue for the year 1850 is explained, not on the ground of our having exceeded the authorised amount of expenditure for that year, but on that of our not having saved in the expenditure the whole amount of the deficiency (5,889*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*) between the estimated and collected revenue; for had the whole amount of the estimated revenue been collected, instead of their appearing a surplus expenditure there would have been on the contrary a balance in favour of the colony of near 3,000*l.*, owing to the actual expenditure having been less than what was sanctioned.

The expenditure of the two years immediately preceding those stands—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1847 at . . .	28,405	7	3¾
With a revenue of .	24,180	6	11
And in 1848 at . .	25,075	15	5½
Against its revenue of .	21,910	12	5½

both showing a surplus expenditure over revenue, in the former year of 4,000*l.*, and in the latter of 3,000*l.*

Having tested the revenue of the two years 1849 and 1850 by a comparison with that of nine years preceding, it may be satisfactory to submit the expenditure of those years to a similar proof, with the view of ascertaining whether it has been excessive, or whether, on the contrary, it is an average expenditure; and in the following Table I shall class the amounts set forth under three heads, namely, first, the net local expenditure, from which all payments on account of Parliamentary grant are deducted; secondly, the expense of fixed establishments, including incidental and miscellaneous; and thirdly, public works.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE of Sierra Leone from 1840 to 1850.

YEARS.	Net Total Expenditure of each Year.			Expense of Fixed Establishments, including Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenditure.			Expense of Public Works.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	8,279	11	6½	7,486	1	11	793	9	7½
1841	12,663	3	8	11,237	13	1¾	1,425	10	6¼
1842	11,823	12	0	9,316	14	7¾	2,506	17	4¼
1843	11,874	12	7¾	10,664	18	4	1,209	14	3¾
1844	16,533	19	5	14,830	8	10½	1,703	10	6½
1845	22,312	13	0	20,224	17	5¾	2,087	15	6¼
1846	16,759	18	4½	13,464	6	8¾	3,295	11	7¾
1847	28,479	9	5¼	22,495	2	3¾	5,984	7	1½
1848	25,075	15	4¾	19,325	8	8¼	5,750	6	8½
1849	20,869	1	1	16,525	12	0½	4,343	9	0½
1850	19,409	8	8½	16,870	5	7¾	2,539	3	0¾
Gross Expenditure for the Eleven Years .	194,081	5	3¼	162,441	9	9¾	31,639	15	5½
Average Annual Expenditure during the above period . .	17,643	9	6¾	14,403	9	11½	2,876	6	1¾

The above results prove that the expenditure of the two years more particularly under review in the present Report has been considerably less than that of the two immediately preceding them, and that the average annual expenditure has been on a par with the average annual receipts.

It may, however, be satisfactory to see what proportion the actual bears to the estimated revenue and expenditure, and for this purpose I will refer to the following Tables; the first showing the estimated and the collected revenue; the second the estimated and the actual expenditure; the third the estimated revenue compared with the actual expenditure; the whole prepared for the periods embraced in the former Tables.

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RETURN of REVENUE Estimated and actually Collected.

YEARS.	Estimated Revenue, including supposed Balance from preceding Year.			Revenue actually Collected.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	12,074	5	0	17,332	9	1¼
1841	18,610	0	0	11,137	13	1¼
1842	20,936	0	0	9,779	16	7
1843	17,221	0	0	12,603	5	10¼
1844	16,500	0	0	16,842	11	5½
1845	15,351	15	0	20,953	3	10
1846	18,789	0	0	20,695	3	1¾
1847	20,766	0	0	24,180	6	11
1848	25,563	1	10	21,910	12	5½
1849	22,715	17	4	20,399	18	6
1850	22,021	8	1	17,836	4	2
Total . £	210,548	7	3	193,671	5	1¼

RETURN of EXPENDITURE Estimated and actually Incurred.

YEARS.	Estimated and Approved Expenditure.			Actual Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	12,354	18	2	8,279	11	6½
1841	18,226	3	2½	12,663	3	8
1842	12,328	17	6	11,823	12	0
1843	12,897	12	3¼	11,874	12	7¾
1844	12,126	14	4½	16,533	19	5
1845	16,143	5	6	22,312	13	0
1846	17,794	18	4¼	16,759	18	4½
1847	23,663	4	11	28,479	9	5¼
1848	20,356	16	8	25,075	15	4¾
1849	25,155	13	9½	20,869	1	1
1850	23,726	0	7	19,409	8	8½
Total . £	194,774	5	4	194,081	5	4¼

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Estimated REVENUE and Actual EXPENDITURE.

YEARS.	Estimated Revenue.			Actual Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1840	12,074	5	0	8,279	11	6½
1841	18,610	0	0	12,663	3	8
1842	20,936	0	0	11,823	12	0
1843	17,221	0	0	11,874	12	7¾
1844	16,500	0	0	16,533	19	5
1845	15,351	15	0	22,312	13	0
1846	18,789	0	0	16,759	18	4½
1847	20,766	0	0	28,479	9	5¼
1848	25,563	1	10	25,075	15	4¾
1849	22,715	17	4	20,869	1	1
1850	22,021	8	1	19,409	8	8½
Total . £	210,548	7	3	194,081	5	4¼

The calculations contained in the three preceding Tables show

1st. That on the estimated revenue of the colony for the periods embraced in them (each year's estimate being calculated according to the actual receipt of the three years preceding that for which the estimate is made), there has been a deficit between the estimated revenue and that actually realized of nearly 17,000*l.*, or over 1,500*l.* per annum.

2nd. That even with that deficit the actual expenditure has been kept within that which was estimated for and approved by Her Majesty's Government; and

3rd. That on a comparison between the estimated revenue and the actual expenditure, there has been on the whole a saving of over 16,000*l.*, or an average of about 1,400*l.* per annum.

So that with a revenue very uncertain and fluctuating, as is shown by the

Tables in question; and although the expenditure has in a few instances and unavoidably exceeded the revenue of the year to which it properly belonged, the result of the last 11 years would go to prove that the gross expenditure of the colony for the whole of that period has exceeded its revenue by about only 400*l.*, an amount so trifling as to be scarcely deserving of notice.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of the colony for the years 1849 and 1850 have been respectively of the estimated value

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 of	102,887	14	6
In 1850 of	97,891	13	3
Showing a falling off in the value of the imports of the latter year as compared with the former to the amount of	4,996	1	3

The imports of the two immediately preceding years, however, stated

	£.	s.	d.
For 1847 at	116,689	15	0
For 1848 at	89,174	19	4
Show the still more extraordinary difference in their relative value of the very large sum of . . .	27,514	15	8

It will be seen by the foregoing figures that there has been a marked improvement in the amount of imports in the years 1849 and 1850 over those of their immediate predecessors. Between 1848 and 1849 to the amount of over 13,000*l.* in favour of the latter year, and between 1848 and 1850 to the amount of over 8,000*l.* in favour of 1850.

The deficit in the amount of the imports between the years 1849 and 1850 is shown thus:—

There was an increase of imports in 1850 from

	£.	s.	d.			
West Indies of . .	2,539	14	10			
United States of America of . . .	3,599	4	3			
Foreign States of . .	755	7	8			
				6,894	6	9
And a decrease from						
Great Britain of . .	10,833	17	2			
Other places of . .	1,066	10	9			
				11,890	7	11
Making a total decrease, as already stated, of				4,996	1	2

It would, however, scarcely be safe to hazard the assertion, that because there was a decrease in the imports of 1850 of about 5,000*l.* compared with those of 1849, the trade of the colony had necessarily deteriorated to that amount; for the fact (which will be noticed presently) of the exports of 1850 having been greater than those of 1849 clearly demonstrates such a conclusion to be erroneous. That, as far as the Customs is concerned, there has been a diminution to the foregoing amount of the imports reported or cleared inwards in the colony as compared with 1849 is evident, but that may and doubtless does result from the fact of the resident merchants having found themselves

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sufficiently well stocked with goods in 1850 by their importations in 1849, to render extensive orders in 1850 unnecessary.

The very marked decrease in the amount of imports from the mother country in 1850 is a fact, however, deserving of notice, as being indicative to a certain extent of the results to be anticipated from the alteration in the Navigation Laws, which enables the mercantile community of the colony to obtain from foreign countries the goods they require for the prosecution of their commercial pursuits on the coast, at a much cheaper rate than they can be procured from Great Britain.

Having afforded explanation respecting the decrease in the value of the imports (of 5,000*l.*) between the two last years, it appears to me that the still more extraordinary difference between the value of the imports in 1847 and 1848, amounting to the large sum of 27,500*l.*, also requires explanation; and as I find that circumstance, though noticed, not accounted for in the Report on the Blue Book for 1848, prepared by the late acting Governor, it may not be out of place for me to attempt here to throw some light upon it.

In the foregoing Tables proper to the revenue of the colony, I have shown in figures that the year 1847 was the most prosperous year, in a financial point of view, of the 11 years embraced in those Tables, viz., from 1840 to 1850 both inclusive; and I have also explained that that prosperity was in a great measure, if not wholly, attributable to the vigour with which the ground-nut trade of the colony and neighbourhood was prosecuted by our resident merchants under contracts with foreigners, principally with French houses.

In 1848, however, the French revolution, which has unhappily been productive of such wide-spread destruction to trade and commerce, totally paralysed that flourishing trade; and amongst some of the many disastrous results consequent thereupon may be enumerated the ruin of many parties here extensively employed in that trade, the severe pecuniary embarrassments and heavy losses of others, the total cessation of a most valuable branch of the produce trade of the colony, the necessary decrease in the amount of imports for its prosecution, and the consequent falling off, as already noticed, in the local revenue. To no other cause is the deficit in the amount of imports between 1847 and 1848 to be attributed. Had nothing occurred to interrupt the progressive improvement of the ground-nut trade of this colony, I know that I am within bounds when I assert that it would have, by this time, quadrupled itself in extent and value. As it is, it will of course take a long time ere it be thoroughly re-established again, or before parties will be willing to embark to any extent in a branch of commerce which may be utterly annihilated and themselves ruined, without any previous forewarning, and by circumstances too over which they have no possible control.

I am happy, however, to be able to point to the fact of the increase in the imports of 1849 and 1850 over those of 1848, as an indication of the return of confidence and of the improvement in that trade, which is recovering itself, though slowly; fresh contracts for the supply of the ground-nut having, I understand, been entered into again with foreign houses by Mr. Heddle, one of the principal merchants of the colony, who was largely engaged in that trade, and who, I am sorry to say, was also one of the principal sufferers here by the French revolution.

In order to submit the imports and exports of the colony for 1849 and 1850 to the same tests by which the revenue and expenditure for those years have been tried, I have prepared Tables for reference, showing the estimated value in round numbers sterling of the imports and exports of the colony for the 11 years ending with and including 1850.

TABLE showing the Estimated Value, in Sterling, of the IMPORTS into Sierra Leone from all parts, from 1840 to 1850, both Years inclusive.

YEARS.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	67,012	541	2,656	50	3,450	230	73,939
1841	47,315	2,169	3,170	1,289	1,206	..	55,149
1842	63,432	268	1,822	4,835	5,899	2,120	78,376
1843	64,580	12	2,350	9,261	9,926	10,409	96,538
1844	56,465	11	4,099	6,861	8,658	6,955	83,049
1845	82,153	641	2,304	8,864	5,298	12,214	111,474
1846	83,528	18	1,904	8,246	4,650	7,022	105,368
1847	96,933	..	..	2,223	15,786	1,747	116,689
1848	64,911	..	933	6,894	13,688	2,747	89,173
1849	85,636	44	..	4,578	10,526	2,101	102,885
1850	74,812	2,584	..	3,511	14,126	2,857	97,890
Gross Total for the Eleven Years	786,777	6,288	19,238	56,612	93,213	48,402	1,010,530
Average Value of Imports for each Year . . .	71,525	571	1,745	4,782	8,473	4,400	91,867

The foregoing Table establishes the fact, that the gross amount of imports in the colony from all parts, for the last 11 years, was of the estimated value of over 1,010,000*l.* sterling, of which amount—

Great Britain furnished imports to the amount of .	£786,777
The British Colonies	82,138
The United States of America	93,213
Other Foreign States	48,402

And further, that the average annual value of the imports during the same period has been over 90,000*l.* sterling; of which amount there has been imported from Great Britain to the value of over 70,000*l.* sterling per annum; from the British Colonies over 7,000*l.* sterling per annum; from the United States of America over 8,000*l.* sterling per annum; and from Froreign States over 4,000*l.* sterling per annum.

Exports.

The next subject for notice is the exports.

The official returns from the Customs state the exports reported outwards through that department to have been—

For 1850, of the estimated value of . . .	£115,141	15	1
For 1849, „ „ . . .	111,905	14	2
Showing a balance in favour of 1850 over 1849 of,	£3,236	0	11

And if we place the amount plus in exports against the amount minus in the imports for the year 1850, it will be seen that the balance against the colony on the two transactions for those years will be of no very alarming amount: thus—

Deficit in estimated value of imports of 1850, compared with 1849	£4,996	1	2
Increase in exports of ditto ditto . . .	3,236	0	11
Actual loss for 1850	£1,760	0	3

A different, and not so satisfactory a result, however, as regards the exports for 1847 and 1848, will be produced by a similar calculation.

The estimated value of the exports is stated in the Blue Book for those years to be—

For 1847	£100,818	1	4
For 1848	95,617	4	2
Showing a balance against the latter year of .	£5,200	17	2
And in favour of the years 1849 and 1850 of .	2,064	16	3

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If, however, a balance be struck between the imports and exports of the years 1847 and 1848, the result will be largely in favour of the former year on both transactions: thus—

Increase in estimated value of imports in 1847 over 1848	£27,514	15	8
Decrease in estimated value of exports in 1848, compared with 1847	5,200	17	2
Giving a balance on the gross estimated value of both imports and exports in favour of 1847 over 1848 of	£32,715	12	10

And if this calculation be pursued further, and a balance be struck between the gross totals of the two accounts of the imports and exports for the years 1847 and 1848, and those for 1849 and 1850, it will be seen that that balance will be largely in favour of the former years.

Placed, however, in juxtaposition with each other, the exports for 1849 and 1850 will be found respectively to be of greater value than those of 1847 and 1848: for instance, the value of exports was returned—

In 1847, at	£100,818	1	4
In 1848, at	95,617	4	2
In 1849, at	115,141	15	1
In 1850, at	111,905	14	2

Showing an increase in 1849 over 1848 of 19,000*l.*, and over 1847 of 14,000*l.*; and an increase in 1850 over 1848 of 16,000*l.*, and over 1847 of 10,000*l.* And the relative value of the gross totals of the exports for the two former years compared with the two latter will be—

For 1847 and 1848	£196,415	5	6
And for 1849 and 1850	227,047	9	3
Giving a balance in favour of 1849 and 1850 of the estimated value of	£30,632	3	9

The following Table will show the relative gross annual value of the exports from the colony for the 11 years comprised in the like Table of Imports:—

TABLE showing the Estimated Value of the EXPORTS of the Colony of Sierra Leone to all parts, in the Years from 1840 to 1850, both inclusive.

YEARS.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			To United States of America.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1840	58,497	1,065	..	1,135	4,599	592	65,888
1841	64,569	..	194	545	2,649	1,585	69,542
1842	72,232	37	2,241	10,960	2,335	2,532	90,337
1843	67,452	24	..	7,024	10,609	19,499	104,608
1844	55,242	..	..	2,447	10,794	22,961	91,444
1845	60,305	..	..	7,808	4,565	30,704	103,382
1846	76,039	..	1,636	605	5,696	41,899	125,875
1847	66,167	..	100	10,193	3,365	20,993	100,818
1848	51,160	..	..	4,932	26,443	13,080	95,615
1849	81,606	..	..	9,359	16,693	4,246	111,904
1850	42,924	..	..	24,740	26,975	20,500	115,139
Gross Estimated Value of Exports for Eleven Years	696,193	1,126	4,171	79,748	114,723	178,591	1,074,552
Average Amount of Exports for each Year .	63,290	102	378	7,249	10,429	16,235	97,686

The above computations show that, for the 11 years above stated, the gross amount of exports from the colony reported through the Customs was of the estimated value of 1,074,552*l.*, of which there was exported—

To Great Britain to the value of . . .	£696,193
To the British Colonies	85,045
To the UnitedStates of America	114,723
And to Foreign States	178,591

And they establish also the fact, that the gross average annual exports for each of the above 11 years was of the value of 97,686*l.*, of which there was an annual export—

To Great Britain to the amount of . . .	£63,290
To the British Colonies of	7,729
To the United States of America of . . .	10,429
And to Foreign States of	16,235

A comparison of the two preceding Tables of imports and exports will give the preponderance in the total value on the 11 years to the latter: thus—

The total value of imports is . . .	£1,010,530
„ of exports is	1,074,552
Total in favour of exports . . .	£64,022

Thereby establishing the present healthy state of the trade of the colony; it being, I presume, an admitted proof of the prosperity of a country when the amount of its exports exceeds that of its imports.

Although in the aggregate the exports of the colony have, for the last 11 years, exceeded in estimated value its imports, the exports to Great Britain for that period, as compared with the imports, show a difference against the former, and in favour of the imports of 90,584*l.*; and it would further appear, on a comparison of those returns, that the tide of exports has, on the whole, set stronger towards the ports of the United States of America and other foreign states than to those of the mother country or the British colonies.

As regards the commercial and financial prospects of this colony itself, however, I would submit that, from the information contained in the foregoing Tables, results are obtainable which, in my opinion (the peculiar circumstances of the colony, and the character, condition, and disposition of the mass of its population being always taken into due consideration), should be held to be highly satisfactory in every point of view as regards the past, and no less cheering as regards the future.

Shipping Inwards.

The number of vessels from all parts reported inwards at the Customs was—

For 1849	130
And for 1850	122
Showing a decrease in the latter year of .	8

Of the foregoing there arrived—

	1849	1850
From Great Britain . .	42	27
British Colonies .	39	5
United States . .	13	12
Foreign States . .	36	78
Total . . .	130	122

Evidencing a marked falling off in the number of vessels which have visited the colony during the past year from Great Britain and the British possessions abroad, and an increase in those from foreign states, which must, I presume, be considered as the result of the alteration in the Navigation Laws.

The number of hands employed in the shipping, and for the years above stated, was—

In 1849	1,490
In 1850	1,332
Giving a decrease in 1850 of . .	158 men.

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And the number of tons represented by the vessels above quoted was—

	1849	1850
From Great Britain . .	15,396	10,190
British Colonies .	4,754	3,521
United States . .	2,159	1,908
Foreign States . .	5,751	10,817
Total . . .	28,060	26,436

Showing a falling off of 1,624 tons in 1850.

Although, however, the amount of tonnage was less in 1850 than in 1849, the amount of tonnage duty actually levied in those years was greater in 1850 than in 1849. For instance, the actual number of British and Foreign tonnage entering the port of Sierra Leone upon which tonnage dues have been levied was—

In 1849—British, 13,870; Foreign, 4,602; Total, 18,472
In 1850— „ 13,104; „ 6,873; „ 19,977

Giving for the latter year an increase of . . 1,505 tons,

and at the same time a preponderance of Foreign tonnage on which the dues were levied over British of 2,271 tons.

The shipping inwards and tonnage for the two years previously were—

In 1847—Vessels . . 185. Tons . . 26,674
In 1848— „ . . 184. „ . . 32,501

Giving an increase in tonnage to the latter over the former year of 5,827

A comparison of the total amount of tonnage inwards between the two years 1847 and 1848 and the two years 1849 and 1850 will give a very large balance in favour of the former years: thus—

Total tonnage inwards for 1847 and 1848 was . . 59,175
„ „ for 1849 and 1850 was . . 38,449

Balance in favour of 1847 and 1848 . . 20,726;

which is satisfactorily accounted for by the very large amount of foreign shipping employed in the groundnut trade in the shipping seasons of 1847 and 1848.

It may be as well to mention here that the tonnage dues are only paid once during the same voyage, and that, therefore, the difference between the number of tons entered and the number upon which the dues were levied is to be attributed to vessels having entered the port more than once during the same voyage.

Shipping Outwards.

The shipping outwards and tonnage (upon which no dues are levied) appear to have been—

	Ships.	Tons.
For 1849	146	31,674
1850	139	25,477
Difference in favour of 1849	7	6,197

The shipping and tonnage outwards, for the two preceding years, were—

	Ships.	Tons.
In 1847	209	39,580
1848	194	33,980
Being in favour of 1847 .	14	5,600

And a comparison of the totals of the two former years with those of the two latter, will give—

	Ships.	Tons.
For 1847 and 1848	402	73,560
1849 and 1850	285	57,151
Balance in favour of 1847 and 1848 over 1849 and 1850	117	16,409

Already accounted for by the number of vessels employed in the groundnut trade, in the trading season of 1847 and 1848.

The total shipping and tonnage account, inwards and outwards, for the two years 1849 and 1850, as compared with the two preceding years, will stand thus:—

YEARS.	Ships.		Total.	Tonnage.		Total.
	In.	Out.		Inwards.	Outwards.	
1847	185	208	393	26,674	39,580	66,254
1848	184	194	378	32,501	33,980	66,481
1849	130	146	276	28,060	31,674	59,734
1850	122	139	261	26,436	25,477	51,913
Giving Totals for the Four Years . . .	621	687	1,308	113,671	130,711	244,382

And showing a marked falling off, in both the number of vessels and tons, inward and outward, in the two latter years, as compared with the two former.

Once, however, that the groundnut and the produce trade of the colony and neighbourhood generally have recovered from the shock and disorganization into which they have fallen, owing to the French revolution, I have no doubt whatever that the shipping and tonnage, and the trade, import and export, of the colony will largely increase.

Having now had under review the tariff of duties connected with the external and internal revenue, the revenue and expenditure, and the imports and exports of the colony, it may be proper, before passing to other returns deserving notice in the Blue Books before us, to make a few remarks here on the trade and commerce of the colony; subjects of deep interest, and intimately blended with its well-being and prosperity in every point of view.

Trade and Commerce.

The trade and commerce of the colony may properly be divided into two heads, namely, local and external, both exercising a proportionate influence on the onward progress of the colony and adjacent territories, in a moral and financial point of view.

The local trade and commerce of the colony, that is, the trade in articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the colony, is chiefly confined to arrowroot, ginger, pepper, and groundnut oil, the former of which are cultivated by the liberated African population of the rural districts of the colony, and the groundnut oil is manufactured at Freetown, from nuts imported into the colony.

As I purpose, in a subsequent portion of this report, remarking on the state of agriculture in the colony, I shall reserve the comments I should otherwise have made here, as to the little inducement held out to the native population to engage in raising produce for exportation, and shall pass on to notice briefly

The external trade and commerce of the colony.

This embraces the majority of the articles which are composed in the returns of exports, such, for instance, as—

Teak timber,	Gold,
Palm oil,	Mats,
Ivory,	Bees' wax,
Hides,	Beni seed,
Camwood,	Gum copal,
Groundnuts,	Ox horns, &c.

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The foregoing articles of commerce, although exported from the colony, are not the growth, produce, or manufacture of the colony. The teak timber being shipped in the neighbouring rivers, as well as a large portion of the groundnuts, and the remaining articles, are all brought to the colony by natives, or by our coloured traders, and purchased by the resident merchants, by whom they are shipped to England.

I may here mention, as proof of the great value of the groundnut trade, that, in the year 1847 alone, the estimated value of the groundnuts exported by the resident merchants of the colony, amounted to the large sum of 21,336*l.*; of which amount 2,000*l.* worth only was sent to England, 5,000*l.* worth to the British colonies, and 14,336*l.* to foreign states, chiefly to France.

Although, as I have observed, the majority of the exports from the colony are the produce of the neighbouring territories; and although the colony consequently depends almost entirely on the natives of the adjacent countries for the means of carrying on its export trade, who might, at any moment, stop (and who often have seriously impeded) the produce trade of the colony; still it is gratifying to be able to report that the temporary stoppages to trade, which have occasionally occurred here, have scarcely ever arisen out of any hostile or unfriendly feeling, on the part of the natives, to the colony; but have almost always resulted either from feuds amongst themselves, or from the intrigues of foreigners, who, jealous of the extended influence which the British enjoy on this coast, resort to any and every means to injure their trade and divert it into other channels. As yet these attempts have invariably proved abortive, or nearly so; the natives electing, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, to transact business with the English merchant in preference to any foreigner; therefore, although the colony unfortunately does not at present contain within itself resources sufficient to enable it to carry on an independent export trade, it nevertheless so commands the whole produce trade of the neighbourhood as virtually to make it its own.

As the annual value of the imports and exports have been given in a tabular form, for the last eleven years, ending with 1850, it may be proper to afford the like means of judging of the commerce of the colony, by showing in a similar manner the staple articles of trade exported during the same periods, which will be ascertained by a reference to the following table, in which, however, the value of the articles is given, as the quantities of all are not furnished by the Customs.

TABLE showing the Value, in Sterling, of the various Articles of COMMERCE, the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the Colony and West Coast of Africa, Exported from the Colony of Sierra Leone, during each of the Years from 1840 to 1850, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1840	1842	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Arrowroot	232	551	403	568	814	1,303	1,270	594	478	492	618	7,323
Bees' Wax	224	252	553	1,123	261	3,043	4,616	760	281	689	1,952	13,754
Benni Seed	..	..	..	89	20	88	46	3	60	130	417	853
Barwood	110	110	..	150	..	414	..	..	..	16	225	1,025
Camwood	8,404	8,358	15,361	21,394	12,605	12,485	5,941	4,288	3,292	3,277	4,466	99,871
Coffee	237	237	9	3,459	6,668	1,396	379	6	38	66	2,288	13,783
Gum Copal	580	604	1,038	1,856	291	782	1,554	6,998	250	1,244	1,071	16,268
Groundnuts	1,611	1,488	956	4,444	9,035	19,807	20,472	21,336	13,525	7,389	17,867	117,930
,, Oil	..	..	684	958	820	90	60	1,014	646	1,991	2,945	9,208
Ginger	1,473	1,365	1,673	3,992	2,331	6,442	14,648	13,451	22,032	10,142	11,818	89,366
Hides (dry and salted), Leopard and Goat Skins	1,697	1,679	1,444	3,804	7,109	2,704	10,570	7,685	11,491	9,259	10,832	68,292
Ivory	97	254	1,526	2,484	2,792	1,411	2,618	1,080	1,769	3,555	15,586	33,172
Ox Horns	41	..	..	42	28	8	30	39	51	..	17	256
Peppers and Cayenne Pepper	277	403	1,090	731	890	2,146	1,199	2,614	2,978	2,631	4,721	19,680
Palm Oil	11,762	11,844	13,004	29,782	29,295	29,308	24,828	6,891	11,858	43,276	24,970	236,818
,, Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,694	439	2,137
,, ,, Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	340
Rice (clean and rough)	1,070	1,150	120	309	108	925	1,789	670	528	..	839	7,508
Teak Timber	38,073	41,043	51,665	25,212	18,326	20,484	34,232	33,194	26,336	25,452	11,648	325,665
Sundries, including Curiosities, Mats, &c.	..	204	203	27	45	125	32	15	2	27	55	735

The above table does not include the very large quantities of articles enumerated in it, shipped direct from the neighbouring rivers by the traders and merchants of the colony, without passing through the Customs here, and which amount annually to a very considerable sum; one merchant alone, Mr. Isaacs, of Matacong, having loaded no less than sixteen vessels in one season with groundnuts and other articles of produce. Neither does it, as will be perceived, include

the large annual shipments of gold from the colony, that article scarcely ever being entered on the manifest of vessels clearing outwards, as it is not subject to duty.

It will, therefore, be seen, that although the contents of the foregoing table speak very favourably for the commercial capabilities of the colony and neighbourhood, it does not, and cannot fully represent the importance and value of the trade which the colony commands.

Few people, I am of opinion, including even those acquainted with the colony, entertain any idea as to the extent of the trade doing, and, under proper management, to be done here; and still fewer would believe, that a place so cried down (principally by those who know nothing, or next to nothing, about it), commands so extensive and valuable a produce trade as the foregoing table exhibits; a trade certainly not surpassed, I might with more justice say, not equalled, by any settlement, British or Foreign, on this coast,—one too, which, to a very great extent, must still be considered in its infancy, and but very imperfectl ydeveloped, and which must increase according as the means of extending, fostering, and protecting it, are placed at the disposal of the colony.

Agriculture.

Next in importance to the subjects already noticed as being intimately connected with the social and commercial prosperity of its inhabitants, is, in my opinion, the progress of agriculture in the colony; and I shall, therefore, proceed to notice its past and present condition, as also its future prospects, so far as any opinion respecting them can be hazarded.

In the preceding pages I have stated that the colony at present raises but few articles of produce for exportation, the only ones (its growth and produce) which are exported being ginger, pepper, and arrow-root, and to a very limited extent groundnuts.

It, however, produces various other articles, but which are cultivated at present only in quantities sufficient for local consumption, such, for instance, as

Cassada,	Sugar cane (small),
Yams,	Sweet potato,
Cocoa,	Plantain,
Indian corn,	Bananas,

and various other tropical esculents and fruits; but there cannot be any doubt that it would produce many other valuable articles of export, could the attention of the inhabitants be directed to the cultivation of the soil, by a fair remuneration being held out to induce them to do so.

I have often heard it urged, as an excuse for the absence of all agricultural pursuits on an extended scale in the colony, that the soil is bad, and that it will not repay the cultivator. That the surface of the colony is so broken and rugged, that the labour necessary to render it fruitful and productive, would considerably overbalance the returns which would be produced, and that, consequently, agriculture on a large scale, or as a mercantile speculation, is not to be thought of.

My answer to this is, that although there is some truth in the excuse, so far as the rugged surface of the colony is concerned, that difficulty is by no means insurmountable; and that as the experiment has never been fairly tried, the assertion that agriculture, as a remunerative speculation, is impossible, is a mere supposition unsupported by fact. Where nature has planted so lavishly fruits, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, of various kinds and descriptions, which only require cultivation to render them valuable sources of wealth, it cannot, with any show of justice, be urged that the soil of the colony is unproductive, and that its cultivation will not repay the labour bestowed on it; least of all can it be urged, that its indigenous productions cannot be successfully cultivated in the soil in which nature has herself placed them.

Amongst the natural productions of the colony, which have as yet received little or no attention or cultivation from the hands of any of the inhabitants, I will content myself with naming but two, which will suffice to prove that, in an agricultural point of view, the colony possesses the means within itself, of enriching those who were disposed to turn their attention to the subject of agriculture, with a spirit of determination to overcome all existing obstacles (and

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they are not very formidable), instead of merely confining themselves to experiments discontinued almost as soon as commenced. I allude here to the valuable indigenous coffee and cotton plants found growing throughout the length and breadth of the colony.

Specimens of these articles, the spontaneous and uncultivated produce of the soil, I sent home, some few years back, to Her Majesty's present Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was pleased to express himself deeply interested in the development of the agricultural capabilities of the colony; and I have reason to believe, that the samples in question were considered as very satisfactory and promising.

I occasionally send home to my friends small packages of the coffee of the colony, and of the neighbourhood, and I invariably find it spoken of in the highest terms, and as equal (some, indeed, consider it superior) to the best coffee procurable in the London market.

The presence of coffee and cotton throughout the colony is a well-known and undisputed fact, and it is, therefore, to be regretted, that the hint which nature has thus given, as to the soil being adapted to their cultivation, has not forced itself on the notice of some gentleman of capital or Company; and that as a remunerative speculation for themselves, and as the means of calling into existence the capabilities of the colony as a coffee and cotton colony, attention has not ere this been directed to them.

It is scarcely fair to expect that the native population of the colony could commence the cultivation of coffee, because they do not possess the pecuniary means necessary to enable them to establish it; nor could they lay so long out of their money without any return, it taking, I believe, from three to five years before a coffee plantation produces any return for the outlay. Once, however, that a tract of country was brought under cultivation as a coffee plantation, and was in bearing, I do not think that any difficulty whatever would be found in inducing the more wealthy of our liberated African population to purchase parcels of it for themselves, and to carry on its cultivation for the future; and were such a scheme commenced and carried out (and it merely requires energy and capital to start it), no one, I think, would assert that it would not be a very remunerative one.

With cotton, however, no such difficulty exists, or, at all events, not to the like extent; its cultivation is not attended with the expense or labour necessary to render coffee remunerative, nor is it necessary that those engaged in it should expend any large amount of capital, or lay out of their money for any lengthened period, cotton, I believe, producing a return within the year; and were proper and fair inducements held out to insure its cultivation; were our liberated Africans certain of finding in Freetown a fair market for their produce, I do not hesitate to say that they would willingly and extensively engage in agriculture.

In conversing with a mercantile gentleman of long standing in the colony, and one intimately acquainted with the barter and produce trades of the colony and coast generally, as to the hardships to which the colonial (liberated African) grower was subjected to in disposing of his produce, by being compelled to take goods, and goods too which were of no earthly use to him, in return for it, instead of receiving a portion of its value in cash, and the remainder in goods; he frankly admitted the existence of the evil, but stated that it was not carried to the extent now that it was formerly.

He, however, palliated the practice generally on the ground that produce fluctuated so much in value in the European markets, and fell at times so very low that it was impossible to pay a remunerative or even fair price for it here to the grower; and that although in paying goods for it, at 3*d.* and 4*d.* per pound, the real price in cash amounted to only 1*d.* and a fraction, the exporter very often lost by the speculation very considerably.

I am sensible of the difficulties which beset this question, and I am prepared to hear it urged that, not being engaged in commercial pursuits myself, I am not competent to offer any just opinion upon their merits, or to say how the local trade should be conducted. Be it so. I do not profess to offer a sovereign panacea for all the difficulties and obstacles, more imaginary, however, than real, with which the question of trade and commerce is surrounded. I merely claim the free exercise of the privilege enjoyed by all men, of commenting upon events passing around them, and of which they are eye witnesses; and I

offer the present remarks with the sole view of inviting the attention of those more directly and personally interested in this question than I am, to a dispassionate consideration of what they may consider the existing difficulties of the coast and colonial trade, with the view either to their removal or amelioration.

During my service of 22 years I have seen, I could not help it, sufficient of business or mercantile proceedings to satisfy myself that there is much connected with them which would be "more honoured in the breach than in the "observance," and that a radical change in the existing system could not fail to be attended with the most beneficial results to all parties concerned—the European merchants and the African agriculturalists; and one proposition which I would put forth for the serious consideration of the former is, whether it would not be far better for them in a pecuniary point of view, leaving all other and higher considerations out of the question, to leave it optional with the liberated Africans who have produce to sell, and which they wish to buy, to take either goods for their produce in whole or in part, or cash; of course if cash were demanded, paying something less for it than if goods were taken.

My reason for offering the foregoing suggestion is that I know such an option, generally speaking, does not exist; for I, as well as others who have remarked it equally with myself, have seen liberated Africans from the villages sitting down in the streets of Freetown opposite the merchants' stores, where they have disposed of their produce, actually weeping over the rubbish—it can be called nothing else—forced upon them in payment for it. For when compelled to take goods in return for their produce, they are not always permitted to select such goods as they may require; they are further compelled to take such goods only as the purchaser chooses to give them, generally articles that he cannot otherwise dispose of (and in more instances than one, half empty bottles of ale and porter, and damaged claret!), and those too at an enormous profit. And as the liberated African is necessitated to convert these, to him useless articles, into cash for the benefit of his family, it results that at the end of the transaction he finds himself in possession of not one-fifth of the real value of his produce.

Now such a system, I am informed, does not exist in conducting a barter trade with the natives out of the colony. There the merchant or trader purchasing produce cannot dictate to the native what he will give for his produce. He must to a very great extent accede to the terms on which the produce is offered for sale, if he is desirous of purchasing it. And why is this the case? why should so broad a difference in conducting the same transaction exist out of the colony compared with that which prevails within it? Simply because in trafficing with the Africans of the neighbouring territories the merchant is to a certain extent at their mercy, whereas the African in the colony is on the contrary wholly at his.

Now will any man, will even the supporters of such a system, assert that it is fair or creditable? Can any one assert that a system of barter such as I have detailed, and the existence of which cannot be denied, is calculated to call forth the agricultural resources of the colony, or induce its inhabitants to devote their little capital, and their time and labour, to the cultivation of the soil? The whole system is a cruel mockery, and it is beginning to produce the only fruits such a system is calculated to bring forth, namely, distrust and deceit. For the native grower, finding by experience what a hard bargain will be driven for his produce, tries, and he is scarcely to be blamed, to make up one way or another for the unreasonable loss to which he is subjected in disposing of it; and the consequence is that his ginger and pepper are soaked to increase their weight, and his arrowroot and cayenne are adulterated; and thus a system of dishonest dealing is engendered on both sides, which if persisted in must ultimately and very speedily result in the total destruction of a trade which ought to belong to the colony, and which, if fairly conducted, would prove a lasting and valuable source of remuneration to all concerned in it.

I know that all mercantile people uphold the barter trade, and so do I so long as it is conducted in a spirit of equity and justice. I know also that it is argued that a man has a right to make the best bargain he can, and get as much as he can in his dealings. To this also I do not object, provided always the dealings be not conducted on the principle involved in the well-known

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advice of the Scotchman to his son, namely, to " make money, honestly if he " could, but *at all events* to make money." And I further contend that no difference whatever should exist (and certainly not to the disadvantage of the African *in* the colony) in conducting similar mercantile transactions between the natives of the neighbouring countries and the native population of the colony. I can see no necessity for any difference in the mode of proceeding in both cases, but if there be any, of which I am not aware, that difference should assuredly be rather in favour of our own people than of the stranger.

If the barter trade be worth anything it is in my opinion worth being conducted equitably and fairly; the profits accruing therefrom should not be all on one side, and the losses on the other. Each party, the seller of African produce, as well as the seller of British manufactures, should reap reciprocal benefits by the transaction; and I feel confident that were a system of fair dealing established and rigidly adhered to, were the native agriculturalist *in* the colony treated in the negociations for his produce on the same terms even as his countryman *out* of the colony, and were he assured of having a fair market for the disposal of his agricultural labours, the produce trade in the colony would increase one thousand fold; the whole face of the colony would very speedily be under cultivation, and much of the produce which the European merchant has now to seek for out of the colony would be raised and could be purchased in it at a less cost, and most assuredly unattended with any of the risks incurred by dealing with the natives of the neighbouring territories.

In putting forth the foregoing opinions and suggestions, I beg to be understood as doing so in a general point of view, without in the slightest degree wishing or intending to reflect, directly or indirectly, on any individual engaged in the local trade. I mention facts as I find them, and I make my comments and remarks on them with the sole view of drawing the serious attention of those personally interested in the question to the mischief the prevailing system is certain to produce, in order that they may adopt a better and fairer mode of proceeding, and not risk the inevitable destruction of a valuable *barter trade,* merely for the sake of securing the temporary gain derivable, and that only for a season, from a wretched *barter system.*

In my tour of inspection through the colony last dry season I saw whole tracts of beautiful alluvial and almost virgin soil lying uncultivated, except in solitary patches here and there; the whole belt of land between the base of the mountains and the river running completely round the colony to the eastward from Freetown to Kent, as well as a great portion of the level land to the westward, being capable of the very highest cultivation, and would produce abundantly coffee, cotton, Indian corn, rice, and all tropical grains; and in some places I am informed sugar cane, of a quality capable of producing sugar. The finest specimens of indigenous cotton I ever saw here were from the neighbourhood of the village of Goderich, in the western or sea district; and throughout the whole colony, in the mountain districts, as well as in the lowlands, ginger, arrowroot, pepper, and ground-nuts could be cultivated to any amount, and of excellent quality, provided only that those who devoted themselves to their cultivation were certain of meeting with a fair return for their labour in the disposal of their produce; and although it must be admitted that our liberated African population, collected from almost all known and unknown parts of Africa, are not as a people given to agriculture (at all events whatever they might have been in their own countries they do not, generally speaking, turn their attention to it here), still I am inclined to think that there are numbers who, if employed as agriculturalists by others, or induced by a fair return for their labour to engage in agriculture themselves, would be amply sufficient for the cultivation of the colony.

Amongst other natural productions in which this colony is rich may be mentioned the teak tree, as well as other valuable forest trees, great quantities of which, I regret to say, have in former years been felled and converted to the benefit of private speculators, without the imperial or local Government reaping any benefit from them whatever.

The wholesale system of destruction waged for many years past in the primitive forests of the colony has, however, been put down. In 1846 I caused the cutting of teak and other timber for exportation to be interdicted, unless previously paid for; and since my return to this Government in the end of 1849,

I have found it necessary to take stringent measures for the preservation of the timber, as I discovered, during my tour through the colony, that the former notice on this subject had been evaded, and that, under the plea of hauling out the old felled timber, fresh trees were cut down; and as the timber in question was Crown property, and had neither been purchased from the Government nor any licence obtained for felling it, I caused the whole to be seized as Government property in the several districts where it had been cut, and notice given that the parties might remove it on paying the full value of it to the local Government; and I am in hopes that by the course I adopted the system will be altogether suppressed, and that it will not again be renewed.

It is curious to notice the extraordinary ideas which prevail here, not merely on the part of the liberated Africans, but amongst others perfectly capable of discriminating between *meum* and *tuum*, with regard to the forest timber of the colony, and to listen to the arguments advanced in support of the right put forth by them to cut down timber indiscriminately for their private use and benefit.

On one occasion a liberated African was brought to me, caught in the act of felling a teak-tree. I questioned him as to the right he had to cut timber; whether he was licensed to do so, or had paid for the timber he was cutting. The man seemed perfectly astonished at being called to account for his conduct, and laughed at the idea of paying for the timber; and he replied to my question, in the full confidence that his argument was unanswerable,—"Eh, "me queen man; Sierra Leone, queen ground; what for I no can cut queen "timber, for get little copper?" a species of reasoning which appears to have been practically acted upon very extensively by others besides this unsophisticated negro. He was, however, informed, as a matter of course, that he could not cut down any timber without paying for it, and that he must desist from doing so for the future, otherwise he would get into trouble. This individual clearly believed that he was not transgressing in cutting down timber to sell; and he stated that he had been long engaged in felling it for a merchant of the colony (naming him), who told him that he had a right to cut any timber he liked, and that he (the merchant) would pay him a certain sum for every tree he felled and dressed ready for shipping.

I mention this fact to show that with such an example set them by men who ought to know and must know better, and who know, further, that they could not cut a stick of timber in the territories of any of the neighbouring chiefs without paying for it, it is not astonishing that the legitimate and profitable cultivation of the colony should be neglected by the inhabitants, for the more easy mode of obtaining money by the surreptitious appropriation of Crown timber; and that, until their attention is diverted into a proper and healthy channel, by the establishment of a fair market for the produce of the soil, the agriculture of the colony must continue partial and defective, as it has ever been, if, indeed, it does not become wholly extinct as a commercial speculation.

To give some idea of the ruinous extent to which the system of wholesale timber plunder was carried, I need only state that the average value of a cargo of timber is 1,250*l.*, and that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been about a dozen cargoes (probably more) cut and shipped from the local forests, without one penny having been paid to the Government for them since the year 1842, the period when the system was first commenced. Now, if we calculate the first value of the timber at one-fourth of the above (and I believe that to be far below its real value), it will result that the colony has sustained a pecuniary loss during the last nine or ten years, by reason of the illegal appropriation of its timber, of over 3,000*l.*, or about 300*l.* per annum; in addition to which, it must be borne in mind, that as the natives have no idea of successive crops, so they never think of planting a tree for every one they fell, to keep up the supply; therefore, besides the double loss of the timber and its value, had the system continued, there would not have been a single tree of any description left standing in the colony in a very few years.

I do not think that implicit reliance is to be placed in the returns of the quantity of land under cultivation and of produce saved. The information they contain is arrived at necessarily by a very imperfect process of calculation, because few, if indeed any, of the liberated Africans know the extent of land they cultivate, or the amount of produce raised on it.

But although the returns are not so correct as I could wish, nor as they will

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be, once the "House and Land Tax Ordinance" comes into operation, they are still deserving of notice, as showing, as near as can be ascertained, the results of the agricultural labour of the colony for the two years 1849 and 1850, and as affording evidence of what might be produced by a more general and extended system of agriculture.

The quantity of land returned as under cultivation for 1849 is 39,603 acres, and for 1850, 37,207 acres; and the amount of produce actually saved for those years, respectively, will be seen by a reference to the following return:—

RETURN of PRODUCE saved in the Rural Districts of the Colony of Sierra Leone in the Years 1849 and 1850.

	1849	1850	Average Price.
For Cassada . . . . . Bushels	54,688	165,801	9*d.* to 1*s.* per Bushel.
Cocoa . . . . . ,,	6,842	38,638	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* ,,
Sweet Potatoes . . . ,,	1,048	876	2*s.* to 3*s.* ,,
Indian Corn . . . . ,,	13,117	43,111	3*s.* to 5*s.* ,,
Rice . . . . . ,,	4,113	2,716	Clean, 5*s.* to 8*s.* ,, Rough, 2*s.* to 3*s.* ,,
Ginger . . . . . ,,	14,153	12,223	2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb.
Groundnuts . . . . ,,	11,890	12,354	10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per Bushel.
Guinea Corn . . . . ,,	7,000	8,119	3*s.* to 4*s.* ,,
Peppers . . . . . Lbs.	20,522	20,625	3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.
Yams . . . . . Cwt.	12,996	19,601	5*s.* to 8*s.* per cwt.
Pine Apples . . . . No.	22,168	18,314	½*d.* to 3*d.* each.
Bananas . . . . . Bunches	22,855	23,311	1*s.* to 2*d.* per Bunch.
Plantains . . . . . ,,	22,861	30,125	
Sugar Cane . . . . Stalks	24,419	10,994	3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 100 Stalks.

The quantity of stock raised during the same years, respectively, is as follows (not, however, including Freetown, for which, although the largest parish in the colony, no return appears to have been made. This omission shall be supplied in future):—

	1849	1850	Average Price.
In Freetown and Districts—			
Horses	174	157	10*l.* to 40*l.*
In Rural Districts only—			
Horned Cattle	1,140	899	30*s.* to 5*l.* and 6*l.*
Sheep	619	340	7*s.* to 15*s.*
Goats	2,145	1,524	Milch, 15*s.* to 20*s.*
Pigs	3,910	3,950	Sucking, 4*s.* to 6*s.* Porkers, 10*s.* to 30*s.*
Poultry	14,445	30,131	6*d.* to 1*s.* per head.

The price of agricultural labour may be stated at from 7*d.* to 9*d.* per diem. Solitary instances may be found of persons working as farm labourers for less; but I think I am correct in affirming that the market price of farm labour is as I have stated. Predial labour, however, of any other description is higher, namely, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* In former years, and before the system of emigration was introduced into the colony, labour of all sorts was much cheaper and more plentiful than at present.

Before dismissing the subject of agriculture, I may mention that, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the running of the emigration vessels between this colony and the West Indies, I have been enabled, through the kindness of the Governors of those islands visited by the vessels in question, to introduce to this colony many valuable fruit and other trees, not formerly known here, almost all of which are thriving. Other gentlemen have, in like manner, availed themselves of the same means of procuring plants and seeds from the West Indies; and I take advantage of this opportunity publicly to record my high sense and appreciation of the great courtesy and readiness with which our applications were responded to on the part of the West Indian authorities, as also by the late Governor of St. Helena, and the present gallant Governor of the Cape, to all of whom this colony is much indebted for the very liberal manner with which they have supplied it with rare and valuable plants, both useful and ornamental.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

Having remarked upon the agricultural resources which the colony possesses in itself, I deem this a proper place for briefly noticing its manufactures, mines, and fisheries, the return of which stands in the Blue Books next in succession to the agricultural return.

Of the manufactures I am sorry to have to observe that as yet little can be said, and of the mines less. The only manufacture, strictly so called, which exists in the colony, and deserves notice, is that of groundnut oil, which is produced by expressing the oil from the groundnut, by means of presses, the labour of working which is performed by hand, steam machinery not having as yet been introduced into the colony.

The oil, which is manufactured by two mercantile houses here, namely, those of Messrs, Oldfield and Burnet, and Mr. Reader, is in very great request, and is most assuredly a very useful and valuable production. It is extensively used, as well for lighting and for cooking as for lubricating machinery; and it is also converted, in Europe, into olive oil, being entirely free from any unpleasant smell or taste; and when cold-drawn, by means of powerful machinery, as it is in England, it is a clear and beautiful vegetable oil, scarcely to be distinguished from olive oil. It is also cheap; it can be purchased in England, manufactured there from the imported nut, at 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* the gallon; and in the colony, but not so clear or so strong as that manufactured in England, at about the same price.

Of the mines, all that can be said is that at present none have been discovered. I should not like to hazard the assertion that there are none in the colony; on the contrary, from the peculiar geological conformation and character of the colony, I should be the rather disposed to entertain the opinion that mines do exist in it, and that probably, at no very distant period, and when least anticipated, they may be discovered here, as accidentally as they have been in other parts of the world.

Fisheries.

Of the fisheries, however, much can be said in their favour; and I am happy in being able to give some interesting information respecting them, and for which I am indebted to Mr. Benjamin Campbell, late manager and magistrate of the Isles de Loss, dependencies of this Government, and situate about one degree to the northward of the colony.

The number of boats (some of them most excellent vessels, and all built in the colony) and canoes employed in fishing, has been estimated at between 60 and 80 of the former, and between 50 and 60 of the latter, and I am disposed to believe that this is not an over-computation; on the contrary, I am of opinion that there cannot be less, boats and canoes included, and including also those belonging to the sea and river districts, to the Bananas and Isles de Loss, as well as to Freetown, employed in the sea and river fishery, than from 150 to 200, affording occupation for from 1,000 to 1,500 men.

The description of fish caught in the waters of the colony is correctly enumerated in the returns, and embraces almost all, if not all, the fish with which tropical waters usually abound. They are excellent in their kind, and there is no dearth in that very necessary article of diet here; it must, however, be observed that, owing probably to the frequent visits of steamers to the coast now, compared with former times, fish has not been quite so plentiful of late, but still the supply is abundant; and sad indeed would it be for the inhabitants of the colony, and indeed for those of the neighbouring territories as well, were it ever wholly to cease, or greatly diminish.

In the mode of prosecuting the fishing in the immediate vicinity of the colony there is nothing deserving any particular notice. It is conducted upon similar principles as elsewhere, the boats, seines, &c., being generally the joint property of the captain and crew, who of course share in the profits and losses of the speculation; and I have reason to believe that on the whole it is a very profitable speculation, as they find a very ready market for the supply of fish they bring to shore with them. Sometimes the boat, &c., is entirely the property of one individual, who hires his crew, and makes an arrangement for them to receive a portion of the proceeds of the day's fishing, in addition to wages; or they are paid wholly in cash, according to circumstances; and some,

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more wealthy than others, possess two or three boats, which are constantly engaged in fishing, either with the seine or with the line.

All the pilots of the colony are fishermen, and employ a great number of hands in the trade; and their boats are excellent sea boats, and very fast sailers.

The most interesting portion of the fisheries, however, is that conducted by a number of the fishermen of the colony in the neighbourhood of the Isles de Loss; and from data furnished by Mr. Campbell, it would appear to be a flourishing and profitable speculation.

During the proper season, from October to May or June, there are from 30 to 40 associations established at those islands, for the purpose of prosecuting the fisheries, all composed of Sierra Leone people, principally liberated Africans; each association is composed of a boat's complement of men, a captain and six hands: the captain representing generally two of the ingredients composing the association, namely, capital and intelligence (or experience), the crew the third, and not less valuable ingredient, labour.

A boat complete for the prosecution of this trade will cost about 25*l.* to 30*l.*, each man finding his own tackle, lines, and hooks; and as the season for entering upon their labour arrives, the owner of the boat seeks for associates, who are soon found, their appointed stations in the boats fixed, and two other hands are engaged, men or boys, on the joint account of the master and crew, to take care of the fish, keep up the fires on shore for curing them, procure firewood, cook and prepare the meals of the party, while they are away fishing.

The supply of food for the crew is provided by the captain, who receives from each man from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, with which he lays in a stock of rice, foofoo (cassada grated, soaked, beat up and made into balls), cassada bread, &c., sufficient for three or four weeks' consumption, and, all preliminaries complete, they sail from the colony to the Isles de Loss, which they reach on an average in from 14 to 16 hours; and having selected a spot where their boat can be sheltered from the tornadoes, they proceed to perfect all the arrangements on shore necessary for successfully prosecuting their labours, and that duly completed, they put to sea, and run into 18 or 20 fathoms of water, or until they find a locality where fish are plentiful (sometimes 40 miles from the islands), where they remain until the afternoon, and then return with the sea-breeze to the islands.

The quantity of fish caught is not equally divided amongst them; the share due to the captain and owner of the boat—the capitalist, in fact, of the firm—averages from 15 to 20 per cent., according to previous arrangement, on each man's catching; and, with the view of preventing any mistake or unfairness in the payment of this per centage, every man marks the fish he catches in a manner different from his neighbours, and decided upon beforehand, the captain alone not marking the fish he may catch; and when the distribution is satisfactorily concluded, every man proceeds to cure his own fish. If their labours are attended with success, they will secure in three trips sufficient to load the boat for the markets of the colony. The fish, when cured, is then securely packed in leaves, and on arrival at Freetown is sold at from 3*d.* to 4*d.* each, according to size, each man realizing from 20*s.* to 30*s.*, and the captain of course considerably more.

The fish thus caught and cured are principally consumed in the rural districts of the colony, where it is retailed at an advance upon the original purchase-money paid to the fishermen.

Taking the number of boats engaged in this branch of industry to be 30, employing each of them nine hands (that is, a captain, six crew, and two men to attend to the curing of the fish, &c., on shore), it affords lucrative occupation, during the period the fisheries can be prosecuted, to nearly 300 men; and allowing seven months, viz., from 1st November to 31st May, as the period during which it can be carried on (although it is often commenced on the 1st of October and continued to the end of June), the following estimate of its value is given by Mr. Campbell, who values each boat-load of fish taken to Freetown at 12*l.*

	£.
Thirty boats in 212 days (1st November to 31st May) making 10 voyages each (allowing 20 days for each voyage to and from Freetown, and including the time necessary for disposing of the fish there and preparing for another trip), will in the aggregate make 300 trips, which at the above rate of 12*l.* per trip gives	3,600
From this sum is to be deducted the outlay for fishing-tackle, firewood, &c.	30
Leaving a profit to the fishermen	£ 3,570

The foregoing amount Mr. Campbell is of opinion is divided thus:—

Two-fifths to the owners of the boats, or about 47*l.* 12*s.* each, amounts to	£ 1,428
Leaving to be divided amongst the crew	2,142

which will give each man about 11*l.* or 12*l.* net; and if the incidental expenses attending the wear and tear of a boat during the season, and other necessary items of outlay, amounting to between 8*l.* and 9*l.*, are deducted from the captain and owner's share, it will leave him, on the seven months' speculation, a clear profit of between 38*l.* and 40*l.*

From data on this subject which I have myself collected, I am of opinion that Mr. Campbell has underrated, rather than over-estimated, the value of the Isles de Loss fisheries; my calculations would give the gross amount realized by those engaged in them to be over 4,000*l.* annually.

It is, however, always better to be under than over the mark in estimates and statements of this character, and I have therefore adopted Mr. Campbell's estimate in preference to my own, it being amply sufficient to prove that the Isles de Loss, viewed in no other light than as a place of temporary residence for the men employed in the fisheries of their waters, are no useless dependencies of this colony.

Administration of Justice.

The colony possesses the following Courts for the administration of justice.

First. Criminal Courts.

1. The Court of Quarter Sessions for the trial of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the colony.

This Court is established by the Charter of the Constitution of the colony, and is presided over by the Chief Justice, assisted by the Members of Council as Commissioners of oyer and terminer, who in rotation sit with the Chief Justice. It is opened four times in the year for the trial of prisoners and for the general delivery of the gaol, and its proceedings are conducted in like manner as in the criminal courts of England, the Queen's Advocete prosecuting, and the indictments being presented by a grand jury.

2. The Royal Commission Court, for the cognizance of offences committed upon the high seas, and in other places out of the jurisdiction of the colony. This Court is specially constituted under a Royal Commission, and the judges of it are the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the senior officer of Her Majesty's naval forces present in the colony. The Members of Council are also Commissioners of this Court.

The foregoing Courts, with the police office, the duties of which are of the same nature, and are conducted in like manner as police courts in England, constitute the criminal courts of the colony.

Secondly. Civil Courts.

1. The Court of the Recorder.

This Court, like the Court of Quarter Sessions, is established under the authority of the Charter, and has superseded the Mayor's Court, which formerly existed during the Company's time, and under their Charter.

Its jurisdiction and practice have been defined by an Ordinance passed during the year 1849 by the Legislative Council of the colony, and it is presided over by the Chief Justice, assisted by the Members of Council in rotation, who hold the office of Assistant Judges of the Court for one year. The regular Court-

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days are the third Wednesdays in the month; it sits, however, by adjournment, as many more as the business before it may require.

2. The Court of Appeal.

This Court, like the foregoing one, is established under the provisions of the Charter, and its duties are to entertain all appeals from the Court of the Recorder, or any of the superior Common Law Courts in the colony. Appeals from this Court, as also from the Court of Chancery to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are allowed, where the matter in dispute in either Court is of or above the value of 400*l.*

3. Court of Chancery.

This Court possesses and exercises within the colony like powers and jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery in England.

It is presided over by the Governor or officer administering the Government, who is *ex-officio* Chancellor of the colony: a Registrar and Masters are attached to this Court.

4. The Court of Ordinary.

The duties of this Court extend to granting probates of wills, letters of administration, and marriage licences; and generally, and when necessary, exercises the same powers as Ecclesiastical Courts in England. The President of this Court is the Governor, who appoints a Surrogate and Registrar.

5. Vice-Admiralty Court.

This Court is established by Act of Parliament, and possesses like powers to all colonial Vice-Admiralty Courts.

It is principally occupied in this colony in the adjudication of vessels seized for being engaged in aiding and abetting the slave trade, whether British or foreign, the former under the provisions of 5th Geo. IV., cap. 114, the latter under those of 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, and 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 122.

A Registrar is attached to this Court, and its proceedings and fees are fixed by regulations issued under the authority of the Act 1st and 2nd Will. IV., cap. 51. This Court is opened once a month *pro formâ* for the dispatch of business. Besides which, it holds sittings whenever such may be necessary for the interest of justice.

6. The Small Debt Court.

This Court is established under the authority of a local Ordinance, by virtue of the provisions of the Charter. It is presided over by the Stipendiary Police Magistrate as Chief Commissioner, assisted by Commissioners, appointed by the Governor from amongst the inhabitants, who are compelled to serve in that office, unpaid, for a year, under a penalty of 50*l.* It stands in lieu of the former Court of Requests, abolished by the Charter of 1821, and had jurisdiction originally over all matters of debt or damage not exceeding 40*s.*; it was found necessary, however, for the benefit of the community, to extend its jurisdiction by local enactment to sums in dispute not exceeding 10*l.*, provided, however, that in no question of which it can take cognizance is it to exercise any jurisdiction over, or interfere with, titles to land.

Legislation.

The Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council for the year 1849, are—

1. An Ordinance for the naturalization of J. R. Dailey in the colony of Sierra Leone.

2. An Ordinance for defining the jurisdiction, and regulating the practice, of the Court of the Recorder of Freetown.

3. An Ordinance to provide for the Civil List establishment of the colony for the year 1850. And—

4. An Ordinance for granting duties of Customs, and certain other duties or dues, and for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the colony in certain respects.

The titles of these Ordinances are sufficiently explanatory of the objects sought to be secured by them respectively, as to require no explanatory remarks respecting them.

In the year 1850 the following Ordinances were passed:—

1. An Ordinance for granting certain duties of Customs at Cape Coast Castle, and Her Majesty's other settlements upon the Gold Coast.

2. An Ordinance to alter and amend the laws relating to the duties of Cus-

toms, so far as relates to the payment of the additional duty on certain tobacco, wine, malt, liqueurs, rum, and spirituous liquors.

3. An Ordinance to embody and constitute a militia in the colony of Sierra Leone.

4. An Ordinance to provide for the payment of duties or dues in respect of the lighthouse at Cape Sierra Leone.

5. An Ordinance for licensing boats and canoes in the colony of Sierra Leone (to take effect from 1st January, 1851).

6. An Ordinance for raising a tax on houses and lands within the colony of Sierra Leone.

7. An Ordinance to provide for the Civil List establishment of the colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1851.

8. An Ordinance for granting to Her Majesty further additional duties of Customs (to come into operation on or after 1st of January, 1851).

With reference to the first of the foregoing Ordinances, it may be necessary to observe, that at the date of its passing (the 5th of February, 1850) the settlements on the Gold Coast were dependencies of this colony; they have, however, since ceased to be so, and now legislate for themselves.

The second Ordinance was passed to allow the additional duty on the articles therein enumerated being paid by bond at six months; and the last Ordinance was rendered necessary to raise the means of liquidating loans to the amount of 4,000*l.*, obtained from the military or Commissariat chest during the administration of the Government by Acting-Governor Pine in 1848 and 1849.

Districts, Population, and Creeds.

The colony of Sierra Leone is divided into five districts, viz.:—

1st. The district of Freetown (parish of St. George's), the capital of the colony.

2nd. The First Eastern or River District, which adjoins that of Freetown on the eastward, and includes the villages of Kissy, in the parish of St. Patrick, and those of Wellington, Newlands, and Allen's Town, in the parish of St. Arthur.

3rd. The Second Eastern or River District, which extends from Allen's Town or Hog Brook round the colony in an easterly and southerly direction, comprises the villages of Hastings, Stanley, Victoria, and Rokelle, in the parish of St. Thomas'; and Hastings' Road, Waterloo, Campbell Town, and Macdonald, in the parish of St. Michael.

4th. The Western District, which adjoins the Second Eastern on the south (and which, like it, is bounded by the Calmont Creek, the southern boundary of the colony), comprises the villages of Kent, the extreme south-west point of the colony, and Russell, in the parish of St. Edward's; and York, Sussex, and one or two minor native villages, in the parish of St. Henry; and the villages of Dublin and Ricketts, in the Banana Islands, which lie immediately off the village of Kent, at the distance of a mile and a half or two miles, in the parish of St. Luke.

5th. The Mountain District, which occupies about the centre of the colony, extends itself to the westward, where it joins the Freetown district, and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. This district contains the villages of Leicester and Gloucester, in the parish of St. Andrew; Regent, St. Charles; Bathurst, in the united parishes of St. Peter and St. James; Charlotte, in that of St. John; Wilberforce, Congo Town, Murray Town, Aberdeen, Lumley, Goodrich, and Adonkia, all in the parish of St. Paul's.

The largest districts of the colony are, the Mountain and Western and Second Eastern, and the largest parish that of St. George's, Freetown.

The population of the foregoing districts appears to have been as follows:—

	1849	1850
1. St. George's Freetown .	18,551	16,679
2. First Eastern . . .	5,498	5,302
3. Second Eastern . .	8,884	9,878
4. Western	4,885	5,159
5. Mountains	8,551	8,454
Total	46,369	45,472

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Showing a decrease in the total population of the colony for the year 1850, as compared with its predecessor, of 897 souls.

That the amount of the population of the colony must fluctuate plus or minus each year is obvious; and my own experience would lead me to the conclusion that, of late years, and owing to emigration, the population here has decreased: but I do not think that so great a decrease as that shown by the foregoing figures has occurred in the two years under review, and which, I am of opinion, is owing to some clerical error in taking the census for 1849.

Here, the performance of this duty is attended with difficulties unknown in civilized communities; and it is with the greatest trouble that the native population of the colony generally can be induced to give a correct return or statement to the Census Master of the numbers of which their families are composed: they cannot comprehend why the information should be required, and they are therefore extremely suspicious at its being sought for, and always afford it reluctantly, and, in many instances, incorrectly. And at present, with the very imperfect means at the disposal of the local Government, and the difficulties raised by the native population, it is next to an impossibility that so voluminous a return can be as perfect as the local Government are desirous it should be; still, intrinsically, its general correctness can be relied on, although it is not so accurately correct as one would wish.

The census in the rural districts is taken by the respective managers, and in Freetown by an officer appointed annually by the Governor for that duty; and that, for the past year, has been taken by a European, the Superintendent of Police, and according to the plan suggested to Her Majesty's Government by Major Graham, and adopted, I believe, in England: and I am apt to think it is as correct as, under existing circumstances, it is possible to make it. It affords the following results:—

A population for the parish of St. George's, Freetown, of 16,679 souls (of whom there are 9,065 males and 7,614 females), who are classed as hereunder:—

1st. As to employment, trade, or occupation—

Government officers	31
Merchants and merchants' clerks	170
Petty traders, hawkers, and pedlars	1,769
Farmers, farm labourers, and market people	2,405
Grumettas, predial labourers, and house-servants	4,121
Fishermen and native seamen	588
Mechanics	721
Miscellaneous, including washerwomen, sempstresses, &c.	2,014
Transient traders	923
School children	3,511
Infants	426
	16,679

2nd. As to races—

Europeans	89
Maroons	15
Nova Scotians	49
Liberated Africans	6,898
Native Creoles	7,565
West Indians	90
Americans	121
Kroomen	560
Native strangers (Timmanees, Sherbros, Foulahs, Mandingoes, &c.)	1,292
	16,679

3rd. As to religious creeds or sects—

Episcopalians	2,707
Presbyterians	7
Wesleyans	7,119
West African Methodists (seceders from the Wesleyan connexion)	2,194
Baptists	508
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	964
Roman Catholics	56
Jews	6
Mahommedans	1,252
Pagans	1,866
	16,679

The total population of the colony for 1850 is given at 45,472 (of whom 24,550 are males and 20,922 females), and who, according to the foregoing segregation, are divided—

1st. As to trades, occupation, and employment: thus—

Government officers	37
Merchants and their clerks	170
Petty traders, hawkers, and pedlars	2,982
Farmers, farm labourers, and market people	13,157
Grumettas, predial labourers, and house-servants	7,455
Fishermen and native seamen	1,180
Mechanics	1,510
Miscellaneous, including washerwomen, sempstresses, &c.	2,825
Transient traders	2,892
School children	10,630
Infants	2,634
	45,472

2nd. As to races: thus—

Europeans	111
Maroons	15
Nova Scotians	49
Liberated Africans	20,243
Native Creoles	20,766
West Indians	91
Americans	121
Kroomen	560
Native strangers	3,516
	45,472

3rd, and lastly. As to creeds, as follows:—

Episcopalians	16,095
Presbyterians	7
Wesleyans	13,376
Wesleyan Methodists	4,864
Baptists	508
Lady Huntingdon's followers	1,552
Roman Catholics	56
Jews	6
Mahommedans	1,778
Pagans	7,230
	45,472

A comparison of the third head of classification with the Table of religious creeds contained in Acting-Governor Pine's Report for 1848 shows a very wide difference between the two; and on pointing out that difference to the officer

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who took the census for the last year, he assured me—and I must say that the Census Return which he has prepared bears evidence of very great trouble having been bestowed upon it, so as to render it as perfect as possible—that he took the very greatest pains to secure the most correct information as to the religious tenets of the inhabitants of the colony, and that the return is substantially correct in that and the other particulars embraced in it; and without intending in the slightest degree to impugn the correctness of the like return for 1848, I think I can with safety bear testimony to the general correctness of that for 1850.

Instead, therefore, of attributing the difference which appears in these two Returns, especially under the head "Episcopalians" and "Pagans," to errors and incorrectness in their preparation, let us hope that it is to be accounted for more satisfactorily, and that, in fact, it is owing to the influence and spread of Christianity during the period in question; and that many who were enlisted under the banner of Paganism in the former year have, convinced of their error, deserted it to enrol themselves under that of Christianity in the latter years.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Koelle, a local member of the Church Missionary Society, and the linguist to the mission, who has devoted his time and talents most successfully to the study of the native languages, I am indebted for the following list of the names of those African tribes represented by the liberated African population of the colony, and individuals of which Mr. Koelle has found in the colony in his endeavours to collect correct information respecting the still uncounted number of African languages.

In the enumeration of these tribes Mr. Koelle has commenced with those from the centre of Africa, about Lake Tchad; then westward to the Niger, the eastern bank of which he follows until it reaches the sea. He then traces the coast upwards to Senegambia, and thence turns eastward until he arrives at the point where the Niger changes its course from north-east to south-east, near the country of the wild and warlike Wasulus. He then commences on the southern half of this vast continent, enumerating the tribes along its eastern shore, from ten degrees south to the Cape, who are represented in the colony, and completes his labour with those from the country between the banks of the Coanza and the Cameroons.

The information thus afforded by Mr. Koelle is doubly interesting, as showing not merely the vast number of African tribes represented in the colony, but as mapping out also, in a very clear and comprehensive manner, the enormous tract of country over which slavery and the slave trade have extended their poisonous influence.

The following is a list of African tribes, members of which have been redeemed from slavery, and have been found in the colony by Mr. Koelle.

Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.	Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.
1. Shoa	African Arabs, east of Bornu.	20. Nufe	On the eastern banks of the Niger, about Rabba.
2. Bagarmi	East of Bornu.	21. Egbira, by the Nufes called Egura	
3. Bornu or Vianuri	On the southern banks of the Lake of Tchad.	22. Idshumu, or Ekiri	Eastern banks of the Niger.
4. Tubo (Tiboo)	In the Zahara, north of Bornu.	23. Basa	Eastern banks of the Niger, and will be distinguished from the Basa, near Liberia.
5. Mandara	South of Bornu.	24. Igala, or Gala	Eastern banks of the Niger, and will be distinguished from the Gallas, in the East.
6. Kandin	South of the Zahara, near Hausa.	25. Agbale	Eastern banks of the Niger.
7. Pika or Phika	South-west of Bornu.	26. Kupa	Eastern banks of the Niger, near Egga.
8. Wadai	Near Bornu.	27. Wefa	Eastern bank of the Niger.
9. Margi		28. Ibo	
10. Bode	West of Bornu.	29. Atam	East of Ibo.
11. Gezere	South of Bode.	30. Kalaba	Near Ibo.
12. Karakarei	West of Gezere.	31. Benin	
13. Hausa	Between Bornu and the Niger.	32. Bayong	
14. Munio, or Manga	North-east of Hausa.	33. Okuloba (Bony)	
15. Gube	North-west of Hausa.	34. Bine	Between the Old and New Calabar.
16. Kambali	West of Hausa.	35. Yoruba	Closely allied; on the west of the Niger.
17. Dshuku	North-west of Hausa.	36. Egba	
18. Gbali, or Goali	South of Hausa.		
19. Eregba, called Kurorofa by the Hausas, Assa by the Nufes and Ibos, and Koana by the Kanuri.	South of Hausa.		

Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.	Tribes.	Explanatory Remarks.
37. Adsha	Called Popo by foreigners.	74. Nalu	On the Coast, between Sierra Leone and Senegambia.
38. Dahome	Who speak three different dialects of the same language.	75. Padshar	
39. Hwida		76. Pepel	
40. Mahhi		77. Buramu	
41. Gurma	North of Dahomey.	78. Biafada, by foreigners Dshola	
42. Kutakori		79. Fulup	
43. Barba		80. Wolof	In and near Senegambia.
44. Dshelanga		81. Fula	
45. Ashanti	Near Cape Coast.	82. Mandingo	
46. Fanti		83. Bambara	On the upper course of the Niger.
47. Grepo	Closely allied; about Cape Palmas.	84. Wasulu	South-east of Timbuctu.
48. Kru			
49. Basa	South of Monrovia.	SOUTH AFRICA.	
50. Mano	East of Basa.	85. Masambik (Mozambique)	On the Eastern Coast, between about lat. 10° and the Cape Colony.
51. Gbaresa, or Gbase		86. Sofala	
52. Dawoin	North of Monrovia.	87. Nyamban	
53. Vei	From Cape Mount to the Gallinas.	88. Marawi	
54. Gura, or Gola	East and north-east of Vei.	89. Kriman	
55. Gbandi		90. Bengara (Benguela)	On the South-west Coast.
56. Buse		91. Angola	
57. Mani		92. Kongo	Empire of Kongo.
58. Toma		93. Muse Kongo	
59. Bala		94. Mantiaf	
60. Bunde		95. Kimbala	
61. Mande, called also Koso and Nonguba		96. Motaka	East of Kongo, in the interior.
62. Gise or Kise		97. Mupama	
63. Kirim, by foreigners Kittim	North of Vei, on the Coast.	98. Orungu	About Cape Lopez.
64. Bulom	North of Kirim and south of Sherbro.	99. Diala	On the Coast, about 2° north.
65. Sherbro	Between Bulom and Sierra Leone.	100. Tsuwu, by foreigners sometimes Bumbe	On the Cameroons River.
66. Timne	North-east of Sierra Leone.		Although the Tribes, Nos. 99 and 100, are a little to the north of the Equator, their languages show that, in an ethnological point of view, they are to be considered as South African.
67. Londoro, by foreigners Loko			
68. Limba			
69. Susu			
70. Baga			
71. Bidshugo	On the Coast, between Sierra Leone and Senegambia.		
72. Mandshako			
73. Bulanda, or Balanta			

It appears to me to be scarcely necessary that I should offer any apology for increasing the length of this Report, by the insertion of the foregoing information respecting those numerous tribes of Africa, the sons and daughters of which have found a second and a safer home in this colony, as I feel assured that it will prove as interesting to all who may peruse this document as it has to myself.

Emigration.

This is a subject which has for some years past occupied the attention of all classes, some in favour and others opposed to it. It is one in the success of which Her Majesty's Government is justly deeply interested; and one also in which, to a greater or less degree, the interests of a large portion of the native population of this colony are involved. I deem this, therefore, a proper place to make a few passing remarks respecting it.

This measure was first introduced into the colony in the commencement of the year 1841. The first vessel with African emigrants to the West Indies having sailed hence on the 7th April, 1841, for Trinidad, from which date to the present time the scheme has been prosecuted with more or less success according to circumstances, and has undergone many changes in the mode of conducting it, until finally confined to the existing system, which, under the contract between Her Majesty's Government and Messrs. Hyde, Hodge, and Co., seems to work very satisfactorily.

At the commencement, many of the old settled population of the colony, principally Maroons, anxious to return to their own country; and others, actuated by a spirit of adventure and a desire for change, readily embraced the opportunity offered to them of proceeding to the West Indies; and so successful was the scheme at first, that hopes were not only entertained (but I have reason to believe that it was announced to the public at home, in a pamphlet

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on emigration, put forth by a gentleman employed as one of the island agents), that vessels had only to go to Sierra Leone to be filled immediately by Africans of all classes and conditions, anxious to better themselves by proceeding to the West Indies.

Vessels did come out, two and three at a time, and the gentleman who, in his honest, but not very prudent zeal to further the cause of emigration, had at home painted its (in his opinion) certain success in such glowing colours, was in the colony when they commenced arriving (having been requested by the parties who were dispatching ships to it, on his representation, to superintend procuring full complement of emigrants for them), when, struck with the gravity of the error he had committed in proclaiming in England that, as certain and to be depended upon, which, on the spot, he found was uncertain as the wind; and seeing the utter impossibility of any of the vessels, almost daily arriving from England, obtaining emigrants, he hastily withdrew from all connexion with the scheme, placed himself on board ship, and returned to England, leaving the vessels in question to their fate. Whether the speculations they were engaged in, on that memorable occasion, turned out profitable or not, their owners best know. I mention this incident, in the infancy of the scheme, in order to state further that the result of this injudicious proceeding was to engender grave doubts as to its integrity, and to occasion, almost at the very commencement, a serious check to a measure which, had it been prosecuted in the commencement with moderation, and carried out in good faith, would, in all probability, have continued the "even tenour of its way," to the benefit alike of our West Indian possessions and to the mass of the labouring population (the liberated Africans) of this colony, without any of those checks which it has at times, owing to officious and ill-directed zeal, dishonest speculation, and unwise economy, experienced; and which have gone far, if not to peril its very existence, at all events to shake the faith of the coloured population of the colony as to its integrity and value.

It must, however, be admitted that, eminently calculated as it is to work most beneficially for the liberated Africans, it has been a distasteful measure amongst the *settled* population of the colony of all races; a very small number of them having given it a trial, and they expressed themselves greatly dissatisfied at the result.

Whether they expected too much by the change, and were consequently disappointed; whether the inducements held out to them to emigrate were not realized; whether they fancied that they were not to labour in the West Indies, or that the labour required of them was more than they liked to perform; or whether they found that what they realized by their labour did not remunerate them sufficiently, I will not pretend to say. But it is a fact, not to be disputed, that those of the settled population who tried the experiment returned disappointed and disaffected towards the measure, and nothing would induce them to give it a second trial. They assigned no reason for their refusal to emigrate beyond that of being perfectly satisfied with their lot here, and they and their families have steadily turned a deaf ear to all that could be urged to induce them to emigrate.

I think that their dislike to it may, in a great measure, be ascribed to their unwillingness to break asunder all the ties of family and kindred which held them to this soil, in order to begin the world anew, as it were, with their families, in, to them, a strange land, and to run the risks attending so hazardous a speculation, when, if they failed to realize all they anticipated from their change, they would necessarily be placed in a far worse position than they were originally in here.

With the newly-imported people, however, the case is different; they have no ties to bind them to Sierra Leone, more than to any other genial climate, and they have therefore always evinced a greater readiness to emigrate than any others, and, indeed, latterly they have been almost the only emigrants shipped from the colony. For them it is a measure of incalculable benefit, and I am glad to be able to state that few, very few of them show any disinclination to emigrate; of course, those who desire to remain in the colony are permitted to do so; they emigrate of their own free will, or not at all.

During the period I have administered this government I have, on various and seasonable occasions, put forth proclamations and notices on the subject of emigration, in which I have endeavoured faithfully and conscientiously to point

out, in a clear and unvarnished manner, the benefits, certain to result from emigration, to those of our poorer liberated Africans, who have failed here to secure to themselves other than a from day-to-day scanty pittance, and who, though willing to labour and work, cannot obtain employment, owing to the absence of agricultural pursuits, on a scale calculated to afford employment to the mass of the labouring population.

The object and the character of these documents, it is gratifying to me to know, have met with the full approbation of Her Majesty's Government; and, convinced as I am of the value of emigration to the liberated Africans, I shall not fail, on all suitable occasions, to direct their earnest attention to it as a means whereby they may reasonably expect to obtain that independence for themselves and families in the West Indies which so many of them have, after years of toil, failed to secure here.

The following return will show the success which has as yet attended that measure, from its first commencement here to the end of last year.

RETURN of the Total Number of Emigrants of all Classes from the Colony of Sierra Leone to the West Indies in the period from April, 1841, to 31st December, 1850.

Date.	Under whose Administration.	Number Emigrated under each Administration.		Grand Total.
April, 1841	Governor Sir J. Jeremie . . .		435	
April 28 to Sept. 4, 1841 . .	Acting-Governor Carr		659	
Nov. 4, 1841, to Jan. 14, 1842	Lieut.-Governor Fergusson — 1st Administration	433		
July 11, 1844, to Dec. 11, 1845	Lieut.-Governor Fergusson — 2nd Administration	2,867		
			3,300	
Feb. 11, 1842, to April 8, 1844	Colonel George Macdonald . . .		2,148	
Dec. 27, 1845, to April 4, 1848	Gov. N. W. Macdonald — 1st Administration . .	1,985		
Nov. 26, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850	Gov. N. W. Macdonald — Present Administration	2,701		
			4,686	
April 8, 1848, to Nov. 24, 1849	Acting-Governor Pine		2,885	
Showing the Total Number of Emigrants to have been				14,113

for the nine years, ending 31st December, 1850, during which the scheme has been in operation in this colony.

They have been distributed amongst the West Indies, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:—

To Jamaica	3,681
St. Lucie	367
Trinidad	3,460
Berbice	1,353
Demarara	3,802
St. Vincent	236
Grenada	1,159
St. Christopher . . .	55
Total . .	14,113

The following Return will show the number of captured Africans brought up to and in charge of the Local Government of the colony of Sierra Leone, during the years 1849 and 1850 respectively, and their disposal:—

Remaining in Liberated African Department and Hospital on December 31.		Number of Captured Africans landed in the Colony.		Total for each Year.	Disposal.						
Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.		Emigrated.	Enlisted.	Located.*	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining on Dec. 31.	Total.
1848	1,011	1849	2,203	3,214	2,240	71	466	17	278	142	3,214
1849	142	1850	1,867	2,009	1,612	120	158	15	83	21	2,009

* Having refused to emigrate or enlist.

Showing that, of 5,223 captured Africans brought to the colony during the last two years, 3,852 have emigrated to the West Indies.

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I confess I never have been able clearly to comprehend the grounds upon which objection has been taken by certain parties in England to the emigration of the liberated Africans to the West Indies; for assuredly they possess as equal a right to take their labour to any market they choose as those do who are almost daily quitting the shores of the mother-country on a similar errand.

I have heard it argued, as a strong ground of objection to the measure, that the liberated Africans cannot judge for themselves, and that they consequently cannot be said to emigrate voluntarily, and of their own free choice.

Now I will grant (only for the sake of argument, however, for in reality it is not so) that such is the case with the newly-captured African, and that he is urged to emigrate to the West Indies without being able to discriminate as to the propriety of the step he is about to take; and I hold that the very ground advanced as an objection to his emigrating, namely, that he is incapable of deciding for himself, is the very strongest reason which could be urged in favour of advice being given to him on so momentous a question; one, in fact, upon which entirely depends his future welfare and onward progress through life; and as, from the moment of their capture by British cruizers, liberated Africans become the adopted children of Great Britain; children in the very fullest sense and meaning of the word, incapable of judging for themselves, ignorant, naturally so, as to the best course for them to adopt in the new position in life in which they find themselves accidentally placed; utterly destitute and friendless, save in the protection extended to them by Great Britain; penniless and very paupers, with nothing but the solitary morsel of cloth round their loins as the sum total of their worldly wealth, and in very many instances not even that with which to commence the world a-new on their own resources. In such a position, free although they be, can objection, with justice, be taken to the advice which the Government might choose to give them to emigrate, in the same way that thousands are annually advised to emigrate from the United Kingdom? Surely, if it be held wise and proper to advise our fellow men at home, who *can* decide for themselves to emigrate in order to improve their lot, it cannot be urged that adopting a like course with liberated Africans, is unsound in principle or unjust to them.

I am apt to think that those who view the emigration of the liberated Africans as an objectionable measure, do so because they possess no practical knowledge of those people. They have heard of them, but have never seen them, and know them not, and they cannot understand why they should not get on as well in this colony as in the West Indies. I will briefly explain why they cannot. It is simply because there is no demand, as I have already observed in a former portion of this Report, for their labour; and as the importation of every fresh batch of captured Africans, if located here, under existing circumstances, would be nothing more or less than turning adrift in the colony so many paupers, to exist as they best could, and without scarcely any prospect of being anything else than paupers; which, I may ask, is the better, the more humane course to adopt towards them? To allow them to remain free paupers here, or to advise them to emigrate to the West Indies, where they would be equally free, but with the wide difference of having the means placed within their reach of becoming, by the exercise of their honest industry and labour, independent members of their own class of society? Let those who object to their being required to emigrate answer the question.

Were this colony as fertile as the West Indies, was its soil as fruitful, and was agriculture pursued here as generally as it is in the West Indies, there might then be some show of reason in the objections raised to the emigration of these people, and I might probably in a measure coincide in them; but only then to the extent of objecting to their emigrating in such numbers as would deprive this colony of the supply of labour it might require. But where the very reverse is unfortunately the case, and where agriculture is, as it is here, totally neglected, and, consequently, where the labour of these new people is not required, I cannot understand why they should not only not emigrate themselves, but I will go further and say, why they should not be required to do so by the Government.

If the British Government or the nation bear the whole expense, as they have done, both in sinew and money, in suppressing the slave trade, and rescuing its victims from bondage, surely they have a right to dispose of their newly-acquired subjects in the way, in their opinion, most conducive to their moral

and social advancement, especially as these poor creatures do not know, nor can be supposed to know, what is best for their own interests; and I feel confident that no one practically acquainted with the liberated African, will contend that he is a more useful member of society, in a state of comparative or positive poverty here, and without the means of bettering his condition, than he would be in a state of comparative or positive independence in the West Indies, secured to him by the exercise of his own industry and labour there.

Education and Schools.

Although the subject of the education imparted to the youth of both sexes in the colony has been made a special matter of correspondence between Her Majesty's Government, the Missionary Societies in England, and the local Government, and is under consideration, it may be well to give a brief summary here of the means placed within the reach of the inhabitants of the colony for securing an education for their children.

In addition to the ordinary day-schools throughout the colony, under the care and superintendence of the members of both the Church and Wesleyan societies, there are three institutions claiming to afford an education of a higher stamp to such native young men as obtain admittance to them.

The first is the Fourah Bay institution, under the personal superintendence of the Rev. Edward Jones, of the Church Missionary Society, in which the students receive instructions in the following branches of education: namely—

For the First Year.—In Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography, Greek, Hebrew, Algebra, and Scripture History.

For the Second Year.—In Algebra, Euclid, English Grammar and Composition, Greek, Hebrew, and Scripture History.

For the Third Year.—Trigonometry, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Introduction to the Bible, Articles of the Church, General History. And—

For the Fourth Year.—Greek, Hebrew, Native Languages, General History, Church History, Introduction to the Bible, and the writing of Sermons.

Each year is composed of two terms, and it would appear that the course of study at the institution expires, or is supposed to expire, at the end of the fourth year, or eighth term.

Some of the pupils, those who evince greater talent than the others, are sent to England with the view of their education being so far perfected as to admit of their receiving ordination as local ministers.

The second educational establishment, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, is the Freetown Grammar School, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Peyton.

The students of this school are divided into classes.

The first class, as appears by the plan of instruction pursued at the grammar school, are educated in Lineal Drawing, Nicholl's Help to the Bible, Arithmetic, Algebra, Greek and Grecian History, Mensuration, English Grammar, Geography and the use of the Globes, Latin, Euclid, Music, Writing and Drawing, Singing, and in writing Themes.

The second class are taught Writing, Writing from dictation, Arithmetic pictured out, English Grammar pictured out, Composition of simple sentences, Reading, Bills of Parcels, Bible History, Music, Mental Arithmetic systematically taught, Lineal Drawing, Reading, and Singing.

The third class receives instruction in Reading, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, Reading the Scriptures, Music, Lineal Drawing, Writing from dictation, English Grammar, the Scriptures.

It is also stated that Navigation is taught to three pupils; and that there are three cotton machines, or gins, attached to this school.

There is also a female institution, under the care and superintendence of Miss Sass, an English lady, and servant of the Church Missionary Society, in which girls are taught the usual branches of female education, and plain and fancy needlework; and another day-school in the Kissy Road, superintended by the Rev. Thomas Maxwell, a native minister and member of the Church Missionary Society, in which instruction is given to the children attending it, in Mental Arithmetic, Geography, Bible reading, English Grammar, Singing, the Catechism, Reading, Scripture History, Bible Doctrine, Drawing, and Writing.

In each of the villages in the colony the Church Missionary Society have

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established schools, and they have lately had transferred to their care and supervision the liberated African schools in the rural districts of the colony.

The Wesleyan connexion here likewise have schools throughout the colony, and they also possess an institution at King Toms, near Freetown, established for the purpose of educating young men as local ministers and schoolmasters.

In addition to other schools, established by other denominations of Christians throughout the colony, the Government possess a school at Freetown for the instruction of young children in the first rudiments of education. The expense attending this school is defrayed in part by Her Majesty's Government, and in part by the fees paid weekly by the children attending it.

Some of the seminaries feed and clothe, as well as educate the scholars attending them. I believe such to be the case with the Fourah Bay and King Toms institutions, the Grammar School, and female institution under Miss Sass.

As far, therefore, as regards the actual number of schools in the colony, it cannot be said that it is in any way deficient in that respect, there having been of all descriptions, and including those I have already enumerated—

In 1849 . .	59 schools attended by	7,090	scholars of both sexes.
In 1850 . .	58 „	„	6,795	„ „

But although it will be seen from the foregoing statement that provision has been amply made for the establishment of schools, I must nevertheless bear testimony to the correctness of Mr. Pine's recorded opinion as to the unsuitableness of the character of the education imparted at those schools to the requirements of the inhabitants and the wants of the colony; and without intending here to enter afresh into a discussion of a subject, all-important as it is, which I have already fully brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and which I believe to be under its serious consideration, I must be allowed to remark, that until the system of education, as at present adopted in the Missionary schools, be modified and re-modelled, so as to become in its results more practically useful, and more generally adapted to the mental energies and capabilities of the native population of the colony than it at present is, the good that would otherwise be certain to result from the unceasing exertions of the members of the Missionary societies labouring here will unhappily fall far short, if not of what they themselves anticipate, at least of what others interested in, and connected with, the colony, have a right to expect should be the result of so much labour and expense, if wisely and judiciously directed.

Crime.

The following is the Return of the total number of Criminals tried at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this colony for the years 1849 and 1850 respectively.

Year.	Indicted.			Total.	Convicted.			Acquitted.			Not proceeded against.			Total.
	Murder.	Other Felonies.	Misdemeanor.		Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Felony.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	
1849	2	87	1	90	1	61	1	1	20	..	..	6	..	90
1850	..	182	3	185	..	118	1	..	49	2	..	15	..	185

This return shows a marked and extraordinary increase, amounting to more than double, in the number of cases of felony and misdemeanor tried in 1850 as compared with 1849.

On referring to the criminal return for the two years immediately preceding the above, I find the following trials for the years—

	1847	1848
For murders	..	1
Other felonies	142	109
Misdemeanour	19	4
	161	114

And convictions in—

	1847	1848
For murder	. .	1
Other felonies	99	88
Misdemeanour	18	3
	117	92

Although there is a very large increase apparent in the amount of crime committed during 1850 as compared with the other three years above noted, I am disposed to attribute that fact rather to the greater vigilance which has been exercised in the discovery and bringing to justice of offenders than to any actual increase in the commission of crime itself.

The character of the crimes committed, it must be observed also, is, generally speaking, trivial—a very large number of the offences figuring as felonies being larcenies of the very pettiest description, and now, by a recent legislative enactment, summarily cognizable before the presiding police magistrate of Freetown.

It is also a well-known fact, that numbers of our systematic thieves commit petty offences in order to be sentenced to imprisonment during the inclement season of the year, so as to secure thereby that food and shelter in gaol which they could not honestly obtain out of it: and as unfortunately there is no description of in-door hard labour in the gaol of Freetown which would deter those hardened characters from so readily seeking, by constant commission of crime, re-admittance to the prison during the rains, it is no uncommon thing to see the same characters recommitted over and over again; the mere imprisonment, or even working in chain-gangs on the road and public works, not being looked upon, I am sorry to say, either by themselves, their friends, families, or associates, as in any way degrading to them.

The total number of convictions for the past year is 119, out of a total adult population (deducting infants and school children) of 32,208, giving one offender to about every 207 of the inhabitants.

I am not sufficiently versed in criminal statistics to decide whether such a ratio would, generally speaking, be considered high or not. But if it should be so considered with reference to civilized communities, I scarcely think that it should be regarded in the same light with reference to this colony, keeping always in view the conflicting materials of which its population is composed, and, comparatively speaking, the very recent removal of the majority of the inhabitants from a state of barbarism, and from the demoralizing influence of the slave trade. And if we bear in mind also the petty character of the majority of the offences figuring in the calendars, and the fact that many of the convictions are reconvictions of the same offenders, I hardly think that the number of criminal cases shown in the Return for 1850 (and it is the heaviest criminal return for the last 14 years) is sufficient to stamp the inhabitants of the colony as being inordinately prone to the commission of crime.

That a well-regulated system of secondary punishments would operate materially in the suppression of crime no one can for a moment doubt; and it is much to be regretted that the introduction of so wholesome a system of punishments must be deferred, I am afraid indefinitely, or at all events for some time to come, and until the funds of the colony are in such a condition as to bear the expense of building a house of correction in which the necessary means for carrying out an effective system of prison discipline can be secured.

There is one most favourable trait in the character of the mass of the native population of this colony generally, and one which I have the very greatest possible pleasure in recording—and that is, the almost total absence, in so large and so incongruous a mass of beings, of the crime of drunkenness.

This offence was formerly very prevalent here; but of late years it has, comparatively speaking, almost entirely disappeared, and that, too, with increased opportunities, as far as the establishment of grog-shops is concerned, of indulging in it were the people so disposed. Its disappearance must therefore be attributed to the beneficial influence exercised over them by the missionary labourers in the colony, and also to the growing good sense and propriety of feeling on their own part.

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Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c.

The public buildings of the colony are—

1. The Government House (inside Fort Thornton).
2. St. George's Church (the only Government church in the colony).
3. The buildings comprising contiguously the Secretary's Office, the Council Chamber, Printing Office, Militia Arm Store, Office of Clerk of Crown, and Court of Recorder.
4. The present Mixed Commission Office, formerly the Government House.
5. Engineer's Office and work-sheds.
6. The Public Market.
7. The Public Wharf.
8. The Fish Market and Slaughter House.
9. The buildings at present occupied as Police Office, Custom House, and Bonding Warehouse.
10. The Gaol.
11. The Small-pox Hospital at Wilberforce.
12. The Government House (unfinished) at that village.
13. The upper and lower Hospitals, and Lunatic Wards, with the official residence of the surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Kissy.
14. The Government House at Waterloo, occupied as the residence of the manager of the second eastern district.
15. The Government House at Kent, occupied as the residence of the assistant manager of that district.
16. The Government House at the Banana Islands, transferred by Her Majesty's Government to the colony as a sanitary station for convalescent officers of the Government, civil and military.
17. The newly erected Light-house at Cape Sierra Leone.

And the various bridges throughout the colony.

The foregoing buildings are not at present in the state they ought to be, owing entirely to the necessity which existed of the colony paying off its debt to the military chest of 4,000*l.*, and which has operated to prevent anything but bare necessary repairs being done to them. Many of them require extensive alterations so as to improve and increase the accommodation they possess, and others require rebuilding to make them at all useful buildings, and adapted to the requirements of the colony.

This remark is specially applicable to the gaol, which in its present state (and it cannot be altered or increased) is wholly useless as a place of discipline. It is, indeed, nothing else than a large lock-up, where the prisoners are confined, but it is so ill-constructed as to prevent any classification of prisoners, or the application of any methodized system of secondary punishments, or effective in-door prison discipline.

The general public market of Freetown requires almost, if not entirely, rebuilding, and so do to a great measure the fish market and slaughter-house.

The Government House at Wilberforce, kindly transferred to the colony by Her Majesty's Government as a dry season residence of the Governor, was found, while undergoing partial repair and alterations, to be so unsafe as to render it necessary to pull it down, indeed it partially fell down itself. It was one of the first stone buildings erected in the colony, and was found on inspection to have been built *on* the surface of the earth merely, without the slightest foundation whatever, the walls being kept steady by the piazzas which surrounded the whole house; during the necessary repairs these piazzas were partially removed, when the old masonry began at once to totter, and eventually the greater portion of the original building fell, and the remainder was taken down to prevent accidents. Since then the colony has not been in a condition to vote funds for the completion of the building. This is very much to be regretted, for as a healthy and agreeable dry season residence for the Governor the colony does not possess any site more appropriate or convenient. It is within easy distance of Freetown, which it completely overlooks, being built on the summit of the hills to the westward of Freetown, and is open to the invigorating sea breezes which blow during the prevalence of the dry season almost continually from the north-west.

The existing wooden bridges throughout the colony require being replaced, as opportunities offer, by stone ones, the latter being not only safer but far more economical in the end; and for the future the practice of building wooden bridges (except where the difficulties of any particular sites should render the erection of stone ones either impracticable or unnecessarily expensive) should be discontinued, as all wood-work exposed to the action of the climate soon rots, and wooden bridges consequently become not only unsafe but very expensive to keep in order. The erection of one or two more bridges, namely, one over the mouth of the Cockle Bay Creek, so as to afford continuous land communication between Freetown and the Cape Sierra Leone, and the splendid sand beach to the southward of it, and also perfect the land communication through the Western District; and another over a ravine, a mile out of Freetown, to the eastward, so as to enable the direction of the present Kissy Road to be altered, would be of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants of the colony generally, and would especially add to the convenience and comfort of the European portion of the community.

These and other improvements and additions, necessary and desirable as they are, must, however, wait until the colony is in funds to undertake and complete them, and then, I trust, no obstacle will exist to their being carried into effect without delay.

In Mr. Pine's report on the Blue Book for 1847, he has stated that "although the roads in the neighbourhood of Freetown, to the extent of two "or three miles, are excellent, there is a want of good roads in other parts of "the colony." Now if that officer meant by this that the roads wanted repairing, I will cordially agree with him that such might have been the case; but if he wishes it to be understood that the roads of the colony generally, and with the exception already referred to, are bad in themselves, then I must entirely disagree with him.

I have not myself been in the West Indies, and therefore I can offer no opinion of my own knowledge as to the state of the roads there compared with those of this colony, but according to the opinion of many gentlemen, civil, military, and mercantile, long resident in, I may say, all the West Indian colonies, whom I know, and who have visited this colony either on duty or business, I am authorised in affirming that the roads of this colony are equal to any roads in the West Indian colonies, and superior to those in very many of them.

I have walked and I have ridden over almost the whole length and breadth of this colony, and in my late tour of inspection round it, and which I made on horseback, I was accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald who was also on horseback; and considering the mountainous character of the colony, I confess I do not well see how the roads could possibly, generally speaking, be better; they are certainly not adapted for carriage roads, the face of the country over which they pass prevents that; they are, however, with very few exceptions, broad enough for carriage roads, and they are admirable bridle roads. They necessarily require repairing every year—all roads do, as they are more or less cut up by the periodical rains; but, on the whole, I must pronounce them excellent, and I do not think any one will be found to agree with Mr. Pine in condemning them.

Other ladies, besides Mrs. Macdonald, have made the tour of the colony on horseback; and I have repeatedly taken long rides through the various districts of it with parties of naval officers and strangers, and the invariable opinion expressed by them respecting the roads has been that they had no conception they were such excellent ones.

Before concluding my remarks on this portion of the Blue Book, I think it right to notice, and it affords me infinite satisfaction to be able to do so, the very great increase in the number of excellent stone and frame houses erected by the liberated African population throughout the colony. The improvement in this respect has been gradual during the last five or six years, and, I think, is in a great measure owing to the measures adopted by the local Government in 1846 for the prevention of those fearful fires with which the towns of this colony, and especially Freetown, were formerly visited during the dry season, and which, during my time, have on two occasions nearly destroyed the half of Freetown.

These fires resulted as much from the practice formerly very prevalent of

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allowing huts, with enormous grass roofs like haystacks, to be erected throughout the town, as from the acknowledged carelessness of the natives; and as these huts possess no chimnies, and the cooking is always carried on in the piazza under the same roof as the dwelling, or in kitchens with similar grass roofs, the natural consequence was that fires during the dry season were of constant occurrence; and as everything was parched up and as dry as tinder, they spread with fearful rapidity, destroying in their course stone houses and frame houses, as well as grass huts—in fact every building in their way.

From the date, however, that the use of grass roofs was prohibited, fires have, I may say, almost wholly ceased; a fire being now the exception, instead of, as formerly, the rule during the dry season of the year; and as property thus became secure, the erection of houses of a good and substantial character has rapidly increased and is daily increasing, many of the liberated Africans possessing two or three excellent houses, which they let to Europeans at rentals averaging from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per annum.

During the last two years the increase in the number of these houses erected in Freetown is especially noticeable, evidencing very satisfactorily the well doing and prosperity of the liberated Africans, who are the chief parties investing their money in them. And I have not the least doubt that in a very few years a grass or mud hut will be a thing as rarely to be found in Freetown as stone or frame ones were formerly; as those of our liberated African population who have the means (and they are, generally speaking, a thrifty race of people) gladly invest their spare capital in the purchase of lands in Freetown or its immediate vicinity, for the express purpose of erecting thereon good and substantial houses as a future provision for their children.

The following Return will show the number of houses of all descriptions in Freetown and the rural districts of the colony, as noted in the census for the past year:—

District or Parish.	Houses and Dwellings.		
	Stone.	Frame.	Waste.
St. George's Freetown .	350	2,184	1,873
First Eastern District . .	10	27	1,592
Second Eastern District .	9	32	2,402
Western District . . .	34	54	1,438
Mountain District . . .	33	219	2,398
Total . .	436	2,516	9,703

The frame houses are erected on stone foundations or cellars, with the upper story made of wood; they are roofed with shingles, and are clean and comfortable places of abode.

The stone houses are built entirely of stone, except the piazzas, which are of wood, and are principally roofed with slates, and although somewhat small for Europeans, are nevertheless, on the whole, excellent dwellings; and considering the materials of which our native community is composed, and that they were comparatively speaking only a few years ago redeemed from bondage, and brought here perfectly pennyless and in a state of barbarism, I do think the appearance of Freetown and the other principal towns in the rural districts of the colony, studded as they are, and especially Freetown, with excellent and substantial dwellings, the property of these liberated Africans, I do think that it is a most gratifying sight, and one which bears the most satisfactory and undeniable testimony to the steady and progressive improvement and well-being of those for whose good and benefit this colony was especially established.

Coins, Weights, and Measures.

All British coins are in circulation in this colony, as are also the following foreign ones at the value placed opposite to each:—

The doubloon at . . .	£3	4	0
The dollar at	0	4	2
The five franc piece at . .	0	3	10½

None of the smaller coins, aliquot parts of the above, form any portion of the legalized circulation of the colony.

At present the old Winchester measures of Great Britain are in use in the colony; the merchants, however, import spirits and other liquids, and sell them wholesale by the imperial measure, but retail them according to the old or Winchester measure.

The new Police Ordinance, now before the Legislative Council, provides, however, that the imperial weights, scales, and measures shall in future be the standard weights, scales, and measures of the colony.

Concluding Remarks.

In closing my Report on this colony for the past two years, I am conscious that although I have endeavoured to supply as much statistical and useful information as I possibly could on the state of the colony generally, my task has not been performed so satisfactorily as might have been expected, or as I myself could desire, many circumstances, however, over which I had no control have operated to prevent my devoting that time and attention necessary for the correct compilation of a document of this nature, and I must only hope therefore that whatever defects may be discoverable in it, and I am conscious of their existence, will be leniently dealt with.

NORMAN MACDONALD, Governor.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
August 18, 1851.

GOLD COAST.

(No. 30.) No. 27.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Bannerman to Earl Grey.

My Lord, Cape Coast Castle, April 7, 1851.
(Received June 5, 1851.)

In forwarding the Blue Book for the past year, it would be out of place for me, who so lately assumed office, to make any detailed comment upon it. The necessity for my doing so also appears less from a reference which I have made to the Report by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who seems to have entered into the subject at length. Few changes have taken place in the general routine of affairs upon the Coast since that Report.

2. My long acquaintance with the people and country may, however, add some importance to the opinions which I find it necessary to express.

Population.

3. Upon the subject of population, where no census has been taken, and especially throughout such an extensive country, it would be impossible to state anything with certainty regarding actual numbers. My own opinion is that there has been exaggeration upon this point, as the country is far from being thickly populated; although, taking into account the immense space over which our jurisdiction extends, even without exaggeration the number must be great. It is not, however, as in a country fully cultivated, where a dwelling meets one at every step. There are long forest tracts to be passed in every direction, where no human habitation is to be seen, and isolated houses are no where to be met with. In fact, to a keen observer it is evident that wilderness prevails over cultivation to an extent that makes the latter appear only the exception to a general fact. Neither, in my opinion, has the population increased to the extent within the last quarter of a century which one had a right to expect. There has been neither war, nor pestilence, nor famine. A sufficient abundance has been open to all. The people are powerful, muscular, and full of all the energies of health and strength; and, notwithstanding all these favourable circumstances, the fact is undoubted, that the increase in the population is not at all in proportion to what it would be in Europe. I believe polygamy to be one principal cause of this, and the want of medical skill another; the former, with the habits which must always attend such a state of society, make fewer

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births an invariable consequence; but when it is known how many children die in infancy, the conviction is evident that unskilfulness in the treatment of the young is the chief cause. It is difficult, I admit, to convince such people that their own system is not the best; but I believe the minister who educates a sufficient number of the natives of Africa to the medical profession, will, by the result, prove himself to be the best benefactor of the country. It is also deserving the consideration of the philanthropist to consider how far such constant and easy access to spirits may not operate to the prejudice of life. Since the last Report to your Lordship, the territory formerly under the Danish flag has been added to our rule. This has nearly doubled the amount of population claiming English protection. Many of the tribes even before regarded the English Government as their best protection; but by the cession of these countries their hearty allegiance has in many instances been fully secured.

Agriculture.

4. During the past year the natives have seen the inefficiency of the gold of the country to supply them with the luxuries which have been gradually becoming the necessaries of life. Their attention has therefore been more particularly directed to produce. Some of the residents, as well as gentlemen in England, have given a movement in this direction from an attempt to raise cotton for exportation. It would be premature to say confidently how far it may succeed, and there is no doubt about its good effect. (I myself am sanguine as to the result.) This is sufficiently shown from the number of cases of disputed right to land, which was formerly little regarded, and which are now daily before Court.

Exports and Imports.

5. The last year may rather be considered one of depression in reference to trade, but more on account of over trading and excess of competition than any falling away of the resources of the country, which are steadily increasing.

Education.

6. The case of education may also be pronounced as making steady advances. The means at the disposal of the Government are extremely limited. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, however, devote annually 5,000*l.* for the instruction of the people; and from the Government schools and Wesleyan schools from 80 to 100 young people are yearly thrown into society, imbued at least with the principles of a Christian education. A leaven to this extent is telling, and will continue to have its effect upon the general body of the people. While I write a cause is about to come before me of persecution against some of the Christian natives. They acted ignorantly, and insulted the religious sentiments of the bulk of the population, who retaliated, but not to the injury of life. They are coming in a band of thousands to have their case heard. I mention this fact as an instance of their great docility, since even upon a point which generally excites the most inveteracy they all bow to the authority of the Government, and have confidence in the justice of its decision.

Climate.

7. The country has been very healthy in as far as European life is concerned during the past year. Whether this is to be attributed to a milder season or to a new system adopted by the medical men of employing quinine in large doses, it would be difficult to say; but there has been scarcely one fatal case, with the exception of Sir William Winniett.

Administration of Justice.

8. There is no change in the system from last Report; and the confidence of the natives would seem to increase, if the number of cases brought into Court may be taken as a safe criterion. The necessity for more paid magistrates is becoming every day apparent, and is highly deserving the attention of the Government. In Cape Coast alone during the past month more than 120 cases were brought before a single magistrate; many of them of the greatest

importance involving the liberty of people as well as considerable sums of money. Double the number of magistrates are required to sit daily at different stations along the coast. The want of them sends suitors back to the native tribunals, which always bear harder upon them.

Revenue.

9. There was an attempt made during the past year to levy duties, but the Dutch Government having declined to co-operate with us, they could not be carried into force. In consequence of this failure, nothing of change requires to be adverted to.

10. I cannot close this Report without informing your Lordship, that the possession of power over the countries formerly subject to Denmark, especially along the sea-bord, has had a wonderful effect upon the slave trade. One dealer who made promises to Sir William Winniett on his visit to the New Settlements, and who evidently did so to gain time, found it necessary to shift his residence out of the reach of British rule, where he still continues his nefarious traffic. This too is done within sight of Quittah, at Little Elmina. Seeing the effect of our authority upon ground considered under our protection, I would recommend it for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether an effort should not be made to extend the same beneficial influence in the same manner along a farther line of coast. This can easily be done by a cession of power and authority from the natives, which could be obtained for the protection which the Government is supposed to afford.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

J. BANNERMAN,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GAMBIA.

(No. 84.) No. 28.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor MacDonnell to Earl Grey.

Government House, Bathurst, May 1, 1851.
(Received June 9, 1851.)

My Lord,

1. In transmitting herewith the Blue Book for the year 1850, I do not find that there is the same necessity for general and discursive remarks on the nature of the commerce, or the political circumstances of these settlements, which existed when transmitting the Blue Books for the years 1848–49.

2. My Reports for those years will, I apprehend, be found to have already embraced most subjects of a general interest connected with this Government; and my duty at present is therefore limited to remarks on the immediate occurrences of last year, and the present financial, commercial, and social condition of these settlements. This duty is this year more than ordinarily gratifying, as everything appears to denote a progressively increasing prosperity.

Revenue.

3. The fixed revenue during 1850 rose to 7,057*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, whilst that of 1849 only reached 5,391*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a difference in favour of 1850, amounting to the large sum of 1,665*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* In the Customs receipts the increase appears to have been no less than 1,517*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and that increase may be regarded as a tolerably accurate test of the commercial progress of the settlements.

Blue-Books, 1849, 1850, page 22.

Blue-Book, 1850, page 31.

4. I am therefore much gratified at finding my anticipations of last year realized. I then stated my belief that in spite of a temporary depression, the commerce of these settlements was destined to extend itself safely and widely; and I have every reason to believe that when it shall be my duty to report the progress of the current year, the revenue will be found to have increased considerably over that of last year.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 48, 1850, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

GAMBIA.

Expenditure.

5. The expenditure of this Government may be said to have been limited during last year to objects strictly necessary, such as the payment of salaries and the general maintenance of the fixed establishments of the colony. Whatever surplus remained was, in a great measure, absorbed by remittances to the Agent-General in payment of the debt due by the colony.

6. This accounts for the large item of 1,779*l.* entered in the statement of expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous Services;" and the same item explains why this Government was unable to engage in any of the various public works which might so usefully be undertaken if funds existed for the purpose.

7. It is, nevertheless, very gratifying to reflect that in three years and a half this Government has been enabled, without borrowing one sixpence, to pay off liabilities amounting to more than 2,500*l.*; and notwithstanding that the year 1848 was one of great commercial depression, and the expenditure of a large sum was then required for the necessary repairs of Government House, and other objects in addition to payment of the above debt, I am now enabled to report that a sum exceeding 1,500*l.* over and above all existing liabilities of this Government belongs to the colony, and is either in the colonial chest or temporarily deposited for safety with the Commissariat.

8. As we are without a church, without a market, and almost without a gaol, that sum will no doubt not go far towards building or completing any or all of those and other works most pressingly required; but nevertheless the possession of such a sum at this moment is a satisfactory proof that, notwithstanding the light duties of which the revenue of this Government is composed, and notwithstanding a recent period of great depression, there exists a sufficiently elastic power in the resources of the colony to bear it up and carry it unaided with success through a critical and trying period.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 48, July 1850, paragraphs 11, 12, 13 and 14.

9. I am still of the opinion which I last year expressed, that a commodious market is the most urgent want of the colony at present, whilst it is also a public work likely to yield an increase to the revenue. It is therefore my intention soon to recommend the construction of a market to the Council from the funds now at their disposal; but the adoption of that or any other public expenditure not already fixed, must depend entirely on the opinion and wishes of the majority of the Council,—a body which seems uniformly animated by an earnest desire to promote every useful public work consistent with a prudent economy.

Imports and Exports.

10. The amount of exports from these settlements is in general the best index of their commercial prosperity; and that amount in 1850 reached in value 142,366*l.*, being an increase of 34,564*l.* over the exports of 1849, though it did not reach the amount attained in 1847, which was no less than 178,112*l.*

Blue-Book, 1850. page 175.

11. Nevertheless the increase of the export trade is advancing steadily, and will probably during the present year attain an extent hitherto unprecedented. As usual the principal article exported has been ground nuts, which in 1850 were exported to the amount of 72,237*l.*; by far the greater portion being sent to foreign countries in foreign vessels.

12. The generally foreign character of the principal trade has been fully illustrated by me in a table showing the British and Foreign Tonnage employed from the years 1840 to 1848 inclusive. Continuing that table to the past year, we find the following number of ships and tonnage cleared outwards:—

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 41, June 1849, paragraph 55.

Years.	Great Britain and her Colonies.		Foreign States.		Total.	
	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.
1849	3,685	22	14,700	198	18,385	220
1850	2,382	17	16,708	194	19,090	211

13. It appears, therefore, that the trade furnishes yearly less employment to British ships and seamen; and the current year will certainly not be an exception to the rule, as the amount of foreign tonnage employed will probably be found to exceed that ever previously engaged in the trade of this river.

14. If, however, the commerce of the river does not give employment to many British vessels, it is unquestionable that it confers inestimable benefits on the natives. The demand for ground-nuts has led to the cultivation of large tracts of land; and if the trade were to extend every ten years as rapidly as it has done since its commencement, viz., from 47 tons exported in 1837, to 8,636 tons exported in 1847, whole tracts of country at present covered with jungle or traversed by rude and savage tribes would then be cultivated and reclaimed, whilst all the blessings which spring from agriculture, and bring with them peace, plenty, industry, civilization, and improvement would necessarily follow.

15. The duty of a Government such as that established here, is limited to preserving the order and harmony of the various component parts of society, and ensuring to all a vigorous protection when reqnired; but the merchant and the traders whom he employs are the true pioneers of civilization in this part of the world. Seeking in general no interest but his own, he or his agents penetrate to the remotest districts and the least frequented creeks and rivers in search of articles, to procure which the ground must be tilled, a certain method observed, and a considerable amount of industry exerted by the natives. Thus the most self-interested speculations are doing, and have in the last ten years done more to civilize this part of Africa, to pave the way for the missionary, and by raising the standard of their wants to raise the condition of native Africans, than has in my opinion been ever before effected on this coast in the same space of time and with the same limited means.

16. This Government never willingly interferes with the natives, save to enforce some obviously just principle of international convenience and law,—to act as a mediator between contending parties, or to promote the general peace by punishing some aggressive outrage. Intricate questions occasionally arise, but they are becoming less frequent, and the influence of the British name and reputation is rapidly and sensibly extending, whilst an unusual degree of prosperity and plenty seems at present providentially within the reach of all.

17. Your Lordship will perceive, from the foregoing observations, that I consider the present commerce of the Gambia, from the nature of the articles whose production it causes, to be calculated to confer vast blessings on the natives. I may even add that as a well-wisher to the latter, I would see with regret another though a more valuable trade substituted for that which is at present carried on; and which, if circumstances allow of its extension, seems destined to be a mighty means, under Providence, of civilizing even the far interior of this continent.

Legislation.

18. Under this head three very important Ordinances were passed, by one of which improved arrangements are adopted to prevent vessels with ballast on board from throwing it as heretofore into the river, and thereby injuring the Channel. It will in future be purchased by the colony at a low rate when landed by the masters of vessels, and will be used for raising the level of the island and repairing the roads.

19. The Ordinance for facilitating the collection of quit-rents was much required. Formerly the duty of collecting the small sums due as quit-rents devolved on the local Government, and the consequence was not merely great inconvenience, but a loss of nearly 40 per cent. on the sums due.

20. The most important Ordinance of all is undoubtedly that which repeals the former "Rating Ordinance," as it was called, and substitutes another with improved enactments for the same purpose as the former, namely, the drainage of the town and other local improvements. To this rate every individual owning or occupying a house lot or hut, is called on to contribute in the proportion of 4 per cent. on the supposed annual value of his property rated.

21. The valuation of property is made by a paid officer appointed by the Governor. Every year the lists of those rated at that valuation is suspended in public, and a full bench of magistrates afterwards alters or amends those lists as seems best to them. The collector of rates is given all necessary authority for making the collection, and the proceeds of the rate are placed by the Ordinance entirely at the disposal of the ratepayers in public meetings, provided they lay them out on improvements of a certain nature. They are also empowered to appoint Commissioners to act in their behalf, whose accounts and proceedings are to be open to their examination, and must be submitted for their approval.

GAMBIA.

22. Every ratepayer contributing 16*s.* per annum to the fund is entitled to a vote; and if absent from the colony, or if a female, may vote by proxy. The entire drainage of the town is thus thrown on the inhabitants, and a fund of at least 300*l.* per annum is secured for that purpose; whilst, above all, a greater degree of public interest is awakened on a subject of great importance to the community than could have been otherwise excited.

23. It will rest with the Council to vote any sum at their disposal in aid of the objects of the above Ordinance, towards which already the colony contributes 80*l.* per annum; one moiety of that sum as a salary to the collector of rates, and the remainder as a subscription towards the general objects of the Ordinance.

24. The necessity for some such law appears to have been at last very generally admitted; and the complete powers given to the ratepayers to dispose of the money which they contribute, has rendered the Ordinance more popular than it could otherwise have been.

25. I shall be much disappointed if, in the next six years, a very great change for the better shall not have been effected in the drainage and the appearance of the streets, as also in the health of the town. I believe that in no manner are the interests of a community so safely or so rapidly advanced as by entrusting that community with the management of its own concerns, where circumstances render such a course practicable; and the Ordinance in question accomplishes that most completely, whilst at the same time it removes from the Executive a number of petty responsibilities, in the discharge of which the best-intentioned and most zealous Governor must often have failed to give satisfaction.

General Topics.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 48, July 1850.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 81, April 15, 1851.

26. I have, on a former occasion, so fully entered into the subject of the "Climate," "Education," "Colonial Steamer," and other topics, that I do not think much advantage would accrue by my now entering into further details under those heads. I have, especially of late, written so fully in reference to education, and the present state of the schools in these settlements, that the subject seems nearly exhausted for the present. The efforts of the Rev. Mr. Badger have during the past year been most zealous; and though there is still great room for improvement, I nevertheless believe that a greater amount of knowledge is at present afforded to a greater number of persons than was ever previously the case. Nearly 600 pupils are now attending more or less regularly the Wesleyan schools at Bathurst, in Barra, and at MacCarthy's Island, but the number of teachers is very insufficient.

27. Amongst the remarkable events of last year, must not be forgotten the final arrangement effected by me with the king and chiefs of Combo, relative to the cession of a small tract of country in the vicinity of Cape St. Mary, and about eight miles distant from Bathurst. The colonial engineer, Mr. Bage, has been lately occupied in surveying the land in question, erecting durable pillars in masonry as landmarks, and making a map of the whole, which, when completed, shall be forwarded to your Lordship.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 67, Dec. 1850, paragraphs 12, 18, 20.

28. Meantime I have to report that the natives seem perfectly to understand the treaty I have made, and to be satisfied that they have been honestly dealt with. No bad feeling seems to exist in consequence of their armed force having been for several days confronted with H. M. troops at the close of last year. On the contrary, they appear to consider that all "palavers" are now settled, and that this Government is too strong to be successfully assailed even if they desired to attempt it; and they very generally admit that their trade and personal comforts are too dependent on this Government to render any rupture with it advisable.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 41, June 1849, paragraphs 76, 77, 78, &c, &c.

29. I perhaps ought not to conclude this Report without adverting to one subject on which I have already offered some remarks in my Report on the Blue Book of 1848, viz., the slight knowledge as yet acquired of the source of the Gambia, and the countries through which it flows in the earlier part of its course. The question of its connexion with the Senegal is still unsolved, and whatever has been done recently to throw any light on the question, has been the very little effected only by myself.

30. I cannot but think that the time has arrived for sending as far as possible a small expedition in boats, to ascertain what rivers do flow into the Gambia from the north, and whether there be any water communication between the Gambia and the Senegal. I do not foresee any great impediments to such an expedition.

I myself early in this year, and at the conclusion of a tour of inspection on the river, penetrated along with the Colonial Engineer (Mr. Bage), Staff-Surgeon Kehoe, and Lieutenant Mostyn (3rd W. I. R.), to a distance of not less than 160 miles above the Rock of Barraconda, which spot has generally been considered to be 450 miles above Bathurst. We proceeded in open boats, accompanied by a canoe.

31. We passed a long way beyond the Nyarico, a river which flows into the Gambia from the northward, and is mentioned by me in a former Report. Near it I was waited on by the inhabitants of a town called Jallacoota, who expressed a strong desire that some of our traders would penetrate to their country, as they had more corn and ground-nuts than they could use, but had no means of bartering them for goods which they wanted.

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 41, June 1849, paragraph 80.

32. We did not, however, find near the banks of the river any, or at least but few signs of cultivation or inhabitants. Nevertheless, apart from the possibility of extending our commerce, the mere geographical question of the direction and extent of the course of the Gambia is one replete with interest, and which I hope may ere long be set at rest.

33. It does not appear that much expense or danger would attend such an expedition if undertaken at the proper season, viz., the end of December or beginning of January. I and my party bivouacked 15 nights in the woods after leaving the "Dover," and returned in perfect health. The abundance of game to be found in the country would ensure provisions, the carriage of which is in all such undertakings a great difficulty. In proof of the abundance of game, I may mention that I and my party shot several elephants and numbers of deer, river-horses, and guinea-fowl, though we did not seek particularly for game, or leave the banks of the river for that purpose.

34. Altogether I cannot but consider it as very extraordinary that this colony should have existed so long, and so little as yet be known of the course of the Gambia. When I arrived here first the most vague and strange reports on the subject obtained credence; but I think that having made three expeditions beyond Barraconda, and returned without incurring any considerable danger or inconvenience, I have been the means of dispelling such fanciful theories, and awakening in their place a more rational curiosity. As Mr. Bage made accurate observations during the trip I have mentioned, some valuable additions will be made to our geographical knowledge when he shall have leisure to complete his map.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 29.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 18.) No. 29.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY.

Government House, Sydney, January 30, 1851.
(Received May 22, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information,

Audit Office, Jan. 17, 1851. No. 1.

1st, An abstract of the revenue of the colony of New South Wales (exclusively of the district of Port Phillip), in the years ended 31st December, 1849 and 1850 respectively, showing the increase or decrease under each head thereof.

Audit Office, Jan. 14, 1851. No. 2.

2nd, A similar abstract for the district of Port Phillip.

2. It will be seen on reference to these abstracts that the total amount of revenue received in both districts in the year 1850 was as follows:—

	General Revenue.			Territorial Revenue.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
Sydney District	248,613	4	11	68,678	9	4	317,291	14	3
Port Phillip District	124,469	1	8	136,852	7	7	261,321	9	3
Total	373,082	6	7	205,530	16	11	578,613	3	6
Deducting the corresponding Revenue for 1849	337,045	12	2	160,596	3	2	497,641	15	4
There appears an increase for 1850 of £	36,036	14	5	44,934	13	9	80,971	8	2

It is proper that I should here explain that the amount of the territorial revenue, as shown above, is exclusive of the sum of 57,917*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* raised in the colony in 1850 by the sale of land and immigration debentures on the security of the territorial revenue of the Sydney district.

3. The total amount of the general revenue of the Sydney district, as shown above, is 248,613*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 26,987*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The decrease is 10,700*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The net increase therefore is 16,286*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* In nearly every item of importance the increase it will be perceived is considerable. On the duty on imported spirits it amounts to 11,330*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* On tobacco to 2,347*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; and on the *ad valorem* duty on foreign goods to 1,058*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* On the sale of lands, of which the proceeds are carried to the credit of the general revenue, the increase amounts to upwards of 4,600*l.* These lands consist of a portion of the inner domain which has been laid into streets and allotments for sale, and of which the proceeds, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, are allowed to go in reimbursements of the funds advanced by the colony for the erection of the new Government House, and also of the old Barrack Square in George Street, Sydney, the proceeds of which are paid to the Colonial Treasury under a similar authority, in reimbursement of the sum of 60,000*l.* advanced by the colony for the erection of the new Military Barracks. The chief items showing any considerable decrease on the duty on home distilled spirits amounting to 1,507*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which, however, is more than compensated for by the increase in the amount received for duty on imported spirits. The rents, exclusive of land, amounting to 3,613*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* This has arisen from the tolls on the roads in the county of Cumberland, having been transferred to trustees under whose management they are now placed. This of course is not a real but only an apparent decrease. Postage, amounting to 1,816*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* This has been caused by the introduction of the new system at the uniform rate of 2*d.* for each half ounce. This is not a greater diminution in the postal revenue than had been anticipated; and when the great convenience and advantages of the new system become better known by the public, there is every reason to hope that this branch of the revenue will again equal its former productiveness. In the other items in which a decrease appears they are for the most

part of a contingent nature, varying from time to time from accidental causes, and require therefore no explanation here.

4. The total amount of the territorial revenue of the Sydney district, as shown above, is 68,678*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 11,190*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, the decrease 1,027*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* The net increase therefore is 10,163*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* In almost every item it will be observed, that a steady and considerable increase is shown. The collections by the agent for the clergy and school estates, it will be perceived, are included under the head of Crown Revenue, the amount of which is now appropriated under the instructions of your Lordship to the promotion of religion and education. In the proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments, including land and immigration deposits, the increase amounts to 6,826*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* In quit-rents and redemption of quit-rents to 2,199*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* In licenses and leases to occupy Crown lands to 1,916*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The other items are not of sufficient importance to require particular notice.

5. The total amount of the general revenue of the Port Phillip district, as shown above, is 124,469*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 20,449*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the decrease 699*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; the net increase therefore is 19,750*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* In all the principal items the increase is highly satisfactory. In the duties on imported spirits it amounts to 5,861*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* On tobacco to 3,453*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* In the *ad valorem* duties on foreign goods to 3,445*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* In the port and harbour dues to 436*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* In rents, exclusive of land, to 220*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* In the assessment on stock beyond the settled districts to 958*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* In the auction duty to 548*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* In the fees of the Supreme Court to 547*l.* 8*s.* In the fees to Commissioners of disputed boundaries to 3,929*l.* 12*s.* This latter, however, is a contingent item which will not occur in future years. The other items of increase are of too insignificant a character to require notice. The only item which shows any considerable deerease is that of postage where it amounts to 322*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* This has arisen from the same cause which has led to a decrease in this branch of the revenue in the Sydney district, as explained in a previous part of this Despatch.

6. The total amount of the territorial revenue of the Port Phillip district, as shown above, is 136,852*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The gross increase on the amount collected in 1849 is 42,221*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* the decrease 7,449*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The net increase therefore is 34,772*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; but it should be here explained that nearly the whole of the above decrease arises from the licenses to depasture stock beyond the settled districts having been paid for only, until the 31st December 1850, instead of for an entire year, as had been the case in previous years. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the very large increase exhibited in the principal item of this revenue, namely, in the proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments, and in land and immigration deposits where it amounts to 41,987*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The only items of decrease, except that noticed above, is in the miscellaneous receipts, where it amounts to 226*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and rent of premises to 76*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

7. I have troubled your Lordship with these observations, coceiving that it will be gratifying to your Lordship to learn the prosperous and advancing condition of these important dependencies of the Crown, as indicated by the increasing productiveness of the revenue collected therein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. A. FITZROY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Encl. 1 in No. 29.

Enclosure 1 in No. 29.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE of the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, exclusively of the District of Port Phillip, in the Years ended 31st December, 1849 and 1850 respectively, showing the Increase or Decrease under each Head thereof.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Year ended 31st December, 1849.	Year ended 31st December, 1850.	Decrease.	Increase.
GENERAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs :—				
Duties on Spirits Imported . . . . (1849, Year, 330,399 galls. / 1850, do. 387,190 do.)	73,183 17 0	84,514 0 6	. .	11,330 3 6
Duties on Tobacco Imported	38,124 0 2	40,471 3 9	. .	2,347 3 7
Ad valorem Duties on Foreign Goods Imported .	16,775 2 0	17,833 16 6	. .	1,058 14 6
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony . . (1849, Year, 24,899 galls. / 1850, do. 16,286 do.)	4,357 6 6	2,850 1 0	1,507 5 6	. .
Port and Harbour Dues	5,189 14 9	5,542 15 10	. .	353 1 1
Land Sales	7,073 6 0	11,733 0 0	. .	4,659 14 0
Rents, exclusive of Land	7,977 4 11	4,363 8 3	3,613 16 8	. .
Assessment on Stock beyond the Settled Districts . .	15,441 10 0	16,715 18 6	. .	1,274 8 6
Auction Duty	2,728 18 9	3,583 9 2	. .	854 10 5
Licenses :—				
To Auctioneers	455 10 4	533 11 1	. .	78 0 9
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors . .	25,532 2 9	27,163 12 0	. .	1,631 9 3
Night Licenses to Publicans and for Billiard Tables	2,510 0 0	1,660 0 0	850 0 0	. .
All other Licenses	258 0 0	205 19 2	52 0 10	. .
Postage	15,462 9 10	13,646 5 9	1,816 4 1	. .
Fines and Forfeitures :—				
Sheriff	466 2 0	686 9 7	. .	220 7 7
Collected in the several Courts of Petty Sessions .	1,073 14 9	1,138 1 9	. .	64 7 0
For the Unauthorised Occupation of Crown Lands	410 0 0	477 10 3	. .	67 10 3
Crown's share of Seizures by the Department of Customs, and Inspectors of Distilleries . . .	316 9 5	16 15 7	299 13 10	. .
Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property . .	606 12 9	230 15 8	375 17 1	. .
Fees of Office :—				
Of Civil Offices	1,606 15 9	1,480 1 6	126 14 3	. .
Of the several Offices of the Supreme Court . .	3,609 0 5	2,858 4 5	750 16 0	. .
Of the Court of Requests	1,614 18 6	1,242 6 0	372 12 6	. .
Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions . . .	2,099 4 9	1,929 9 0	169 15 9	. .
Of Commissioners of Disputed Boundaries . .	659 10 4	3,242 2 1	. .	2,582 11 9
Sale of Government Property	981 8 9	465 17 9	515 11 0	. .
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	2,944 18 10	2,694 12 5	250 6 5	. .
Miscellaneous Receipts	868 18 1	1,333 17 5	. .	464 19 4
£	232,326 17 4	248,613 4 11	10,700 13 11	26,987 1 6
CROWN REVENUE.				
Proceeds of the sale of Land and Town Allotments .	13,040 6 3	21,654 7 11	. .	6,826 14 2
Land and Immigration Deposits	2,137 7 6	350 0 0		
Quit Rents and Redemption of Quit Rents	4,029 8 5	6,229 6 3	. .	2,199 17 10
Licences and Leases to Occupy Crown Lands . . .	32,836 9 5	34,753 3 7	. .	1,916 14 2
Licences to Cut Timber on Crown Lands	298 0 0	473 0 0	. .	175 0 0
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises . . .	123 16 0	196 1 0	. .	72 5 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	387 3 0	190 7 7	196 15 5	. .
£	52,852 10 7	63,846 6 4	196 15 5	11,190 11 2
Collected by the Agent for the Clergy and School Estates	5,663 6 8	4,832 3 0	831 3 8	. .
£	58,515 17 3	68,678 9 4	1,027 19 1	11,190 11 2
£	290,842 14 7	317,291 14 3	11,728 13 0	38,177 12 8
		Deduct Decrease . . . . . £		11,728 13 0
		Increase on the Year . . . . £		26,448 19 8

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
January 17, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Encl. 2 in No. 29.

Enclosure 2 in No. 29.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE of the District of PORT PHILLIP, in the Colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, in the Years ended 31st December 1849 and 1850 respectively; showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	Year ended 31st December, 1849.	Year ended 31st December, 1850.	Decrease.	Increase.
GENERAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs:—				
Duties on Spirits Imported . . . . 1849, Year, 153,267 galls. / 1850, do. 174,623 do.	35,166 0 4	41,028 0 0	. .	5,861 19 8
Duties on Tobacco Imported	21,240 14 7	24,694 5 9	. .	3,453 11 2
Ad valorem Duties on Foreign Goods Imported .	8,817 5 2	12,263 0 0	. .	3,445 14 10
Port and Harbour Dues	2,663 10 4	3,099 16 7	. .	436 6 3
Rents, exclusive of Land	1,976 12 4	2,197 4 0	. .	220 11 8
Assessment on Stock beyond the Settled Districts . .	11,778 5 11	12,736 11 6	. .	958 5 7
Auction Duty	1,544 9 5	2,093 4 8	. .	548 15 3
Licences:—				
To Auctioneers	284 11 8	348 4 10	. .	63 13 2
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors . .	8,460 16 0	8,850 1 4	. .	389 5 4
Night Licences to Publicans and for Billiard Tables	960 0 0	800 0 0	160 0 0	. .
All other Licences	64 0 0	44 11 8	19 8 4	. .
Postage	6,951 11 11	6,629 1 7	322 10 4	. .
Fines and Forfeitures:—				
Deputy-Sheriff	119 0 0	135 15 0	. .	16 15 0
Collected in the several Courts of Petty Sessions .	430 0 8	597 0 6	. .	166 19 10
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands	119 0 0	. .	119 0 0	. .
Crown's share of Seizures by the Department of Customs, and Inspectors of Distilleries . . .	30 10 7	43 14 0	. .	13 3 5
Sale of Confiscated and Unclaimed Property . .	38 2 7	37 15 0	0 7 7	. .
Fees of Office:—				
Of Civil Offices	309 6 0	445 19 0	. .	136 13 0
Of the several Offices of the Supreme Court . .	2,457 2 0	3,004 10 0	. .	547 8 0
Of the Court of Requests	549 3 6	637 18 0	. .	88 14 6
Of the several Courts of Petty Sessions . . .	609 0 0	762 8 0	. .	153 8 0
Of Commissioners of Disputed Boundaries . .	. .	3,929 12 0	. .	3,929 12 0
Sale of Government Property.	101 4 7	23 6 0	77 18 7	. .
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	24 13 4	35 18 9	. .	11 5 5
Miscellaneous Receipts	23 13 11	31 3 6	. .	7 9 7
£	104,718 14 10	124,469 1 8	699 4 10	20,449 11 8
CROWN REVENUE.				
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Town Allotments .	64,568 13 6	29,828 12 1	. .	41,987 18 7
Land and Immigration Deposits	16,835 0 0	93,563 0 0		
Licences and Leases to Occupy Crown Lands . . .	19,546 4 0	12,399 3 11	7,147 0 1*	. .
Licences to cut Timber on Crown Lands	696 0 0	930 0 0	. .	234 0 0
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises . . .	160 0 0	83 17 4	76 2 8	. .
Miscellaneous Receipts	274 8 5	47 14 3	226 14 2	. .
£	102,080 5 11	136,852 7 7	7,449 16 11	42,221 18 7
£	206,799 0 9	261,321 9 3	8,149 1 9	62,671 10 3
		Deduct Decrease . . . . £		8,149 1 9
		Increase on the Year . . £		54,522 8 6

* In 1850, the Licenses to Depasture Stock were paid up for half a-year only—to the 31st December—agreeably to he Government Notice of the 1st July, 1850, instead of for an entire year, as had been the case in previous years.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
14th January, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

(No. 117.)

No. 30.

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FITZROY to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Government House, Sydney, July 7, 1851.
(Received November 14, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony, for the year ended on 31st December, 1850; and in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary's of State's Despatch, No. 101, of 5th May, 1842, I proceed to offer such remarks as may be interesting to your Lordship.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

2. The total revenue derived from the duties on spirits imported, as well as made in the Colony, was in—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	128,187	3	6
1849 . . .	112,482	12	11
Showing an increase of	£15,704	10	7

3. The *ad valorem* duties produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	29,241	9	1
1849 . . .	25,754	11	2
Showing an increase of	£3,486	17	11

4. The duties on tobacco produced in the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	64,719	8	0
1849 . . .	59,537	1	9
Showing an increase of	£5,182	6	3

The increase on these three items of revenue, is attributed to the increase of population.

5. The wharfage and harbour duties amounted in 1850 to 8,475*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Post Office.

6. The revenue produced by the Post Office, and the expenditure stand thus,—

	Revenue. £.	s.	d.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
In 1849 . .	22,392	4	4	22,707	19	3
In 1850 . . .	20,172	7	3	26,173	6	10

The decrease in this revenue, amounting to 2,219*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* is in consequence of the Act of Council 13 Victoria, No. 38, reducing the rates of postage to a much smaller and uniform rate, and which came into effect on the 1st January, 1850.

The increase in the expenditure, amounting to 3,465*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, is occasioned by the extension of postal communication beyond the settled districts, the employment of a clerk to superintend the printing of postage stamps, and increase in the salaries of clerks under the regulations of March, 1848.

7. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts under the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 18, produced during the year—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	27,221	4	11
1850 . . .	29,371	14	5

8. The fees on licenses to occupy Crown lands, and to cut timber, which are part of Crown revenue, produced in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	52,952	17	2
1850 . . .	45,466	13	1

The decrease which, however, is only in the Port Phillip district, is caused by the licenses to depasture stock, having been paid up for half a year only, to the 31st December, 1850, agreeably to the Government notice dated 1st July, 1850, instead of for an entire year, as had been the case in previous years.

Fees of Office.

9. The revenue derived from fees of office, was in—

	£.	s.	d,
1849 . . .	13,501	10	9
1850 . . .	19,548	2	1

Revenue and Expenditure.

10. The accounts of the colony are made up in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitution Act, 5 and 6 Vict. c. 76.

11. The ordinary revenue, that is to say, the revenue derived from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, was in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1849 . . .	337,190	7	6
1850 . . .	371,394	13	3

Therefore the revenue of 1850, exceeded that of the previous year by 34,204*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Crown Revenue.

12. The following is a statement of Crown revenue for 1850:—

Territorial.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Land sold	51,647	0	6
Land and immigration deposits . .	93,318	0	0
Leases and licenses to occupy Crown lands	47,041	3	1
Licenses to cut timber on Crown lands .	1,425	10	0
Quit rents and redemption of same .	6,209	7	3
Rent of Government quarries and premises	246	1	0
Proceeds of sales, reimbursements, &c. .	400	11	10
	200,287	13	8

To which is added,—

Proceeds of sale of land and immigration debentures	57,917	6	3
Immigration remittances . . .	339	0	0
Church and school estates' fund . .	4,832	3	0
	£263,376	2	11

13. The charges on the same revenue in 1850, were as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Survey, sale, and management . .	45,657	17	6
Immigration (including quarantine) .	171,158	1	4
Aborigines	1,412	15	10
Miscellaneous disbursements . . .	4,568	8	0
Remittances in advance to Colonial Agent General	2,003	5	10
Revenue and receipts returned . .	325	15	3
Church and school estates . . .	5,915	4	3
	£231,041	8	0

Convict Expenditure (from Military Chest).

14. The expenditure under this head continues to decrease, it was in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1849 . . .	11,434	2	7
1850 . . .	10,677	12	10

The expenses paid from the colonial treasury for the superintendance, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1850, at the establishments at Cockatoo and Newcastle, amounted to 3,927*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, being at the rate of 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* each man per annum. The number of convicts in the colony according to the Blue Book for 1850, on 31st December of that year, was 2,364, being a decrease on the previous year of 1,153.

Local Revenue.

15. The local revenues of the city of Sydney, amounted in 1850 to

NEW SOUTH WALES.

13,467*l.* 3*s.*; those of the city of Melbourne to 8,476*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*; and those of the town of Geelong to 1,880*l.* 13*s.*

16 The district councils are in the same state of abeyance and inaction as hitherto.

Military Expenditure.

17. The expenses of repairs to the Victoria Barracks, Sydney, from 1st October to 31st December, 1850, amounted to 24*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

18. The only other expenditure under this head, is that incurred for the mounted police, which corps was abolished on the 31st December, 1850, the Legislative Council having refused to vote any amount for its support, as stated in my last Report. The expense in 1850 was 2,938*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

19. A nominal return of the Mounted Police in the colony on the 31st December 1850, will be found at page 507.

Legislation.

20. The reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council in 1850 were forwarded to your Lordship in my Despatch No. 209, dated 2nd December 1850.

Councils and Assemblies.

21. No observation under this head appears necessary.

Civil Establishment.

22. This head appears to require no report.

Security for discharge of Duties.

23. This head appears to require no report.

Pensions.

24. The Pension List shows an increase in 1850. The pensions payable in the colony were in—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1849	691	3	9
1850	1,209	17	3

Recapitulation of the Establishment.

25. No observation seems necessary.

Foreign Consuls.

26. The only foreign Consuls in the year 1850 were the American and French.

Population.

27. On the 31st December 1850 the population of New South Wales, including the Port Phillip district, was supposed to amount to 265,503, or a net increase on the previous year of 19,204, occasioned by immigration and natural causes. The general summary of the Census taken on 2nd March 1846, which was appended to the Blue Books of the four previous years, is again included in that for 1850. It is unnecessary at present to report further under this head, as I shall shortly be enabled to furnish your Lordship with the result of the Census, which was taken on the 1st of March last.

Ecclesiastical Returns.

28. The amount secured for Public Worship under Schedule C of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 76, is distributed under the arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 19, of 17th February 1846.

Education.

29. Since my last report the schoolmaster for the normal school in Sydney has arrived and commenced his duties.

14 Victoria.

The establishment of the University in pursuance of the Act of Council, No. 31, it is to be hoped, will greatly facilitate the education of the youth of the colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

30. The number of schools is stated in Table No. 8* to be 659 : the number of scholars 28,604.

* Page 216.

Exchanges, Monies, &c.

31. The coin in the colony was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	663,458	9	11
1850 . . .	690,852	18	11

The paper money in circulation was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	246,095	0	0
1850 . . .	266,002	0	0

The exchange varied from 1 to 3 per cent. premium for Treasury Bills, and from 2 per cent. discount to 3 per cent. premium for Bank Bills.

Abstracts of the balance sheets of the New South Wales and Port Phillip Savings' Banks respectively, for the year 1850, will be found at pages 677 and 679 of the Blue Book.

Imports and Exports.

32. The imports, Port Phillip included, were in—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	2,078,338	0	0
1849 . . .	1,793,420	0	0
Showing an increase of	£284,918	0	0

The exports, Port Phillip included, were in—

	£.	s.	d.
1850 . . .	2,399,580	0	0
1849 . . .	1,891,270	0	0
Showing an increase of	£508,310	0	0

The export of wool from the whole colony was in—

	Value.	Quantity.
	£.	lbs.
1850 . . .	1,614,241	32,361,829
1849 . . .	1,238,559	27,963,530
Showing an increase of	£375,682	4,398,299

The tallow exported was in—

	Value.	Quantity.	
	£.	cwt.	qrs.
1850 . . .	300,721	217,878	1
1849 . . .	249,932	154,103	0
Showing an increase of	£50,789	63,775	1

Agriculture.

33. The Returns under this head will be found in Tables Nos. 13–17.* They have been compiled as formerly from returns furnished by the Magistrates and Commissioners of Crown lands.

* Tables Nos. 13-17, pages 218-220.

The average price of wages, merchandize, and produce is inserted in the annexed Table.

Table (A), page 239.

The return of live stock slaughtered within the city and district of Sydney, and the city of Melbourne, amounts to—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Sydney	29,653	161,813	8,445
Melbourne . . .	12,589	4,046	822
Total . .	42,242	165,829	9,267

Not including the stock slaughtered for tallow and lard.

Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

34. Although unknown in 1850, and therefore unnoticed in the Blue Book of that year, the discovery of gold in the colony, of which I have lately apprized your Lordship in various Despatches, appears to bear out the remarks made in my last Report.

Grants and Sales of Land.

35. The land granted for public purposes amounted to 659A. 2R. 12¼P. The amount received from the sale of land was in—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	93,912	15	7
1850 . . .	131,310	11	5

Gaols and Prisons.

36. The following is the comparative state of crime:—

Convictions in the Supreme Court.

	1849	1850
Murders . . .	6	7
Other Felonies . .	248	241
Misdemeanors . .	56	52

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions.

	1849	1850
Felonies . . .	289	302
Misdemeanors . .	69	64

Criminals Executed.

1849	1850
4	4

Civil Cases tried in the Supreme Court.

1849	1850
160	152

Of which the number of undefended cases was in—

1849	1850
21	27

Miscellaneous.

37. The returns* given at the end of the Blue Book were printed for the Legislative Council, and may be found interesting.

* Tables Nos. 1-63, pages 213-238.

38. From the foregoing facts and observations your Lordship will perceive that up to the close of the year 1850 the colony continued steadily advancing in prosperity. Its altered, although I would vain hope not less improving prospects in consequence of the recent extensive discovery of gold, do not come properly under consideration in this Despatch.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

Enclosure in No. 30.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1850.

(In continuation of the Statistical Returns, printed with Blue Book Reports, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, Part II., 1850, pages 237—268.)

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No. 1.

POPULATION—1850.

RETURN of the Increase and Decrease of the Population of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from 1st January to 31st December 1850; and of the Total Number on the latter date.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	General Total.
Increase by Immigration	10,124	7,387	17,511	
Convicts	292	..	292	
Births	5,100	4,937	10,037	
Total Increase	.. 15,516	.. 12,324	. . .	27,840
Decrease by Deaths	2,071	1,308	3,379	
Departure	3,699	1,558	5,257	
Total Decrease	.. 5,770	.. 2,866	. . .	8,636
Net Increase	.. 9,746	.. 9,458	. . .	19,204
Population on 31st Dec. 1849	.. 144,829	.. 101,470	. . .	246,299
Population on 31st Dec. 1850	.. 154,575	.. 110,928	. . .	265,503

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the 1st January to the 31st December 1850, inclusive.

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense.							Immigrants at their own Expense.						
	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1850	1,820	3,406	5,226	540	552	1,092	6,318	1,189	833	2,022	272	244	516	2,538

Year.	Total Number of Immigrants Arrived.					Religion of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			Native Countries of Immigrants at the Public Expense.			
	14 Years and upwards.			Under 14 Years.	General Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholic.	Other Religions.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.
	Male.	Female.	Total.									
1850	3,009	4,239	7,248	1,608	8,856	1,880	3,769	669	1,177	198	4,933	10

Immigration Office,
Sydney, May 16, 1851.

FRANCIS L. S. MEREWETHER,
Agent for Immigration.

No. 3.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Money paid out of the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), on account of Immigration, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Year.	Bounties for the Introduction of Female Immigrants under the direction or the Immigration Board.	Bounties for the Introduction of Immigrants by Private Individuals.	Passages of Mechanics and Labourers forwarded by the Government.	Freight, Victualling, and other Expenses of Vessels Chartered by the Government.	Gratuities to Surgeons-Superintendent, Masters, Officers, Overseers, and others.	Pay and Allowances of Surgeons-Superintendent of Vessels Chartered by Government.	Lodging, Maintenance, Conveyance, and other Expenses of Immigrants after Arrival.	Salaries and Contingent expenses of Agents for Immigration in the Colony.	Salary and Contingent Expenses of the Agent-General for Emigration in England.	Expenses Paid by the Land and Emigration Commissioners in England.	
										Emigration Expenses.	Office Expenses.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1850	. .	810 0 0	. .	. .	5,451 2 5	. .	7,518 13 8	3,638 17 9	. .	. .	. .

Year.	Remittances to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.			Interest on Land and Immigration Deposits.	Outfit and Passages of Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Expenses of Quarantine.	Total Outlay.	Number of Immigrants Introduced.			
	Advances from the Colonial Treasury.	Land and Immigration Deposits paid into the Colonial Treasury.	Immigration Remittances paid into the Colonial Treasury.					Immigrants, the cost of whose Introduction was paid by the Government.	Immigrants for whom Bounties were disallowed, including Children under the Age of One Year.	Clergymen, Protectors, and Teachers.	Total Number of Immigrants.
	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
1850	*148,000	. .	101 0 0	182 18 11	. .	561 9 7	166,264 2 4	6,318	. .	. .	6,318

* No Account of the appropriation of these Advances has as yet been received.

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
May 15, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 4.

IMMIGRATION.

RETURN showing the state of the Accounts on 31st December 1850, of Moneys Borrowed for the purposes of Immigration.

Year.	Amount of Debentures payable in the Colony.		Amount of Debentures payable in London, bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100 per Diem.	Amount of Debentures payable either in London or in the Colony, bearing Interest at the rate of 3½d. per £100 per Diem.	Total Amount of Debentures.
	Bearing Interest at the rate of 5½d. per £100 per Diem.	Bearing Interest at the rate of 4d. per £100 per Diem.			
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	12,500 0 0	. .	. .	. .	12,500 0 0
1842	37,000 0 0	. .	. .	. .	37,000 0 0
1843	. .	2,300 0 0	. .	. .	2,300 0 0
1844	. .	50,800 0 0	15,300 0 0	. .	66,100 0 0
1844	. .	25,400 0 0	6,400 0 0	. .	31,800 0 0
1845	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1846	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1847	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1848	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1849	. .	. .	. .	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1849	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0	200 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	10,900 0 0	10,900 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
1850	. .	. .	. .	15,100 0 0	15,100 0 0
Total	49,500 0 0	78,500 0 0	21,700 0 0	132,500 0 0	282,200 0 0

Return showiug the state of the Accounts, &c.—*continued.*

Year.	On what Terms Sold. Rate.	Amount of Discount.	Amount of Premium.	Net Proceeds realized.	Amount of Debentures paid off.	Amount of Debentures outstanding on December 31, 1850.	Amount of Interest paid on Land and Immigration Debentures.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842	At par	. .	. .	12,500 0 0	. .	. .	2,976 17 7
	2 per cent. discount	740 0 0	. .	36,260 0 0	. .	. .	
1843	At par	. .	. .	2,300 0 0	27,900 0 0	. .	2,218 2 9
1844	At par	. .	. .	66,100 0 0	21,600 0 0	. .	4,193 8 7
	2 per cent. discount	636 0 0	. .	31,164 0 0			
1845	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,500 0 0	. .	6,156 8 8
1846	. .	. .	. .	. .	9,500 0 0	. .	6,321 17 4
1847	. .	. .	. .	. .	88,200 0 0	. .	3,800 12 0
1848	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45 0 8
1849	5 per cent. premium	. .	90 0 0	1,890 0 0	. .		
	$3\frac{3}{8}$,,	. .	168 15 0	3,168 15 0	. .		
	$3\frac{1}{4}$,,	. .	65 0 0	2,065 0 0	. .		
	3 ,,	. .	1,500 0 0	51,500 0 0	. .		
	$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	. .	250 0 0	10,250 0 0	. .	75,000 0 0	1,988 11 10
	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	. .	75 0 0	5,075 0 0	. .		
	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	. .	5 0 0	1,005 0 0	. .		
	At par	. .	. .	200 0 0	. .		
1850	40*s.* per cent. prem.	. .	120 0 0	6,120 0 0	. .		
	30*s.* ,,	. .	60 0 0	4,060 0 0	. .		
	21*s.* ,,	. .	21 0 0	2,021 0 0	. .		
	20*s.* ,,	. .	109 0 0	11,009 0 0	. .		
	16*s.* ,,	. .	64 0 0	8,064 0 0	. .		
	12*s.* 6*d.* ,,	. .	6 5 0	1,006 5 0	. .		
	11*s.* 3*d.* ,,	. .	8 8 9	1,508 8 9	. .	57,500 0 0	5,241 4 0
	10*s.* 6*d.* ,,	. .	5 5 0	1,005 5 0	. .		
	10*s.* ,,	. .	10 0 0	2,010 0 0	. .		
	5*s.* 9*d.* ,,	. .	2 17 6	1,002 17 6	. .		
	5*s.* ,,	. .	10 0 0	4,010 0 0	. .		
	1*s.* ,,	. .	0 10 0	1,000 10 0	. .		
	At par	. .	. .	15,100 0 0	. .		
Total	. . .	1,376 0 0	2,571 1 3	283,395 1 3	149,700 0 0	132,500 0 0	32,852 3 5

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales,
May 15, 1851.

Wm. Lithgow,
Auditor-General.

No. 5.

BIRTHS.

Return of the Number of Births Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1850	5,100	4,937	10,037

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. Deas Thomson,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

MARRIAGES.

Return of the Number of Marriages Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Churches in which Solemnized.	1850.
Church of England . .	1,346
,, Presbyterian . .	575
,, Wesleyan . .	93
,, Independent . .	43
,, Baptist . . .	3
,, of Rome . . .	757
Jews' Synagogues . .	8
Total . . .	2,825

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. Deas Thomson,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

DEATHS.

RETURN of the Number of Deaths Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Men.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1850	1,240	831	572	736	3,379

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, and Scholars attending the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1850	659	15,114	13,490	28,604

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 9.

SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Number of Schools, &c., for the Year 1850.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.			Amounts paid by Government from the Colonial Treasury.	Amounts paid from Voluntary Contributions.	Totals.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Orphan Schools.							
Protestant	1	77	82	159	2,509 13 11	..	2,509 13 11
Roman Catholic	1	79	79	158	1,036 7 11	..	1,036 7 11
Totals of Orphan Schools	2	156	161	317	3,546 1 10	..	3,546 1 10
Denominational Schools.							
Church of England	116	4,024	3,312	7,336	5,634 4 5	3,499 9 10	9,133 14 3
Presbyterian	50	1,434	1,140	2,574	2,343 16 10	1,319 19 1	3,663 15 11
Wesleyan	20	870	669	1,539	744 12 5	1,067 6 1	1,811 18 6
Independent	4	155	71	226	77 5 0	358 3 4	435 8 4
Roman Catholic	49	2,030	1,899	3,929	2,458 18 1	1,556 17 7	4,015 15 8
Secretaries and Denominational School Boards, Sydney and Port Phillip	..	..	..	..	288 5 9	..	288 5 9
Denominational Schools, generally	..	..	..	..	342 13 9	..	342 13 9
Totals of Denominational Schools	239	8,513	7,091	15,604	11,889 16 3	7,801 15 11	19,691 12 2
National Schools.							
Schools, Sydney District	25	761	746	1,507	5,370 5 11	920 12 9½	6,290 18 8½
Secretary and Messenger to the National School Board, and Architect, Sydney	..	..	..	..	363 5 9	..	363 5 9
Passage and Outfit of the Master and Mistress of the Model School, Sydney	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0
School Books and other Articles	..	..	..	..	419 1 7	..	419 1 7
Schools, Port Phillip	..	No return.		..	910 0 0	..	910 0 0
Totals of National Schools	25	761	746	1,507	7,212 13 3	920 12 9½	8,133 6 0½
Totals of Orphan, Denominational, and National Schools	266	9,430	7,998	17,428	22,648 11 4	8,722 8 8½	31,371 0 0½
Private Schools	393	5,684	5,492	11,176	..	..	..
General Totals of Schools and Scholars	659	15,114	13,490	28,604	..	..	..

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

LUNATICS—TARBAN CREEK, SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, Sydney, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 31st Dec., 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
					Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not taken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	45	94	62	30	20	10	21	9	4	..	1	..	10	4	29	16	30	36	59	52

F. CAMPBELL, M.D., Superintendent.
PAT. HILL, Visitor.

No. 11.

CONVICT LUNATICS AND INVALIDS—PARRAMATTA.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Convict Lunatic and Invalid Establishment, Parramatta, during the Year 1850.

	In the Establishment on 31st Dec., 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Establishment on 31st December 1850.					
						Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lunatics .	109	28	137	12	..	3	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	9	1	7	4	98	18	105	22
Invalids .	131	8	139	61	14	41	11	2	..	..	..	2	..	32	1	15	3	102	7	117	10
Totals .	240	36	276	73	14	44	14	6	2	2	..	2	..	41	2	22	7	200	25	222	32

FREE LUNATICS—PARRAMATTA.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 1st Jan., 1850.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
					Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	61	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	2	56	43	56	45

PAT. HILL, Surgeon Superintendent.

No. 12.

LUNATICS—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum, Melbourne, Port Phillip, during the Year 1850.

In the Asylum on 31st Dec., 1849.			Admitted during the Year.		Discharged during the Year.				Absconded during the Year.				Died during the Year.		Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1850.					
					Cured.		Improved.		Retaken.		Not retaken.				Supposed curable.		Supposed incurable.		Total.	
M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	17	43	10	5	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	5	21	15	27	20

JOHN SULLIVAN, M.D., Medical Officer.
JAMES SMITH, Visiting Magistrate.
GEORGE WATSON, Superintendent.

No. 13.

AGRICULTURE—POPULATION.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Land in Cultivation (exclusive of Gardens and Orchards), and the Population of the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Crops.									
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sown Grasses, Oats, and Barley, for Hay.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1850*	99,230	23,197	9,740	7,790	293	42	7,074	510	48,948	196,824

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Produce.								
	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons..	Cwt.	Tons.
1850*	1,477,749	457,106	164,768	152,848	5,529	848	15,012	4,923	65,731

POPULATION.

Year.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Male.	Female.		
1850*	97,011	54,899	113,593	265,503

* Returns for the Police Districts of Wollongong, Kiama, and Shoalhaven, for the Year 1850 not having been received, those for the previous Year have been used.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 14.

VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), during the Year ended the 31st March, 1851.

Counties.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.		Gallons.	Gallons.
Argyle	14	226	..
Bathurst	6	10	..
Bligh	4¼	..	..
Brisbane	74	655	..
*Camden	53	19,746	140
Cook	22½	500	..
Cumberland	303½	19,710	388
Durham	205½	34,148	660
Gloucester	104½	9,071	..
Hunter	30	1,330	..
King	7	700	20
Macquarie	31	6,440	300
Murray	13	..	..
Northumberland	151¼	16,299	450
Phillip	1	40	..
Roxburgh	27	1,650	..
Stanley	2½	..	..
Wellington	6¼	..	..
	1,056¼	110,525	1,958
Commissioners' Districts, beyond the Settled Districts	13½	560	..
Totals Sydney District	1,069¾	111,085	1,958
Port Phillip or Southern District.			
Bourke	89¼	821	56
Grant	64	3,800	230
Normanby	1½	..	..
Western Port and Murray District	8	..	..
Totals Port Phillip District	162¾	4,621	286
General Total	1,232½	115,706	2,244

* Returns for the Police District of Wollongong for the present Year not having been received, those for the previous Year have been used.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.

VINEYARDS.

RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land planted with the Grape Vine, and of the Quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the Produce thereof, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), from the Year 1843 to 1850 inclusive.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1843	512	33,915	751
1844	566	50,666	1,018
1845	648	55,210	1,433
1846	827	54,977	1,383
1847	1,000	55,335	1,432
1848	995	103,606	1,263
1849	1,127	101,063	1,781
1850	1,232	115,706	2,244

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 16.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1850	132,437	1,738,965	61,631	13,059,324

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 17.

LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st January, 1851.

Counties or Districts.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
*Sydney or Middle District, within the Settled Districts.**	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Argyle	4,252	24,323	1,799	209,055
Bathurst	4,838	31,720	1,335	306,603
Bligh	840	12,764	101	129,628
Brisbane	2,024	9,694	461	130,815
Camden	5,905	34,148	5,807	36,652
Cook	1,933	6,726	2,375	12,752
Cumberland	13,091	25,270	10,307	11,472
Durham	6,873	46,748	4,416	145,128
Georgiana	4,224	24,685	1,114	176,513
Gloucester	3,664	32,801	1,827	33,600
Hunter	1,791	8,478	1,284	9,647
King	1,893	19,157	1,156	98,608
Macquarie	1,353	17,438	681	10,950
Murray	4,376	27,728	1,630	256,883
Northumberland	5,876	33,486	7,649	29,085
Phillip	851	4,487	127	75,364
Roxburgh	2,670	19,500	700	219,200
St. Vincent	3,071	30,427	1,788	47,165
Stanley	556	8,558	741	29,020
Wellington	1,645	9,901	343	115,887
Westmoreland	3,038	16,664	1,302	53,240
	74,764	444,613	46,943	2,137,267
Commissioners' Districts, beyond the Settled Districts †				
Bligh	1,615	58,416	..	212,969
Burnett	774	8,965	..	334,807
Clarence River	1,710	78,844	1,020	132,614
Darling Downs	1,700	43,000	50	615,619
Gwydir	2,288	109,165	100	143,149
Lachlan	4,458	126,315	419	356,056
Liverpool Plains	4,931	123,209	..	396,060
Lower Darling‡	..	..	..	..
M'Leay River	960	15,190	1,254	200
Maneroo	5,234	97,764	580	323,783
Maranoa	214	10,450	..	..
Moreton Bay	1,071	21,680	228	296,789
Murrumbidgee	4,942	135,298	1,200	871,596
New England	4,614	9,141	500	905,134
Wellington	1,854	74,366	57	279,341
Wide Bay	89	3,743	20	21,157
	36,454	915,546	5,428	4,889,274
Total in the Sydney District	111,218	1,360,159	52,371	7,026,541
*Port Phillip or Southern District, within the Settled Districts.**				
Bourke	5,990	29,437	4,710	318,357
Grant	1,214	7,282	1,354	254,877
Normanby	795	22,084	387	186,972
Belfast	170	363	276	56
Alberton	535	11,208	595	6,180
	8,704	70,374	7,322	766,442
Commissioners' Districts, beyond the Settled Districts.†				
Gipps Land	1,117	27,307	238	199,245
Murray	3,719	90,371	300	599,525
Portland Bay	4,314	120,025	200	2,172,684
Western Port	2,500	52,000	1,000	1,275,000
Wimmera	865	18,729	200	1,019,887
	12,515	308,432	1,938	5,266,341
Total in the Port Phillip District	21,219	378,806	9,260	6,032,783
General Total	132,437	1,738,965	61,631	13,059,324

* Exclusive of the portions of country brought within the Settled Districts by the operation of the Order in Council of 9th March, 1847. † Inclusive of ditto. ‡ No return rendered.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

TALLOW AND LARD.

RETURN of Live Stock Slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard Produced from the same, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep Slaughtered.	Horned Cattle Slaughtered.	Tallow Produced.	Hogs Slaughtered.	Lard Produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	Cwt.
1850	110	798,787	73,105	233,757	45	2,916

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

MILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse.
1850	86	45	29	22

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 20.

MANUFACTORIES.

RETURN of the Number of Manufactories, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Manufactories, &c.	1850
Distilleries	2
Rectifying and Compounding	1
Breweries	33
Sugar refining	2
Soap and Candle	20
Tobacco and Snuff	14
Woollen Cloth	7
Hat	5
Rope	6
Tanneries, &c.	74
Salt	1
Salting and Preserving Meat Establishments	15
Potteries	5
Gas Works	1
Glass Works	..
Smelting Works (Copper)	..
Iron and Brass Foundries, &c.	20

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 21.

WOOLLENS MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Woollens Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Cloth and Tweeds.	Blankets.
		Yards.	Number.
1850	7	190,791	326

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 22.

SOAP MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Soap Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1850	20	31,826

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 23.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Tobacco Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1850	14	3,833

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 24.

REFINED SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

RETURN of the Number of Establishments and Quantity of Refined Sugar Manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Quantity.
		Cwt.
1850	2	51,000

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 25.

IMPORTS—SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Alkali (Soda)	25,840 cwt.	7,146	40	132	..	..	76	7	7,401
Apparel and Slops	2,411 packages.	67,270	17	290	34	..	20	332	67,963
Arms and Ammunition. Guns	149 cases.	325	..	..	3	..	..	244	572
Arms and Ammunition. Gunpowder	97,099 lbs.	3,652	..	6	..	..	12	..	3,670
Arms and Ammunition. Shot	663 cwt.	892	..	..	..	..	..	..	892
Arrowroot and Sago	633 ,,	28	4	168	80	..	..	208	488
Bags and Sacks	354 bales.	5,192	..	30	..	..	..	74	5,296
Bark	261 tons.	..	2	354	..	..	..	..	356
Beche-le-mer	3 ,,	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	45
Bellows, Smiths'	12 pairs.	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Beer and Ale	370,587 gallons.	61,957	164	329	..	..	..	103	62,553
Blacking	525 casks.	1,412	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,416
Blankets and Counterpanes	353 bales.	11,253	..	..	..	..	..	59	11,312
Bran	13,246 bushels.	..	..	276	..	..	..	..	276
Bricks. Bath	48 casks.	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Bricks. Fire	181,444 No.	328	..	..	..	..	..	10	338
Brushware	209 bundles.	1,794	20	5	..	..	12	46	1,877
Butter and Cheese	13,212 lbs.	406	21	474	..	..	16	192	1,109
Candles	1,964 boxes.	2,769	..	15	..	..	..	30	2,814
Candlewick	107 bales.	1,564	..	15	..	..	..	..	1,579
Canvas	604 ,,	19,649	..	..	..	..	..	300	19,949
Carpeting	109 ,,	2,959	..	20	..	..	..	..	2,979
Carriages	27	411	10	4	..	..	11	8	444
Cement	1,125 barrels.	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	630
Coals	15 tons.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cocoanuts	20,872	..	..	15	26	..	..	2	43
Coffee and Chocolate	185 tons.	361	59	..	..	..	..	2,592	3,012
Colors, Painters'	3,456 kegs.	2,795	..	10	..	..	..	118	2,923
Confection and Preserves	402 cases.	632	..	71	..	..	53	15	771
Copper	3,140 cwt.	7,141	387	50	105	..	78	235	7,996
Copper Ore	455 tons.	..	1,045	7,181	..	..	..	..	8,226
Cordage and Rope	8,955 cwt.	4,108	2,903	876	..	..	59	3,237	11,183
Corks and Bungs	234 packages.	688	10	..	..	..	..	61	759
Cottons	3,722 cases.	95,392	8	580	..	..	35	184	96,199
Curiosities	97 ,,	53	..	..	7	..	..	52	112
Drugs and Medicines	2,204 packages.	11,068	20	261	..	..	18	144	11,511
Dye Wood	36 casks.	..	..	20	..	..	25	..	45
Earthenware and China	12,888 crates.	13,169	..	20	..	..	85	125	13,399
Fire Works	2 cases.	40	..	..	..	..	..	20	60
Fish, Salt	3,384 packages.	4,292	..	31	..	..	40	..	4,363
Flax and Hemp	81 tons.	..	1,606	5	..	..	..	..	1,611
Flour and Bread	421 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.	61	..	2,257	21	..	..	..	2,339
Fruits. Dried	8,185 cwt.	10,980	35	250	..	..	17	140	11,422
Fruits. Green	1,630 packages.	..	..	388	..	..	..	..	388
Furniture	608 ,,	1,837	50	25	..	..	115	10	2,037
Furs	42 cases.	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	255
Glass and Glassware	4,926 packages.	6,841	..	60	..	..	8	322	7,231
Glass, Looking	432 cases.	917	4	..	..	..	..	57	978
Glue	141 cwt.	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Grain. Wheat	57,070 bushels.	3	..	6,264	..	..	..	..	6,267
Grain. Maize	160 ,,	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Grain. Barley	27,257 ,,	..	200	2,536	..	..	..	..	2,736
Grain. Oats	20,378 ,,	..	..	1,948	..	..	..	..	1,948
Grain. Rice	640,192 lbs.	40	..	976	..	..	206	142	1,364
Grindery	41 casks.	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	808
Grindstones	123	18	..	15	..	..	..	..	33
Gum	18 cwt.	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	9
Haberdashery	1,384 cases.	69,470	..	15	..	..	..	106	69,591
Hardware and Ironmongery	42,269 packages.	74,484	225	192	127	..	70	190	75,288
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	613 cases.	10,483	..	174	..	..	2	673	11,332
Hatters' Materials	61 ,,	829	5	..	..	..	..	..	834
Hay and Straw	108 tons.	..	..	352	..	..	..	..	352
Hops	704 pockets.	1,827	..	1,160	..	..	135	..	3,122
Horse-hair	14 bales.	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Hosiery and Gloves	308 cases.	14,544	40	..	..	..	..	190	14,774
Instruments. Musical	140 ,,	5,768	100	25	..	..	..	20	5,913
Instruments. Scientific	21 ,,	471	..	..	..	..	..	..	471
Instruments. Surgical	3 ,,	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Iron and Steel	3,219 tons.	28,659	24	200	40	..	38	1	28,962
Jewellery	39 cases.	5,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,457
Lead	205 tons.	4,049	7	..	..	..	..	28	4,084
Leather. Unmanufactured	34 cases.	1,033	16	26	8	..	200	..	1,283
Leather. Boots and Shoes	1,090 trunks.	19,550	8	18	..	..	..	375	19,951
Lime Juice	1,307 gallons.	6	..	..	76	..	3	55	140
Linens	3,876 cases.	142,304	125	855	10	..	349	290	143,933
Live Stock. Horses	6	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	80
Live Stock. Sheep (Rams)	10	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Lucifer Matches	158 cases.	764	12	..	..	..	1	99	876
Machinery	30 tons.	301	40	45	3	..	..	36	425
Malt	26,266 bushels.	1,497	19	2,282	..	..	..	..	3,798

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies. New Zealand.	British Colonies. Elsewhere.	South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Marble	105 cases.	559	..	..	..	..	..	255	814
Mats and Rugs	114 bales.	140	..	4	..	..	..	54	198
Millinery	125 cases.	3,229	..	603	..	..	..	285	4,117
Millstones	2 No.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Molasses	57 tons.	27	..	..	..	..	..	227	254
Nails — Iron	5,549 kegs.	7,664	2	56	..	..	44	54	7,820
Nails — Copper	15 tons.	1,194	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,244
Oakum	17 ,,	303	..	66	..	..	..	..	369
Oars	1,174 No.	..	..	..	..	..	257	..	257
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	22 tons.	205	..	65	..	..	..	..	270
Oil — Sperm	909 tuns.	..	538	..	25,461	10,337	..	..	36,336
Oil — Black	201 ,,	..	1,072	..	929	715	..	..	2,716
Oil — Linseed	7,894 gallons.	1,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,499
Oil — Olive	1,648 ,,	126	..	60	..	..	..	75	261
Oil — Cocoanut	119 tuns.	..	..	..	2,092	..	..	130	2,222
Oil — Palm	1,422 gallons.	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	306
Oilcloth	65 cases.	675	..	..	..	..	..	60	735
Oilman's Stores	19,442 ,,	38,532	20	439	..	..	..	131	39,122
Onions	9 tons 18 cwt.	..	30	27	..	..	..	..	57
Peas, Split	1,343 casks.	439	..	40	..	..	39	15	533
Pepper and Spices	34 tons.	436	..	115	..	..	..	434	985
Perfumery	106 cases.	1,589	..	..	..	..	..	112	1,701
Pipes, Tobacco	1,717 boxes.	1,405	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,435
Pictures and Paintings	118 cases.	842	..	..	..	..	..	83	925
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	2,434 barrels.	1,153	..	..	6	..	..	228	1,387
Plants and Seeds	9,604 packages.	534	5	44	50	..	..	51	684
Plate and Plated Ware	20 cases.	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Potatoes and Yams	657 tons.	..	112	2,163	..	..	..	..	2,275
Provisions — Preserved	405 cwt.	233	12	174	2	..	49	..	470
Provisions — Salt	471 casks.	729	72	16	72	..	169	121	1,179
Rattans and Canes	3,070 bundles.	..	..	32	..	..	..	7	39
Saddlery and Harness	351 cases.	10,645	60	..	..	..	..	3	10,708
Salt	3,033 tons.	5,769	6	431	..	..	..	35	6,241
Ship Chandlery	182 cases.	1,066	11	..	250	..	..	115	1,442
Shooks and Staves	12,538 No.	97	90	..	15	..	282	20	504
Silks	152 cases.	5,493	..	167	45	..	..	418	6,123
Skins — Neat Cattle	311 No.	..	45	10	..	..	..	..	55
Skins — Kangaroo	1,140 ,,	..	18	1,403	..	..	..	..	1,421
Skins — Sheep	170 bundles.	..	11	35	..	..	..	..	46
Skins — Seal	19 packages.	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	7
Slates	551,146 No.	1,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,787
Soap	215 cwt.	273	70	..	..	..	..	8	351
Spirits — Brandy	175,591 gallons.	28,533	85	661	633	..	206	920	31,038
Spirits — Rum	169,705 ,,	17,504	1,012	3,844	40	..	485	1,218	24,103
Spirits — Gin	85,054 ,,	14,928	60	580	..	..	175	985	16,728
Spirits — Whiskey	13,653 ,,	2,480	10	570	..	..	..	..	3,060
Spirits — Liqueurs	115 ,,	79	..	..	..	..	..	6	85
Spirits — Perfumed	537 ,,	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Starch and Blue	1,481 cases.	2,482	..	40	..	..	10	..	2,532
Stationery and Books	2,378 packages.	35,569	20	229	1	..	..	258	36,077
Sugar — Refined	635 cwt.	146	..	222	..	..	90	254	712
Sugar — Raw	7,103 tons 17 cwt.	125	20	9,897	254	..	..	60,655	70,951
Tallow	241 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs.	..	..	240	10	..	..	56	306
Tarpaulings	6 bales.	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Tea	1,117,275 lbs.	4	36	5,291	3	..	..	34,193	39,527
Timber — Deals and Battens	7,244 pieces.	578	..	11	..	..	..	3	592
Timber — Sawn, &c.	263,353 ,,	..	725	91	1	..	..	25	842
Timber — Paling	20,000 No.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Timber — Shingles	30,000 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Timber — Sandal Wood	105 tons.	..	..	21	470	..	..	7	498
Timber — All other	1,934 pieces.	166	15	..	..	..	31	..	212
Tin and Tinware	1,271 boxes.	3,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,224
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	524,810 lbs.	12,499	668	946	37	..	4,404	18,294	36,848
Tortoiseshell	1,118 ,,	..	..	..	410	..	..	..	410
Toys and Turnery	224 cases.	2,395	..	13	5	..	14	170	2,597
Turpentine and Varnish	4,449 gallons.	1,070	..	50	..	..	33	1	1,154
Twine and Thread	348 bales.	2,464	..	74	..	..	..	..	2,538
Umbrellas and Parasols	19 cases.	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
Vinegar	38,781 gallons.	2,119	..	..	..	..	63	..	2,182
Watches and Clocks	182 cases.	815	..	21	..	..	39	34	909
Whalebone	6 cwt.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Whaling Gear	130 cases.	..	10	..	404	..	..	..	414
Wicker Ware	5 packages.	30	..	..	..	..	..	10	40
Wine	179,193 gallons.	16,814	51	811	52	..	25	6,860	24,613
Wooden Ware	339 packages.	272	..	126	..	..	29	..	427
Wool	15,142 lbs.	..	207	30	..	..	..	..	237
Woollens	2,279 cases.	91,592	..	..	..	..	..	222	91,814
Woolpacks and Bagging	757 bales.	12,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,261
Zinc	13 tons 6 cwt.	143	..	104	..	..	..	24	271
Total Imports for the Year 1850		1,070,511	12,385	61,210	31,827	11,052	8,143	138,285	1,333,413
Total Imports in previous Year		1,014,387	25,244	107,095	3,602	44,516	3,961	115,384	1,312,589

J. Gibbes, Collector of Customs.

No. 26.

IMPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Agricultural Implements	414 pkgs.	935	..	101	..	..	..	..	1,036
Alkali (Soda)	697 ,,	2,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,987
Apparel and Slops	1,964 ,,	40,415	..	1,666	..	..	..	5	42,086
Arms and Ammunition. Guns, &c.	2 ,,	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Arms and Ammunition. Gunpowder	17,865 lbs.	883	..	10	..	..	..	..	893
Arms and Ammunition. Shot	262 pkgs.	526	..	10	..	..	..	..	536
Arms and Ammunition. Percussion Caps	1 ,,	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Arrowroot and Sago	28,000 lbs.	143	9	101	..	..	..	124	377
Bags and Sacks	883 pkgs.	14,990	..	493	..	..	..	2	15,485
Bark	8 tons.	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
Bellows, Smiths'	92 pairs.	233	..	5	..	..	..	..	238
Beer and Ale	381,150 gallons.	37,166	..	949	..	..	..	..	38,115
Blacking	425 pkgs.	1,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379
Blankets and Counterpanes	145 ,,	3,219	..	33	..	..	..	..	3,252
Bran	2,712 bushels.	..	..	451	..	..	..	..	451
Bricks (Bath and Fire)	114,438 ,,	1,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,487
Brushware	225 pkgs.	1,089	..	73	..	..	10	..	1,172
Butter and Cheese	19,800 lbs.	446	..	214	..	..	..	..	660
Candles	35,000 ,,	1,448	..	163	..	..	..	..	1,611
Candlewick	24 bales.	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Canvas	112 ,,	2,699	..	24	..	..	..	..	2,723
Carpeting	40 ,,	1,543	..	53	..	..	..	..	1,596
Carriages and Carriage Materials	91 pkgs.	1,354	..	345	..	..	..	14	1,713
Cement	10 tons.	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
Coals	1,138 ,,	990	..	294	..	..	..	..	1,284
Coffee and Chocolate	46 ,,	459	..	453	..	..	..	938	1,850
Colours, Painters'	1,424 pkgs.	2,295	..	27	..	..	..	..	2,322
Confection and Preserves	227 ,,	439	..	384	..	..	..	11	834
Copper	45 cases.	515	..	72	..	..	..	100	687
Cordage and Rope	1,810 pkgs.	3,236	..	742	..	..	..	544	4,522
Corks and Bungs	338 ,,	917	..	143	..	..	..	..	1,060
Cottons	1,596 ,,	50,348	..	576	..	..	..	..	50,924
Curiosities	8 ,,	20	..	1	..	..	..	1	22
Cutlery	48 ,,	1,540	..	10	..	..	..	..	1,550
Drugs and Medicines	1,567 ,,	10,026	..	273	..	..	..	8	10,307
Earthenware and China	991 crates.	9,125	..	391	..	..	..	56	9,572
Fire Works	1 case.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Fish, Salt	2,002 pkgs.	1,605	..	205	..	..	..	..	1,810
Flax and Hemp	17 ,,	..	10	35	..	..	..	..	45
Flour and Bread	14,360 cwt.	139	..	5,017	..	..	..	..	5,156
Fruits . Dried	279 tons.	5,993	..	141	..	..	..	21	6,155
Fruits . Green	7,603 bushels.	..	..	1,362	..	..	..	..	1,362
Furniture	765 pkgs.	6,846	..	554	..	..	..	134	7,534
Glass and Glassware	1,903 ,,	6,693	..	461	..	..	..	8	7,162
,, Looking	22 ,,	437	..	10	..	..	..	..	447
Glue	40 ,,	144	..	3	..	..	..	..	147
Grain. Wheat	30,492 bushels.	..	..	3,873	..	..	..	..	3,873
Grain. Oats	24,261 ,,	..	..	2,579	..	..	..	..	2,579
Grain. Rice	277,760 lbs.	876	..	485	..	..	..	75	1,436
Grindery	49 pkgs.	612	..	63	..	..	..	..	675
Grindstones	547 No.	146	..	48	..	..	..	..	194
Haberdashery	2,044 pkgs.	59,792	..	3,558	..	..	..	..	63,350
Hardware and Ironmongery	11,506 ,,	42,239	..	1,669	..	..	..	..	43,908
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	353 ,,	6,779	..	145	..	..	..	104	7,028
Hay and Straw	36 tons.	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	85
Hops	107 pockets.	198	..	669	..	..	..	..	867
Horse Hair	27 pkgs.	540	..	81	..	..	..	..	621
Hosiery and Gloves	153 ,,	4,401	..	93	..	..	..	..	4,494
Instruments Musical	98 ,,	3,721	..	104	..	..	..	40	3,865
Instruments Scientific	10 ,,	204	..	20	..	..	..	1	225
Iron and Steel	2,310 tons.	22,867	..	786	..	..	..	..	23,653
Jewellery	14 pkgs.	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	656
Lead	190 tons.	3,326	..	221	..	..	..	..	3,547
Leather . Unmanufactured	72 pkgs.	451	..	373	..	..	..	21	845
Leather . Boots and Shoes	804 ,,	12,780	..	1,820	..	..	..	..	14,600
Lime Juice	40 ,,	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Linens	453 ,,	12,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,848
Live Stock . Horses	117 ,,	50	..	573	..	..	..	..	623
Live Stock . Sheep	1,373 ,,	109	..	442	..	..	..	84	635
Live Stock . Pigs	100 ,,	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	25
Lucifer Matches	66 ,,	484	..	2	..	..	..	10	496
Machinery	480 ,,	1,244	..	185	..	..	..	..	1,429
Malt	2,607 bushels.	..	..	485	..	..	..	..	485
Marble	35 pkgs.	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	545
Mats and Rugs	90 bundles.	151	..	15	..	..	..	3	169
Millinery	48 pkgs.	1,104	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,105
Molasses	24 tons.	3	..	69	..	..	..	..	72
Nails, Iron	6,473 pkgs.	10,940	..	796	..	..	..	..	11,736
Oakum	79 bundles.	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Oars	8 in No.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Oatmeal and Pearl Barley	142,560 lbs.	1,020	..	158	..	..	..	10	1,188
Oil . Sperm	6 tuns.	..	..	305	..	..	..	..	305
Oil . Black	48 ,,	..	..	2,069	..	..	..	..	2,069
Oil . Linseed	3,557 galls.	1,049	..	12	..	..	..	6	1,067
Oil . Olive	978 ,,	447	..	42	..	..	..	..	489

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Imported into the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Imported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oilcloth	49 pkgs.	536	..	33	..	..	..	5	574
Oilman's Stores	9,298 ,,	15,302	..	860	..	..	..	..	16,162
Onions	5 tons.	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	35
Peas, Split	85 pkgs.	74	..	11	..	..	..	..	85
Pepper and Spices	157 ,,	346	..	122	..	..	..	349	817
Perfumery	92 ,,	923	..	79	..	..	..	5	1,007
Pipes, Tobacco	1,004 ,,	1,180	..	7	..	..	..	..	1,187
Pictures and Paintings	34 ,,	627	..	7	..	..	..	..	634
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1,692 casks.	1,668	..	7	..	..	..	..	1,675
Plants and Seeds	155 pkgs.	157	..	137	..	..	..	1	295
Plate and Plated Ware	13 cases.	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,020
Potatoes and Yams	867 tons.	..	..	2,179	..	..	..	..	2,179
Provisions — Preserved Meat	1,786 lbs.	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Provisions — Salt Meat	19 tons.	682	..	306	..	..	..	112	1,100
Rattans and Canes	1,490 bundles.	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	48
Saddlery and Harness	412 pkgs.	11,612	..	312	..	..	..	..	11,924
Salt	1,875 tons.	3,846	..	962	..	..	..	..	4,808
Saltpetre	4 ,,	107	..	40	..	..	..	..	147
Ship Chandlery	24 pkgs.	478	..	30	..	..	..	..	508
Shooks and Staves	3,780 bundles.	895	..	688	..	..	..	..	1,583
Silks	43 pkgs.	2,519	..	47	..	..	..	25	2,591
Skins — Neat Cattle	33 in No.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Skins — Kangaroo	7,800 ,,	..	..	467	..	..	..	..	467
Skins — Sheep	960 ,,	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
Skins — Seal	480 ,,	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Slates	375,000 ,,	2,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,373
Soap	45 boxes.	125	..	61	..	..	..	..	186
Spirits — Brandy	56,147 galls.	15,435	..	1,351	..	..	..	58	16,844
Spirits — Rum	160,552 ,,	17,770	..	1,748	..	..	..	551	20,069
Spirits — Gin	56,100 ,,	7,366	..	429	..	..	..	670	8,465
Spirits — Whiskey	23,478 ,,	5,161	..	119	..	..	..	..	5,280
Spirits — Liqueurs	1,254 ,,	324	..	52	..	..	..	..	376
Starch and Blue	653 boxes.	979	..	54	..	..	..	..	1,033
Stationery and Books	1,319 ,,	20,073	..	335	..	..	..	4	20,412
Stone	331 tons.	278	..	239	..	..	..	..	517
Sugar — Refined	2,480 cwt.	3,115	..	60	..	..	..	89	3,264
Sugar — Raw	59,540 ,,	1,154	..	16,520	..	..	..	20,897	38,571
Tallow	420 ,,	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	450
Tarpaulings	1 pkg.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Tea	722,824 lbs.	727	..	192	..	..	..	16,349	17,268
Timber — Deals and Battens	56,185 feet.	6,893	..	253	..	..	..	1,514	8,660
Timber — Sawn, &c.	5,268,693 ,,	585	794	11,170	..	..	..	..	12,549
Timber — Paling	2,996,284 in No.	..	..	9,253	..	..	..	..	9,253
Timber — Laths	3,893,200 ,,	60	..	1,283	..	..	..	..	1,343
Timber — Shingles	6,586,023 ,,	..	..	2,794	..	..	..	..	2,794
Timber — All other	241,349 pieces.	436	..	788	..	..	..	66	1,290
Tin and Tinware	1,183 pkgs.	2,269	..	84	..	..	..	..	2,353
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff	288,100 lbs.	15,184	40	3,303	..	..	..	3,081	21,608
Tortoiseshell	10 pkgs.	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	452
Toys and Turnery	66 ,,	512	..	10	..	..	..	4	526
Turpentine and Varnish	4,000 galls.	949	..	2	..	..	..	..	951
Umbrellas and Parasols	11 pkgs.	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	292
Vinegar	15,220 galls.	1,042	..	100	..	..	..	..	1,142
Watches and Clocks	63 cases.	651	..	7	..	..	..	30	688
Wicker Ware	277 pkgs.	59	..	29	..	..	..	17	105
Wine	78,720 galls.	12,116	..	1,217	..	..	..	462	13,795
Wooden Ware	1,724 pkgs.	637	..	316	..	..	79	26	1,058
Woollens	458 bales.	16,377	..	1,017	..	..	..	..	17,394
Woolpacks and Bagging	1,130 ,,	18,988	..	200	..	..	..	..	19,188
Zinc	19 pkgs.	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Total Imports for the Year 1850		599,784	853	97,563	..	..	89	46,636	744,925
Total Imports in previous Year		356,791	102	102,873	..	..	1,555	18,510	479,831

James Cassell, Collector of Customs.

No. 27.

EXPORTS—SYDNEY DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	20 packages.	..	14	..	15	..	366	..	395
Bags and Sacks	13 bundles.	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	56
Bark and Extract of Bark	1,295 cwt.	245	..	22	..	..	..	..	267
Beer and Ale	62,740 gallons.	5	198	436	..	..	2,715	40	3,394
Blacking	28 cases.	..	45	24	2	..	..	..	71
Boats	14	..	..	..	..	..	221	..	221
Bran	2,417 bushels.	..	20	..	..	..	60	14	94
Bricks	173,450	..	58	..	..	..	245	..	303
Butter and Cheese	147,952 lbs.	..	1,165	421	315	..	2,154	33	4,088
Candles — Tallow	315,070 ,,	..	2,451	453	5	..	1,346	125	4,380
Candles — Sperm	6 boxes.	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Carts and Waggons	168	148	633	..	..	..	497	30	1,308
Coals and Coke	31,461 tons, & 2,950 bushels.	..	2,152	3,063	196	..	8,263	1,884	15,558
Coal Tar	28 hogsheads.	..	..	24	..	..	8	..	32
Copper and Copper Regulus	227 tons.	2,459	..	3,973	..	..	..	..	6,432
Confection and Preserves	423 cases.	15	48	8	31	..	488	..	590
Earthenware	22 crates.	5	27	..	..	..	54	..	86
Flour and Bread	42,100 cwt.	..	8,058	2,996	387	..	6,120	390	17,951
Fruit	1,245 packages.	..	354	465	3	..	50	30	902
Furniture	382 ,,	..	153	95	40	..	443	18	749
Grain — Wheat	2,693 bushels.	150	..	284	..	..	..	29	463
Grain — Maize	1,712 ,,	..	75	53	..	..	123	6	257
Grain — Barley	10,574 ,,	..	64	..	24	..	1,476	..	1,564
Grain — Oats	9,257 ,,	..	87	26	2	..	988	..	1,103
Hardware	48 packages.	500	106	16	..	..	72	..	694
Hats and Caps	33 cases.	..	30	309	..	..	..	42	381
Hay	235 tons.	..	15	222	..	..	706	..	943
Honey	237 cwt.	199	11	9	..	..	406	..	625
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	627,118	2,277	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,277
Lard	1,120 lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
Leather — Unmanufactured	706 cwt.	6,297	1,232	317	70	..	14	34	7,964
Leather — Boots and Shoes	25 trunks.	..	60	6	..	..	227	..	293
Live Stock — Horses	830	..	2,653	4,300	..	..	452	800	8,205
Live Stock — Horned Cattle	1,498	..	2,442	10	..	..	..	150	2,602
Live Stock — Sheep	6,814	..	4,286	..	7	..	63	..	4,356
Live Stock — Goats	52	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
Live Stock — Pigs	51	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
Lucifer Matches	25 cases.	..	61	77	..	..	1	3	142
Machinery	1 package.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Molasses	123 tons 6 cwt.	..	163	228	20	..	939	25	1,375
Oatmeal and Oatmeal Groats	9 tons 10 cwt.	..	66	..	..	..	101	..	167
Oil — Sperm	576 tuns.	28,269	..	180	..	..	25	..	28,474
Oil — Black	16 ,,	..	..	330	..	..	..	..	330
Oilman's Stores	1,192 cases.	..	42	37	18	..	1,229	5	1,331
Pipes, Tobacco	1 box.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plants and Seeds	76 packages.	5	17	158	..	..	50	..	230
Potatoes	27 tons.	..	..	8	..	..	108	..	116
Provisions — Preserved Meats	4,990 cases.	2,155	146	16	3	..	2,560	159	5,039
Provisions — Beef, Salt	286 tons.	..	568	2,911	158	..	485	1,229	5,351
Provisions — Pork, ditto	22 ,,	..	10	126	16	..	392	..	544
Provisions — Tongues, ditto	218 ,,	59	41	3,701	215	..	45	173	4,234
Provisions — Hams and Bacon	141 cwt.	30	5	5	1	..	112	23	176
Saddlery and Harness	38 packages.	..	61	..	..	..	142	15	218

Return of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Sydney District, in the Colony of New South Wales, &c.—*continued.*

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Skins — Neat Cattle	1,531 tons.	24,014	..	831	..	..	..	..	24,845
Skins — Sheep	1 package.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Skins — Kangaroo and Opossum	1 case.	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
Skins — Seal	1 package.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soap	9,438 cwt.	..	1,384	3,616	434	..	341	789	6,564
Soda Water	8 cases.	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	12
Specimens of Natural History	42 ,,	324	..	10	..	..	..	..	334
Spirits	300 gallons.	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	35
Starch	19 cwt.	..	10	..	..	..	20	10	40
Stones — Grind	86	..	31	..	..	..	6	..	37
Stones — Tomb	51	..	15	54	..	..	..	..	69
Stones — Building	960 pieces.	..	..	78	..	..	195	..	273
Sugar, Refined	390 tons 2 cwt.	..	2,471	3,265	1,038	..	3,575	244	10,593
Sundries	..	75	617	383	..	..	1,680	209	2,964
Tallow	128,090 cwt.	166,615	30	1,182	..	..	25	6	167,858
Timber — Cedar	715,039 feet.	..	97	3,639	..	..	1,739	180	5,655
Timber — Pine	619,463 ,,	..	..	3,685	..	..	82	..	3,767
Timber — Hardwood	529,591 ,,	154	5	150	3	..	3,303	520	4,165
Timber — Shingles	92,900 No.	..	..	..	..	..	580	..	580
Timber — Paling	2,180 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
Timber — Laths	12,000 ,,	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Timber — Treenails and Spokes	307,141 ,,	593	3	233	..	..	32	..	861
Timber — All other	115 houses.	..	..	231	..	..	1,850	..	2,081
Tinware	55 cases.	..	50	..	..	..	39	..	89
Tobacco	197 lbs.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Tortoiseshell	130 ,,	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Turnery	13 packages.	..	100	..	1	..	2	..	103
Vinegar	100 gallons.	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Whalebone	3 tons 3 cwt.	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
Wine	2,081 gallons.	133	128	181	25	..	169	65	701
Wool	14,270,622 lbs.	788,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	788,051
Woollen Manufactures (Tweed)	120 cases.	155	220	1,984	..	..	..	..	2,359
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		1,023,225	32,835	44,913	3,029	..	47,574	7,282	1,158,858
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		1,417	37,922	27,159	11,976	..	38,770	3,855	121,099
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		4,093	4,879	3,767	203	..	2,300	158	15,400
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		9,605	20,367	21,520	2,329	..	6,829	1,777	62,427
Total Exports for the Year 1850		1,038,340	96,003	97,359	17,537	..	95,473	13,072	1,357,784
Total Exports in previous Year		898,854	91,255	76,075	10,160	..	55,611	3,989	1,135,944

J. GIBBES, Collector of Customs.

No. 28.

EXPORTS—PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Articles Exported from the Port Phillip District, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the Year 1850.

Articles Exported.		Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.							
Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.		South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
			New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	2 packages.	25	..	37	..	..	..	..	62
Bark	11¼ tons.	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Blacking	1 cask.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Bone Dust	2 „	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Bricks	26,000	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	25
Butter and Cheese	52,067 lbs.	..	..	1,252	..	..	..	..	1,252
Candles, Tallow	36,240 „	..	..	553	..	..	51	..	604
Coals and Coke	10 tons.	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Confection and Preserves	3 boxes.	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
Flour and Bread	128 tons 10 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs.	1	..	1,360	..	..	115	100	1,576
Fruit	16 packages.	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
Grain — Wheat	4,271 bushels.	21	..	872	..	..	..	..	893
Grain — Oats	695 bushels.	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	175
Hoofs, Horns, and Bones	146 tons.	426	..	1	..	..	..	..	427
Lard	2,912 lbs.	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	32
Leather, Unmanufactured	249 bales.	2,982	..	133	..	..	..	..	3,115
Live Stock — Horses	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Live Stock — Horned Cattle	5,287	..	..	12,893	..	..	..	..	12,893
Live Stock — Sheep	57,422	..	..	16,091	..	..	..	..	16,091
Machinery	7 pieces.	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	270
Oil — Sperm	1,070 gallons.	190	..	109	..	..	..	..	299
Oil — Black	378 „	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Pictures	1 box.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Plants and Seeds	3 packages.	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Potatoes	25 tons.	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	106
Provisions, Salt — Beef	975 tons 9 cwt.	219	..	14,469	..	..	6	380	15,074
Provisions, Salt — Pork	18 „ 10 „	..	..	354	..	..	..	..	354
Provisions, Salt — Tongues	7 „ 12 „	5	..	434	..	..	1	..	440
Provisions, Salt — Hams and Bacon	4 „ 2 „	14	..	215	..	..	..	..	229
Saddlery and Harness	2 packages.	20	..	5	..	..	..	..	25
Skins — Neat Cattle	19,951 No.	1,143	..	2,963	..	..	..	..	4,106
Skins — Calf	150 „	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	15
Skins — Sheep	20,000 „	65	..	947	..	..	..	..	1,012
Skins — Kangaroo and Opossum	700 „	16	..	28	..	..	14	..	58
Skins — Goat	94 „	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Soap	130 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs	..	..	3,124	..	..	..	..	3,124
Specimens of Natural History	12 packages.	74	..	15	..	..	..	..	89
Starch	5 tons.	197	..	5	..	..	..	..	202
Sugar, Refined	2 „	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	120
Tallow	89,788 cwt.	130,397	..	2,466	..	..	..	..	132,863
Timber, Cedar	1,500 feet.	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	17
Turnery	2 cases.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Wine	18 gallons.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Wooden Ware	2 cases.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Wool	18,091,207 lbs.	815,892	..	10,298	..	..	..	..	826,190
Woollen Manufactures (Tweeds)	2 bales.	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	60
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales, including the Fisheries		951,891	..	69,456	..	..	237	480	1,022,064
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom		253	..	12,505	..	..	187	..	12,945
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions		18	..	177	..	..	..	..	195
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States		376	..	6,121	..	..	40	55	6,592
Total Exports for the Year 1850		952,538	..	88,259	..	..	464	535	1,041,796
Total Exports in previous Year		673,703	150	78,697	..	..	2,776	..	755,326

JAMES CASSELL, Collector of Customs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 29.

WHALE FISHERIES—PORT OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Ships and Vessels engaged in the Fisheries that have visited Port Jackson in 1850: distinguishing those that are Colonial, British, or Foreign, with the Tonnage of each description, and Estimated Value of the Cargoes disposed of by the last-mentioned class for payment for Repairs, Refitting, and Refreshment.

Year.	Description of Vessels.						Description and Value of Cargo Disposed of by Foreign Ships.			
	Colonial.		British.		Foreign.		Sperm Oil.	Black Oil.	Whalebone.	Value.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Cwt.	£.
1850	14	3,313	3	952	25	7,434	57	63½	..	2,208

N.B.—Whalers exempted from Port Charges, 25th February, 1851.

J. GIBBES,
Collector of Customs.

No. 30.

IMPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.		From South Sea Islands.	From Fisheries.	From United States.	From Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	1,670,295	13,238	158,773	31,827	11,052	8,232	184,921	2,078,338

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 31.

EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Exports from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.		To South Sea Islands.	To Fisheries.	To United States.	To Foreign States.	Total.
		New Zealand.	Elsewhere.					
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	1,990,878	96,003	185,618	17,537	. .	95,937	13,607	2,399,580

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 32.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports into, and Exports from, the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

IMPORTS.

Year.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	1,478,399	132,454	467,485	2,078,338

EXPORTS.

Year.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions.	Value of Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States.	Total Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850	2,180,922	134,044	15,595	69,019	2,399,580

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 33.

IMPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c, Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1850	84,562	100	71,896	2,551,842	917,952	1,524	32,162

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 34.

EXPORT OF GRAIN.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Grain, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley, Oats, and Pease.	Flour and Bread.	Potatoes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	lbs.	Tons.	£.
1850	6,964	1,712	20,526	5,003,078	52	24,204

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 35.

IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	lbs.	£.
1850	33,012	1,769

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 36.

EXPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Butter and Cheese Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£.
1850	200,019	5,340

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 37.

IMPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Description of Stock.			
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1850	123	..	1,384	100

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 38.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

RETURN of Live Stock Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£.
1850	831	..	6,785	64,236	51	52	44,293

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

IMPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Value of Salt Meat Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Total Value, as Entered in the Returns of Imports.
	£.
1850	2,883

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 40.

EXPORT OF SALT MEAT.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Salt Meat Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c.	Bacon and Hams.	Tongues.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	£.
1850	1,302 tons. 4,990 cases. of preserved meats.	223 cwt.	225½⅝ tons.	31,441

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 41.

IMPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
	£.
1850	38,695

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 42.

EXPORT OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

RETURN of the Value of Hides and of Manufactured and Unmanufactured Leather Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Philip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	£.
1850	41,425

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 43.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£.
1850	32,361,829	1,614,241

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 44.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tallow Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Cwt.	£.
1850	217,878	300,721

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 45.

EXPORT OF BARK.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Bark and Extract of Bark Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Quantity.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tons.	£.
1850	76	322

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 46.

IMPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Imported into the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Deals and Battens.	Other Timber.					Sandal Wood.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Imports.
		Sawn, &c.	Wrought.	Shingles.	Laths.	Paling.		
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Number.	Number.	Tons.	£.
1850	7,244 pieces 56,185 feet	5,532,046 feet 243,283 pieces	. .	6,616,023	3,893,200	3,016,281	105	38,048

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 47.

EXPORT OF TIMBER.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Timber Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Cedar.	Blue Gum, Pine, and other Timber.	Treenails and Spokes.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Number.	£.
1850	716,539 superficial feet	1,149,054 feet, 115 houses, 92,900 shingles, 2,180 paling, 12,000 laths.	307,141	17,155

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 48.

EXPORT OF OIL.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Oil, &c., Exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Sperm Whale.	Black Whale.	Whalebone.		Seal Skins.	Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tons.	Cwt.	Quantity.	£.
1850	580¼	17½	3	15	1 case	29,368

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 49.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Inwards, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), in the Year 1850.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1850	207	110,918	83	14,826	514	59,937	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	52	17,499	976	234,215

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 50.

SHIPPING OUTWARDS.

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Outwards, in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.				To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States.		To Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1850	94	44,956	106	22,736	581	92,275	27	4,018	43	27,508	88	28,130	75	44,226	1014	263,849

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 51.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

RETURN of the Number of Vessels Built and Registered in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1850	39	1,837	120	9,196

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 52.

AUCTION DUTY.

RETURN of the Amount of Auction Duty paid into the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Amount of Duty.	Amount of Sales.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1850	5,718 4 11	1,143,649 3 4

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 53.

LAND SALES.

RETURN of the Amounts received from the Sale of Crown Lands in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1580.

Year.	Amount.
	£. s. d.
1850	156,698 0 6

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 54.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1850	184	83,890 15 0	112	50,873 7 6	14	7,258 8 0	310	142,022 10 6

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

No. 55.

MORTGAGES ON LAND—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Mortgages on Land, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Totals.	
	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.	Number of Mortgages.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1850	247	96,689 10 6	141	50,861 7 4	9	7,147 2 3	397	154,698 0 1

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

No. 56.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—SYDNEY.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Sydney, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Seock.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
1850	187	1,148,344	82,731 0 0	163	639,765	54,481	770	118,987 0 1

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount has been included under the head of Mortgages only.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 57.

PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL. MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK.—PORT PHILLIP.

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Preferable Liens on Wool, and of Mortgages on Live Stock, in the Colony of New South Wales, Registered at Port Phillip, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	Number of Liens.	Number of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	Number of Mortgages.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£. s. d.					£. s. d.
1850	105	1,141,383	18,420 9 9	132	770,379	56,708	871	224,059 15 3

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

No. 58.

CONVICTIONS.

RETURN of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1850	248	302	550	52	64	116	666

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 59.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED.

RETURN of the Number of Criminals Executed in the Colony of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Free.	Bond.	Total.
1850	4	..	4

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 60.

LITIGATION.

RETURN of the Number of Civil Cases Tried in the Supreme Court of New South Wales (including the District of Port Phillip), for the Year 1850.

Year.	Before Juries of Twelve.		Before Two Magistrates, Assessors, and Juries of Four.		Total.
	Common.	Special.	Defended Cases.	Undefended Cases.	
1850	..	8	117	27	152

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 61.

REVENUE.

RETURN of the Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Head of Revenue.	Sydney, or Middle District. £.	s.	d.	Port Phillip, or Southern District. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
GENERAL REVENUE.									
Customs	142,819	0	9	76,478	18	10	219,297	19	7
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the Colony	2,850	1	0	.	.		2,850	1	0
Port and Harbour Dues	5,542	15	10	2,932	7	3	8,475	3	1
Land Sales	11,733	0	0	.	.		11,733	0	0
Rents (exclusive of Land)	4,363	8	3	2,252	3	3	6,615	11	6
Assessment on Stock	16,715	18	6	12,655	15	11	29,371	14	5
Auction Duty	3,583	9	2	2,134	15	9	5,718	4	11
Licenses	29,563	2	3	10,037	15	1	39,600	17	4
Postage	13,646	5	9	6,526	1	6	20,172	7	3
Fines and Forfeitures	2,549	12	10	877	0	8	3,426	13	6
Fees of Office	10,752	3	0	8,795	19	1	19,548	2	1
Sale of Government Property	465	17	9	23	6	0	489	3	9
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government	2,194	12	5	35	18	9	2,230	11	2
Miscellaneous Receipts	761	11	7	30	18	3	792	9	10
Total General Revenue and Receipts	247,573	2	1	122,781	0	4	370,354	2	5
TERRITORIAL REVENUE.									
Proceeds of the Sale of Crown Lands	21,674	6	11	29,972	13	7	51,647	0	6
Land and Immigration Deposits	350	0	0	92,968	0	0	93,318	0	0
Leases and Licenses to occupy Crown Lands	34,753	3	7	12,287	19	6	47,041	3	1
Licenses to cut Timber on Crown Lands	473	0	0	952	10	0	1,425	10	0
Quit Rents and Redemption of Quit Rents	6,209	7	3	.	.		6,209	7	3
Rents of Government Quarries and Premises	196	1	0	50	0	0	246	1	0
Proceeds of Sales, Reimbursements, &c.	352	7	1	29	14	3	382	1	4
	64,008	5	10	136,260	17	4	200,269	3	2
Proceeds of the Sale of Land and Immigration Debentures	57,917	6	3	.	.		57,917	6	3
Immigration Remittances	339	0	0	.	.		339	0	0
Total Territorial Revenue and Receipts	122,264	12	1	136,260	17	4	258,525	9	5
Church and School Estates Fund	4,832	3	0	.	.		4,832	3	0
Total Revenue and Receipts	374,669	17	2	259,041	17	8	633,711	14	10

Balances of Revenue on 31st December, 1849:—

General Revenue, including 6,106*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* unexpended under Schedules B and C.	£77,451	7	5½
Territorial Revenue	87,591	16	10
Church and School Estates Fund	22,159	13	5
Total	187,202	17	8½

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 16, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 62.

EXPENDITURE.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1850.

Head of Expenditure.	Sydney, or Middle District.			Port Phillip, or Southern District.			Total.		
Charged on the General Revenue.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Establishment	62,573	4	2	27,224	9	9	89,797	13	11
Judicial Establishment	26,723	12	1	7,325	9	8	34,049	1	9
Police Establishment	42,386	2	6	15,297	17	1	57,683	19	7
Gaol and Penal Establishments	11,972	0	0	3,583	17	10	15,555	17	10
Medical Establishment	4,220	8	10	1,999	1	2	6,219	10	0
Ecclesiastical Establishment	27,879	4	4	2,682	8	4	30,561	12	8
Orphan School Establishments	2,710	9	11	.	.		2,710	9	11
	178,465	1	10	58,113	3	10	236,578	5	8
Miscellaneous.									
Pensions	1,935	18	6	.	.		1,935	18	6
Charitable Allowances	4,314	10	8	1,700	0	0	6,014	10	8
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	500	0	0	350	0	0	850	0	0
Education	13,137	11	9	2,503	3	0	15,640	14	9
Public Works and Buildings	16,067	15	3	20,710	12	2	36,778	7	5
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	6,356	17	6	9,336	19	10	15,693	17	4
Drawbacks and refund of Duties	2,256	4	0	139	19	7	2,396	3	7
Revenue and Receipts returned	9,700	2	7	2,144	4	1	11,844	6	8
All other Miscellaneous Disbursements	7,732	19	5	564	1	7	8,297	1	0
	62,001	19	8	37,449	0	3	99,450	19	11
Total Amount charged on the General Revenue	240,467	1	6	95,562	4	1	336,029	5	7
Charged on the Territorial Revenue.									
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	31,357	9	5	14,936	3	2	46,293	12	7
Immigration	89,675	3	8	81,830	2	8	171,505	6	4
Aborigines	771	16	10	1,317	13	11	2,089	10	9
Miscellaneous	3,691	0	4	1,310	5	1	5,001	5	5
Revenue and Receipts returned	270	10	3	55	5	0	325	15	3
Total Amount charged on the Territorial Revenue	125,766	0	6	99,449	9	10	225,215	10	4
Charged on the Church and School Estates Fund.									
Management, Churches, Schools, &c.	3,608	13	10	2,311	10	6	5,920	4	4
Total Expenditure	369,841	15	10	197,323	4	5	567,165	0	3

Audit Office, Sydney,
June 16, 1851.

WM. LITHGOW,
Auditor-General.

No. 63.

COIN.

RETURN of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, on the 31st December, for the Year 1850.

Year.	Colonial Treasury.			Military Chest.			Banks.			Total.			Increase on previous Year.			Decrease on previous Year.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1850	.	.		4,301	11	9	666,551	7	2	670,852	18	11	27,394	9	0	.	.	

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, May 1, 1851.

E. DEAS THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TABLE A.

AVERAGE Prices of Wages, Merchandise, and Produce.

	Prices in			
	1st January to 31st March.	1st April to 30th June.	1st July to 30th September.	1st October to 31st December.
Wheaten Flour . . . . per 100 lbs.	8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*	8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*	10*s.* 3*d.*	9*s.* 3*d.*
Wheat . . . . . per Imp. bushel	. .	. .	4*s.* 9*d.*	4*s.* 7*d.*
Wheaten Bread . . . . per loaf of 2 lbs.	3*d.*	2½*d.*	3*d.*	3½*d.*
Horned Cattle . . . . per head	3*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*	3*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*
Horses . . . . . each	10*l.* to 18*l.*	10*l.* to 18*l.*	10*l.* to 18*l.*	10*l.* to 18*l.*
Sheep . . . . . per head	5*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.*	5*s.*	7*s.* 6*d.*
Goats . . . . . each	10*s.* to 15*s.*	10*s.* to 15*s.*	10*s.* to 15*s.*	10*s.* to 15*s.*
Swine . . . . . ,,	1*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*	1*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*
Milk . . . . . per quart	4*d.*	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*
Butter, Fresh . . . . . per lb.	1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.*	1*s.*	10*d.*
,, Salt . . . . . ,,	1*s.*	10*d.*	10*d.*	8*d.*
Cheese . . . . . ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .
Beef . . . . . ,,	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
Mutton . . . . . ,,	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
Pork . . . . . ,,	6*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	8*d.*
Rice . . . . . ,,	2*d.*	2*d.*	2*d.*	2*d.*
Coffee . . . . . ,,	8*d.* to 10*d.*	8*d.* to 10*d.*	10*d.*	10*d.*
Tea . . . . . ,,	1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*
Sugar, Moist . . . . . ,,	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
Salt . . . . . ,,	1½*d.*	1*d.*	1*d.*	1*d.*
Wine, Cape . . . . . per gallon	2*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 6*d.*
Rum, Colonial . . . . . ,,	9*s.*	9*s.*	9*s.*	9*s.*
Brandy . . . . . ,,	14*s.*	14*s.*	14*s.*	14*s.*
Beer, Colonial . . . . . ,,	1*s.*	1*s.*	1*s.*	1*s.*
Tobacco, Imported . . . per lb.	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*
,, Colonial . . . . ,,	1*s.*	1*s.*	1*s.*	1*s.*
WAGES FOR LABOUR.				
Domestic {Male . . . . per annum	16*l.* to 30*l.*	16*l.* to 30*l.*	15*l.* to 30*l.*	15*l.* to 30*l.*
Domestic {Female . . . ,,	10*l.* 8*s.* to 26*l.*	10*l.* 8*s.* to 26*l.*	8*l.* to 20*l.*	8*l.* to 20*l.*
Predial . . . . . ,,	14*l.* to 17*l.*	14*l.* to 17*l.*	15*l.* to 18*l.*	15*l.* to 18*l.*
Trades . . . . . ,,	20*l.* to 30*l.*	20*l.* to 30*l.*	20*l.* to 30*l.*	20*l.* to 30*l.*
,, in the City . . . per diem	4*s.* to 5*s.*	4*s.* to 5*s.*	5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*

(Signed) JOHN M'LERIE, J.P., Superintendent of Police.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(No. 48.) No. 31. No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor FITZGERALD to Earl GREY.

Government House, Perth, April 30, 1851.

MY LORD, (Received 21 July 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the past year, and to submit the accompanying statistical statement with reference to this province for that period.

2. This statement, my Lord, bespeaks a degree of progress and prosperity unexampled heretofore in this colony, more especially so in commerce, shipping, and agriculture in some small degree.

3. It cannot be questioned for a moment that the important changes introduced by the measures of your Lordship in making this a penal settlement, in accordance with the expressed wish of the settlers at large, accompanied as it has been, so judiciously, by a corresponding amount of free labour then and now so much wanted, has contributed largely to these desirable results. I must not, however, omit to state that the recent discovery of large tracts of good pasture country in the northern district, in connection with the finding as far as can be judged, of an inexhaustible supply of galena, has not been without its effect, in giving hope where none previously existed, and stimulating the desponding to renewed exertion in the further development of the resources of the colony.

4. The amount of capital circulated in connection with the convict expenditure, is being generally felt, with marked advantage by all classes of the community; but more particularly by the agriculturist and stock-holder, who have now held out to them, for the first time since the occupation of the province, a certain remunerative market, encouraging an improved system of agriculture, and greater care and interest in the management and breeding of stock of every kind.

In the breeding of horses, which from the high character established by those already sent to India from this colony, we have certainty of a large, and never failing demand from that market, but principally from the Madras Presidency, where an association is already established with the view of effecting

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

measures, through their agents lately arrived in this colony, of ultimately obtaining the whole supply of horses from this province for the cavalry of that presidency, which, if found attainable, will lead, it is understood, to the breaking up of the breeding stud in that quarter. I forbear, however, going into further particulars just now on this point, as when the measures in progress reach a more certain state of maturity, I shall have the honour to address your Lordship more fully upon the whole subject.

5. The discovery of guano on the islands that dot Shark's Bay, combined with other causes, have led to an unusual increase in the amount of shipping and tonnage that have visited our principal port. From the returns of tonnage inwards and outwards I find that—

	Tons.
In 1849 the former was	7,952
In 1850 it amounted to	15,988
Showing an increase in favour of 1850, of .	8,036
In 1849 the outward tonnage was . . .	8,145
In 1850 it amounted to	14,748
Showing an increase above that of 1849, of .	6,603

6. Agriculture, I regret to find, has not kept pace with the general progress of the colony with reference to its increasing extent of cultivation as compared with past years. This I can only account for from the general past depression discouraging to all, from the want of demand, in connection with the high rate of labour as compared with the prices realised hitherto for farm produce in this colony. The present rise, however, in the staple of the colony, wool, combined with the certain demand occasioned by the introduction of convicts and its corresponding amount of free labour, will, I have little doubt, stimulate anew the agricultural interests to prove themselves worthy of the occasion and the opportunity ; the more especially looking at the high prices of bread stuffs just now in the neighbouring colonies, which have hitherto in part supplied our wants, thus proving themselves successful competitors to the agricultural interests of the colony even in our own ports. This is a state of things I feel assured from the movement now making for the extension of cultivation, and from the expected supply of labour, that will not in all probability occur again.

7. In population, that positive wealth of all new countries, I find our increase has been more than threefold that of any other year for the last ten years, without including the penal establishment. Still, never was the colonist more at the mercy of the labourer, or a supply of labour more wanted to meet the demand than at the present moment, as is shown by the exorbitant rate of wages now being demanded, ranging between 4*s*. and 5*s*. a-day for a day labourer, and from 7*s*. to 10*s*. for a mechanic ; all proving, my Lord, the onward progress of Western Australia.

Population, in 1849, exclusive of military was .		4,654
Whilst, in 1850, exclusive of military and bond, it amounted to		5,293
Being an increase of . . .		639
Population in 1850		5,293
Military :—		
Troops of the line	109	
Women	19	
Children	44	
Enrolled pensioners	79	
„ women	64	
„ children	126	
	—	441
Convicts		170
Making a total population of . .		5,904

8. The imports in 1850 also nearly show a double amount over that of the previous year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Imports in 1849	28,534	3	4
„ in 1850	52,351	7	9
Being an increase of . .	£23,817	4	5

In the exports I regret to note a small falling off as compared with the preceding year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Exports in 1849	26,156	17	0
„ in 1850	22,134	15	3
Showing a decrease against 5 0 of	£4,022	1	9

This may be accounted for principally in the export of Sandal-wood which in 1849 amounted to 10,710*l.*, while in the year 1850, in consequence of the market being glutted, it only valued 1,220*l.* In the export of horses and sheep I also regret to notice a diminution of nearly 3,000*l.*, arising, I have little doubt, from the want of opportunity of exporting, from the scarcity of vessels during the first six months of the year.

It is gratifying, however, my Lord, to observe that these deficiencies, in what may be termed incidental exports, entirely dependant upon the demand of our neighbouring markets, have been in a great measure counterbalanced by the increased value of the export of our staple commodity wool, which—

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 realized only	8,601	3	0
In 1850 it amounted to	15,482	14	10
Showing in favour of 1850 a sum of .	£6,881	11	10

attributable to the more healthy state of the market at home, and to greater care being taken in preparing the wool for shipment, whereby it has commanded greater attention and readier purchase by the wool broker.

9. This unusual amount of imports has not been without its corresponding result on the revenue:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue in 1849	9,596	12	9
„ in 1850	12,365	14	9
Being an increase in favour of 1850 of	£2,769	2	0

10. This increased amount of revenue has enabled the Goverment to extend its operations in public works to an extent hitherto unknown, as your Lordship will perceive by a reference to the Blue Book.*

* See Abstract annexed, p. 245.

11. Among the most important of these works must be classed the completion of the lighthouse on Rottenest, its lantern and revolving apparatus which will be lit up for general advantage I trust within a month, giving a good steady revolving light, that may be seen at minute intervals some 12 or 14 miles. The further supply of catoptric lamps will, I trust, make its power of light so increased as to be seen some 20 or 25 miles at sea. The next work in importance has been the beaconing of some dangerous hidden rocks that interrupt the passages to the different anchorages; three of these have been beaconed this season, and if found to resist the severe trial they will have to encounter from our winter gales, I do not despair of beaconing the remaining number that may be deemed to be dangerous to ships entering the port of Freemantle, by the close of the year.

The bridge over the Canning, one of the greatest magnitude in the colony, though noticed in the Blue Book of 1849, has only been completed perfectly within the year 1850. This bridge I consider of a very useful character, giving a high road each day in the year to Freemantle, which could not be said during the existence of the ferry-boat over the Swan, across which it was sometimes, in violent weather, prevented from plying for days and days, thus shutting off all communication with our principal port; and when it is consi-

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dered that Freemantle is to be the principal convict depôt, its importance as a public work becomes considerably enhanced. I am also happy to inform your Lordship that with native prison labour a marked improvement has been effected on the public roads throughout the colony; but more especially those leading to the agricultural districts, to the evident satisfaction of the farming interests.

Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1849 the general expenditure was . .	10,823	2	4
In 1850 it amounted to	9,954	8	5
Showing a decrease in 1850 of . .	£ 868	13	11

12. This diminished expenditure in the face of an increasing revenue has arisen principally from two causes; the first being the liquidation of the greater part of outstanding distillation claims in the year 1849, and secondly, the partial payments only for public works which, though largely undertaken in the year 1850, have been in a great degree paid for during the first quarter of the year 1851, being the time of their completion.

Mines and Minerals.

13. In mines and minerals there is little new to report, save that the Company have at last commenced working the lead mine on the Murchison, and that all gives promise of an inexhaustible supply of galena, and when the smelting apparatus written for arrives from England, I have little doubt the Company will be able to export lead (not ore) with remunerative advantage, both to India and China, notwithstanding the drawback as to distance from the coast. This mine, your Lordship will bear in mind is 70 miles from the nearest port; not so, I am happy to say, with the galena, which has been discovered within the last two months, as also specimens of copper ore on the banks of the Bowes River, only 25 miles from the beach of Champion Bay. This latter district, in the opinion of those most experienced in mining explorations, gives indication that the whole will prove a mineral district, having the advantage over that of the Murchison of being only one-third of the distance from the port of shipment. One eighty-acre section of this has been already sold to parties who, I trust, will soon commence their operations.

Timber.

14. Those who have speculated in felling timber for export have, I regret to say, met with considerable discouragement from the rejection by the Admiralty (and private firms) of the jarra or mahogany already sent from the colony in 1850; but I am glad to think that a demand for some woods (chiefly the tuart, a species of white gum), peculiarly adapted from their toughness for gun-carriages, is likely to be made from the Presidency of Madras; specimens have been sent there with that view by the agents of the Association already spoken of as residing in this colony.

Fisheries.

15. I regret not being able to report, even an average success in killing fish during the last season; the oil from which has only reached the value of 2,305*l.*, while in former years it occasionally amounted to between 4,000*l* to 5,000*l.*, yet, my Lord, the fault is not with our sea-port community, as I was glad to see no want of energy or exertion attributable to any, but the fish proved for the season unusually scarce on this part of the coast.

Taxes, &c.

16. The taxes in this colony are all levied under the authority of Acts of the Colonial Legislature, and consist of the following:—

On Spirits of British production and manufacture imported from any part of the British dominions, a duty of 8*s.* per gallon; of foreign produce and manufacture from any part of the British dominions a duty of 10*s.*; if from any foreign state 12*s.* a gallon.

On Wine, the produce of any part of the British empire, a duty of 6*d.* a gallon, and the produce of any other place 1*s.* 6*d.* a gallon.

On Segars and Snuff, a duty of 5*s.* on every lb. weight imported.

On Tobacco: On leaf tobacco, a duty of 3*d.* per pound. On tobacco boiled down in bond, to be used as a sheep wash, 1*d.* per pound, and on every other kind of tobacco a duty of 1*s.* per pound.

On Live Stock imported from any part of the British dominions an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., and imported from any other place 10 per cent.

On Goods and Merchandize imported from any part of the British dominions, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. Imported, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign state, a duty of 10 per cent., according to value.

The following goods are exempt from duty:—

All military and naval stores required for Her Majesty's Service.
All bottles imported full.
Bullion and coin.
Staves and hoops for casks.
Trees and rooted plants.
Personal bagge of immigrants.
Articles of naval and military uniform imported by officers stationed within the colony for their own use, and goods specially exempted by the Governor.

17. The internal revenue is derived from—

A duty of 2½ per cent. on amount of sales by public auction. Of 1 per cent. on the transfer of landed property.
License to sell spirits by retail, in quantities not less thanone gallon, 10*l.* Publicans 25*l.* and 10*l.*, according to position. To sell by auction in Perth and Fremantle 10*l.*, elsewhere 5*l.*
License to practise in Civil Court 2*l.*, 4*l.*, and 6*l.* per annum, according to previous practice and qualification.
License to keep dogs, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 1*s.*, according to sex and description.
License to cut sandal-wood for each pair of sawyers 2*l.* 10*s.* a month, and 1*l.* 5*s.* a month each additional man employed.
License to cut timber 20*l.* per annum per square mile.
License to occupy Crown lands 5*l.* per annum, and 10*s.* each 1,000 acres; more than 20,000 will not be leased in one block.
License to ply boats 10*s.* to 2*l.* per annum, according to tonnage.
Warehouse rent 2*d.* to 1*s.* per week, according to package.
Postage inwards 4*d.* to 8*d.*, according to weight; ship, 8*d.*; overland, *viâ* Singapore, 1*s.*
Rottenest salt, 2*l.* per ton.
Crown lands, 1*l.* per acre.

Town allotments in—

Perth, according to position	£12 to £22.
Fremantle	20
Bunbury	10
York	6
Guildford (2-acre lots)	10
,, (smaller)	7
Geraldton (on the Murchison)	10
Toodyay	5

Town allotments in—

Northam	£ 5
Albany	15
Vasse	5
Rockingham	5
All other town sites	3

The tolls and dues chargeable at the Perth Jetty were farmed during the past year for the sum of 50*l.*, and at the Perth Causeway for 60*l.* per annum.

A small revenue is derivable from judicial fines.

18. The Judicial Establishment is without change since last report.

19. The following Ordinances have been passed by the Legislative Council during the year:—

14th Vict., No. 1. To protect Justices of the Peace from vexatious actions for acts done by them in the execution of their office.

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No. 2. To provide for the Establishment of a scale of Pilotage Fees to light dues.
No. 3. Adopting an Act of the Imperial Parliament for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice.
No. 4. To facilitate the performance of the duties of the Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Sessions in Western Australia, with respect to persons charged with Indictable Offences.
No. 5. To facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in the Colony of Western Australia, with respect to summary conviction and orders.
No. 6. To provide for the due Custody and Discipline of Offenders transported to Western Australia, and of certain classes of Offenders sentenced therein to transportation.
No. 7. To regulate the collection of Tolls.
No. 8. To regulate the grazing of Cattle and other Stock kept in towns.
No. 9. To regulate the keeping and carriage of Gunpowder.
No. 10. For the naturalization of Thomas Frederick Gilman.
No. 11. To extend the Law of Quarantine.
No. 12. For the disposal of Balances of Estates of deceased persons remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Public Administrator.
No. 13. To facilitate the apprehension in Western Australia of Offenders who may have escaped there from any of the neighbouring Colonies of Australasia.

Withdrawn, as reported in Despatch No. 34 of 24th March, 1851.

No. 14. For licensing Carts and Carriers.
No. 15. To provide for the improvement of Towns in Western Australia.
No. 16. To provide for the payment of certain unforeseen Expenses during the year 1850.

Gaols, &c.

20. Our gaols are limited in proportion to the wide extent of the province, as we can be said (exclusive of the Penal Establishment) to possess but two, one at Fremantle, and the other at King George's Sound, both substantial buildings though of small capacity. Fortunately, if we except the Parkhurst lads and the aborigines, we have not had much occasion to use them during the year, there not having been a single conviction of a white person throughout the colony of any serious offence; the time is coming, however, I fear, when we can scarcely expect to continue in the enjoyment of this immunity; the Government are, therefore, contemplating the erection, without delay, of a good and capacious gaol within the townside of Perth, as also one at Bunbury, the great difficulty being just now to obtain mechanics of any kind, so pre-engaged is every description of labour, from the amount of buildings in progress to a degree hitherto unequalled, proving the advancing condition of the colony.

Education.

21. This important consideration has not been neglected, and I have cause to be satisfied with the ability and zeal shown by the Central Board, aided as they are efficiently by the Sub-Committees in the rural districts, as also by a numerous Committee of ladies for the management of the female schools in Perth. There is no reason to doubt that the public at large are satisfied with the exertions and measures of Government on this head, shown, as I conceive, of late by a more general disposition to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them for the education of their children, male and female, in every part of the colony by competent teachers, but more particularly so at Perth and Fremantle, where the attendance at the Government schools is numerous and constant, considering the number of private schools of respectable character now in existence. Those parents who desire their children to be instructed in the higher branches of education can avail themselves of the services of the master of the Perth school by payment of a small additional sum.

As a general rule, the Government schools are open to all denominations of Christians without charge, when the parents are too poor to pay, but when such is not the case the charge is moderate, and regulated by the Central Board, who, to avoid cavil, have forbidden religious instruction in school by any clergyman, and only allow the reading of the Scriptures by the master, without note or comment.

I regret to say nothing worthy of mention has been as yet effected, with

reference to the teaching of the natives. This is a question beset in the outset with much difficulty, from the great reluctance of the parents to allow their children to become inmates of any institution of the kind.

The Government have, however, a small native school at Fremantle, 12 in number. The Wesleyans have also one at "Gallillup," 12 miles from Perth, to which the Legislative Council have sanctioned an annual contribution of 75*l.* to its support. The Wesleyans, I have reason to think, intend removing their school to York, as a better position, nor am I without hope of establishing a native institution ere many months at King George's Sound, for the religious and industrial training of the aborigines, under the control and management of the Archdeacon Wollaston, when competent assistants and teachers can be procured. The outlay to effect this object in the construction of dwelling-houses, farm buildings, and other out offices, will be at first considerable, but, I trust, if once fairly established, it will, by good management, be made to partly pay its own expenses. As before observed, the difficulty will be to prevail on the parents to part with their children, more especially those tribes living at a distance. But I hope much from the zeal of that truly worthy and pious clergyman, Archdeacon Wollaston, who is leaving no means untried among his friends to obtain aid from benevolent societies in England to carry out his view. Your Lordship may rest assured his efforts shall receive my most anxious consideration.

Survey Department.

22. The survey force has been chiefly employed laying out and opening new roads, and superintending the same, and keeping the existing lines of road in order. Mapping the features of the country, settling the boundaries of depasturing licenses, and marking out small blocks of purchased lands. Marking out lands assigned and purchased in Plantagenet and Kent, and laying out additional town and suburban allotments. The quantity of land marked out in the year has been 13,877 acres in 66 grants.

23. The amount of bullion in the colony is above 27,000*l.*, including the specie in the Commissariat Chest and Western Australian Bank.

24. Western Australia has but one bank, established on the principles of joint stock companies.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

ABSTRACT from the WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BLUE BOOK for 1850.

RETURN of all Public Works, Roads, Canals, Bridges, Buildings, &c., not of a Military Nature, which have been undertaken during the Year.

Describe the Work, and where Situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense in Pounds Sterling.	Authority under which it is executed.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When commenced	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual Amount of Expenditure in Pounds Sterling.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure up to present date in Pounds Sterling.	REMARKS.
		£.					£.	£.	
Canning River Bridge . .	Completing	400	Governor and Executive Council.	Colonial	May, 1849	Finished	205	. .	The total cost 425*l.*
Upper Swan Bridge . . .	Constructing	200	,,	,,	Sept. 1850	Unfinished	. .	100	50*l.* contributed by private subscription.
Guildford Road	,,	300	,,	,,	June, 1849	,,	. .	250	
Lighthouse, Fremantle .	,,	120	,,	,,	Aug. 1848	Finished	120	. .	
Fremantle Road, by Mount Eliza.	,,	150	,,	,,	June, 1850	Unfinished	. .	40	This work, begun long ago, has been returned to from time to time, as circumstances permitted.
North Jetty, Fremantle . .	Repairing .	30	,,	,,	,,	Finished	30	. .	
Lantern Rottenest Lighthouse	Constructing	220	,,	,,	Aug. 1850	,,	230	. .	
Works on Perth Causeway .	Repairing .	140	,,	,,	Sept. 1850	Unfinished	. .	50	
Bonding Store, Fremantle .	Additions to	110	,,	,,	Aug. 1850	Finished	100	. .	This addition was rendered necessary from the great increase in the amount of imports.
Lock-up-House, Guildford .	Repairs and Additions.	47	,,	,,	Oct. 1850	,,	60	. .	
Beacons	Fixing . .	130	,,	,,	Feb. 1850	Unfinished	120	. .	Challenger Rock Beacon.
	£	1,847				£	865	440	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
No. 32

(No. 52.) No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to Earl GREY.

MY LORD, Adelaide, April 14, 1851.
(Received September 24, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour of forwarding the Blue Book of South Australia for the year 1850, compiled by Captain Sturt, the Colonial Secretary.

1. *Population.*

The census taken on the 1st January 1851 gives 63,700 as the number of the inhabitants, exclusively of the aborigines and the military. The aborigines are estimated at 3,730 souls. The white population includes 7,000 Germans.

There are 15,510 males under 21 years of age; deducting these from 35,302, the total number of males, there would remain 19,792; and as 10,664 are returned as married men, there are 9,128 males above 21 years of age unmarried.

The females under 14 years of age are 11,295; deducting these from 27,737, the total number of females, there remain 16,442; and as 10,842 are married, 5,600 females above 14 years of age are unmarried in the colony.

The gross disparity between the sexes is an excess of 7,565 males more than females; but the disparity between what has been reckoned, as above, to be the marriageable ages, gives an excess of 3,528 more males than females.

The population of the colony at the census of 1846 was 25,893; and as it was 63,700 at the end of 1850, it has increased during the last five years 146 per cent.

The increase has been greatest in the rural districts, for the population of the city of Adelaide was in 1846 7,413; at the end of 1850 it was 14,577, or scarcely more than the double of what it was five years ago.

The lodging existing at the end of 1850 for the aggregate population is 5,873 houses of stone or brick, 3,791 of wood, and 2,369 of other material. Excluding some hundreds of persons employed in mining, who dwell in excavations of the bank of the Burra Burra Creek, the house accommodation is about one house to every five souls.

In the town of Adelaide the annual number of rates of assessment has been augmented in the last 12 months by 897; the estimated annual value of property, for purposes of taxation, has increased in the last 12 months 33,665*l.*; and the existing valuation gives a total annual value of property in Adelaide of rather more than 130,919*l.*

The amount of sales in Adelaide by licensed auctioneers in 1850 was 212,815*l.*

The registered mortgages during 1850 on town lands was 61,455*l.* Independently of buildings erected, or in course of erection, by individuals, the building subscription associations, 12 or 13 in number, are erecting cottages of the value of about 60*l.* to 80*l.* each, chiefly for the labouring classes, at the rate of about 30 cottages a-month. The City Commissioners expended in 1850 on the improvement of the streets of the town 14,415*l.*, of which sum 6387*l.* was derived from assessments on town property, slaughtering fees, market dues, &c.; and the remainder was a vote by the Local Legislature from the general colonial revenue. The cost of the city management and superintendence was 1,033*l.* 15*s.*

The influx of population into the colony subsequently to the date of the census, and up to the 31st March last, added to the estimated natural increase, would make the total number of inhabitants, exclusive of the aborigines and military, at that date to be not less than 66,182 souls.

2. *Agriculture.*

The extent of enclosed land has been increased in 1850, as compared with 1849, from 138,710 acres to 174,184 acres.

Besides supplying the local consumption of a greatly increased population, bread stuffs were exported in 1850 equivalent to 22,614 quarters of wheat.

The harvest is believed to be this year much smaller than the usual average, owing to the dryness of the season. The quantities of rain which fell in Adelaide and Mount Barker, respectively, in 1850 were only 18·354 inches in Adelaide, and 33·308 at Mount Barker; whilst the average of 12 preceding years was 21½ inches in Adelaide and 35 inches in Mount Barker. The prices of bread, meat, vegetables, and all kinds of grain and farm produce generally, are at this moment much enhanced beyond the customary rates. The return of the rains, the increase of immigration, and the extended cultivation stimulated by the present prices, will probably soon cause a reduction.

The renewal of the Kaffir war, and also recent shipments of grain to Western Australia, have in some degree raised the prices of agricultural produce.

Samples of wheat, oats, barley, and flour were sent to the London Exhibition of this year of the Works of Industry of all Nations. The average weight per bushel from 1845 to 1850 of the grain for which prizes have been awarded in Adelaide is 66½ lbs. wheat, 57⅝ lbs. barley, and 47 lbs. oats.

Olive oil was also sent, the produce of trees raised from truncheons imported into the colony from Marseilles in 1845.

Every known and approved variety of grape is grown in the colony; the present extent of the vineyards is 282 acres. A vine-growing association has recently been formed in the confident expectation that at no distant day wine will become an article of export. At the Exhibition in Adelaide in 1851 the prize was awarded for a collection of 60 varieties of apples, grown about 10 miles from Adelaide.

3. *Land Sales and Surveys.*

The Crown land sold in 1850 was 64,949 acres: namely, by auction, 23,779 acres; by fixed price of 1*l.* per acre, after previous exposure to auction, 41,170 acres.

The survey field-work cost 4*d.* and a fraction per acre; but the total expense of the survey department was at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per acre; that is, 3,628*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* for the year 1850.

I enclose the Annual Report and Returns of the Surveyor-General, and also a Return of land sold and unsold in the Province.

The average price per acre of the land sold by auction was 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The purchase-money received in the colony was 86,557*l.* 15*s.*

The amount of remission-money to military and naval settlers, 1,397*l.* 15*s.*; certificates from the Land and Emigration Commissioners, 1,314*l.* 10*s.*

Total amount of purchase-money of Crown land, 89,270*l.*

One eighty-acre section of mineral land was purchased at auction by the Burra Burra Company, on the 11th July, 1850, for 10,500*l.* Nothing has transpired to affect the estimation of its value, which the payment of such a price obviously creates; the land in question is now styled the Karkulto Copper Mine. Karkulto is the native word for the shiack-tree.

Three Hundreds were proclaimed in 1850; two in the county of Stanley, designated hundreds of Clare, and Upper Wakefield; and one in the county of Hindmarsh, called the hundred of Strathalbyn. The effect of proclaiming a Hundred is to abstract the district so proclaimed from the bounds within which leases are issuable for the occupancy of the waste lands of the Crown for merely depasturing purposes.

The Royal Order in Council of 19th June, 1850, authorizing the issue of leases for depasturing the waste lands of the Crown, was published in the colony on the 7th November, 1850, and on the 12th March, 1851; in conformity with it a Proclamation was issued, which is hereunto annexed, prescribing general rules, orders, and regulations for the common of pasture within hundreds, and for granting leases of waste lands not previously occupied.

Leases for such of the waste lands as are surveyed, and on that account admitting of the boundaries of the runs being accurately defined, will probably be issued about July next.

Survey parties, as reported in my Despatch, No. 34, of 26th February, 1851, have been sent to the district north of Mount Remarkable, and also to the south-eastern districts, for the purpose of facilitating the issue of leases in those

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extremities of the colony, by determining the boundaries of the squatters' runs, and their connexion with each other.

The stock depastured on the Crown waste lands, in 1850, was 6,488 horses, 81,323 horned cattle, 984,199 sheep; and on the Crown common lands of the various hundreds there were either 27,840 more horned cattle, or 167,040 more sheep. Certificates or licences being taken out in the proportion of one great cattle to six small cattle, relatively to the extent of purchased land, held by the applicant, in the hundred.

Licences to occupy the waste lands of the Crown, in 1850, extended over 15,317 square miles, and were in number 258.

The licences to cut timber on the Crown land were 240 in number.

A township of 137 allotments, of half an acre each, was surveyed, in 1850, at Port Wakefield, at the head of Gulf St. Vincent; they realized, on an average, about 30*l.* per acre; and the water frontage, after due reserves for public purposes, was leased by public competition, and averaged about 17*l.* per acre for a term of years. Port Wakefield is likely to realize my previous reports of its probable usefulness as a place of shipment for much of the traffic to and from the districts north of Gulf St. Vincent; at present the trade is scarcely more than a coasting one to Port Adelaide. In September, 1850, the Harbour Master reported, "that six thousand tons of coals and sundries had " been landed during the last six months, and 1,156 tons of copper and copper " ore had been sent thence to Port Adelaide."

The "George Home," a barque, is about to sail for Swansea, having taken a cargo of copper on board at Port Wakefield.

4. *Immigration.*

The number of ships despatched by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, in 1850, was 10; the number of souls, 2,422; viz., from England and Wales, 1,813; Scotland, 112; Ireland, 497; the casualties were 35 births, 48 deaths. The total sum charged on the Colonial Emigration Fund, for conveyance and superintendence, is stated by the Emigration Agent to be 22,020*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*

In these ships the excess of males over females was 68; between 14 and 45 years of age the excess of males was 97; between 45 and 70 it was 7; making a total excess of 104 male adults in the year 1850. The infants and females under 14 years of age were 36, which number deducted from 104 leaves the nett excess of males, as above mentioned, 68.

The Emigration Agent remarks, that every Government ship brings out an excess of from 10 to 15 unmarried male adults; the evil being mitigated, if at all, only in some measure, by an excess of female children.

On board of passenger-ships from Great Britain (unconnected with the Land and Emigration Commissioners) the excess of males over females, in 1850, was 929.

The total immigration into the colony, in 1850, was 10,358. The emigration from it was 4,221; the excess of immigration over emigration was 6,137.

The funds at present available for immigration may thus be estimated. On the 6th October, 1850, the balance in hands of the Commissioners, added to 25,500*l.*, remitted from hence early in 1850, is reported by those officers to suffice for the continuance of the then existing rate of one ship per month until September, 1851.

In addition to the remittance above stated, up to the present month, there will have been a further remittance of 52,712*l.*, in which is included a contribution to the Emigration Fund of 22,170*l.* from the Crown moiety of the Land Fund.

The demand for labourers, especially female servants, is still great.

5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The receipts of the general colonial revenue, exclusive of Land Fund, were 178,726*l.*, inclusive of the balance of the previous year.

The general colonial expenditure was 136,304*l.*

The Land Fund receipts, including the balance of the previous year, were 114.467*l.*

The Land Fund expenditure, 102,778*l.*, of which 72,772*l.* was for immigration and 20,000*l.* for liquidation of bonded debt.

In each of the two preceding years the bonded debt was reduced by 15,000*l.*, and a like amount of liquidation for 1851 has already been effected by the remittance forwarded with my Despatches, No. 176, of 15th December, 1850, and No. 27, of 8th February, 1851. These payments have been made from the Crown moiety of the Land Fund not applicable to immigration.

The Customs Revenue increased, in the year ended 5th April, 1851, thirty-six per cent., as compared with the previous corresponding year, viz., from 75,379*l.* to 102,523*l.*, of which sum the duties on wines, spirits, and tobacco, amounted to 57,606*l.*

There has been no alteration of the *Tariff* which came into operation in 1849.

The Imports, under the like comparison, have increased in value forty and one quarter per cent., viz., from 632,689*l.* to 887,423*l.*

The Exports, as above, have increased eighteen per cent., viz., 483,475*l.* to 571,348*l.* The increase is principally in copper, lead, and wool. Smelting operations have been extended to the inferior qualities of ore, which unsmelted were formerly not shipped.

The excess of imports over exports is striking, but there is nothing to lead me to any precise conclusion that this excess is caused by overtrading. It is, I think, chiefly accounted for by an importation of fresh capital, probably invested in smelting, mining, and machinery, not requiring to be instantly replaced by value exported. The merchandize imported by new commercial establishments will, no doubt, soon be absorbed by an increasing population.

The Export of Wool was 3,289,232 lbs. against 2,841,131 lbs. of the previous year.

The Tonnage, inwards and outwards, for the year ended 5th April, 1851, is 168,468 against 160,497 of the previous year.

The tonnage employed in conveying merchandize has increased while that employed conveying emigrants has fallen off, because of the smaller influx of immigrants in 1850 as compared with 1849.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for commerce to settle in the new channels opened to this colony by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, but German ships, until recently, were unable to take a return cargo from hence, and thus looking to the outward voyage to cover the expenses of the entire trip, freights from Germany have been higher than from Great Britain by fifty per cent. The carrying trade being now thrown open, German vessels, instead of leaving Adelaide, as formerly, in ballast, may now earn freights hence for Great Britain or British possessions, and from this probable reduction of freights and passage-money we may reasonably expect increased importation of merchandize and immigrants; and from the competition of German bottoms with British, a reduced cost of transport for our colonial exports. An advantageous trade will probably spring up between this colony and L'Isle Reunion in French bottoms (one of which sailed hence in 1850); with Java in Dutch and Javanese vessels, bringing us coffee, rice, cordage, &c., in exchange for our wheat and bread stuffs, dairy produce, hides, tallow, wool, and copper.

7. *Education.*

The schoolmasters receiving aid from the Colonial Treasury, in 1850, were 102 in number; in the previous year 64. The aid, in 1850, was 2,289*l.*, and 1,317*l.* in the previous year.

The office of Inspector of Schools receiving Government aid has recently been created. From the visits of this officer to schools at uncertain times, and from his periodical reports, I hope there will result not only an improvement of the schools already existing, but also a much-needed extension of the provision at present made by the Local Legislature to promote the spread of education.

Religious Instruction.

The return of churches and chapels, in 1850, is as follows:—

Church of England	17
Church of Scotland	5
Church of Rome	6
Wesleyans	18
Baptists	13

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Primitive Methodists	13
Lutherans	16
Jews	1
Independents	16
Society of Friends	1

Places of worship, not chapels or churches, thirty-six, viz.—

Baptists	2
Wesleyans	24
Primitive Methodists	10

On account of stipends there was issued, in 1850—

	£.
To the Church of England	681
„ Scotland	157
„ Rome	690
„ Wesleyans	463
„ Lutherans	58

On account of ecclesiastical buildings—

Church of England	1,465
„ Scotland	122
„ Rome	510
„ Wesleyans	426

The Ordinance under which aid to the stipends of Christian ministers and to Christian ecclesiastical buildings is issued, ceased on the 31st March, 1851, and its re-enactment will depend on the decision of the new Elective Council, to be summoned in June next, under the recent Australian Colonies Act of Parliament.

9. *Crime.*

The convictions in 1850 in the Supreme Court were 93, in 1849 they were 126.

The convictions on the criminal side in the inferior tribunals of the resident magistrate and police commissioners were in 1850, 859; in 1849, 771. The population at the end of 1850 exceeded the population of 1849 rather more than 20 per cent.

An Australian league has been recently formed to oppose the system of transporting convicts from Great Britain to any Australian colony. Memorials to Her Majesty and to the Houses of Parliament are also about to be transmitted, praying for the discontinuance of transportation; and I am informed that the memorial from this colony will be very generally signed. I annex a return, showing that 197 prisoners were transported from South Australia to Van Diemen's Land from 1839 to 1850 inclusively; and that of this number 62 came to the colony from New South Wales, 81 from Van Diemen's Land or Port Phillip, and that 54 were emigrants, soldiers, or sailors.

Five executions of whites have taken place since 1839; three of the culprits were from Van Diemen's Land, and two from Sydney. No record has been kept of the time the transported prisoners were in the colony previously to their conviction, but the sheriff states that they are generally known to have been here but a short time.

I propose submitting a Bill to the new Council, empowering the Executive to direct the employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour on the public roads and quarries at convict stations within the province, as is the case in British Guiana and at the Cape of Good Hope.

10. *Legislation.*

The Ordinances enacted in 1850 are 15 in number. No. 1 for making a railway from the city to the port, with branches to the North Arm, is one the practical execution of which would greatly subserve the public interests. The Ordinance enacts that five miles at least of the line are to be completed in 18 months from the date of the enactment. Great disappointment is felt that the undertaking has not even been yet commenced, and that no tidings of the confirmation of the Ordinance have been received in the colony.

Ordinance No. 5, for the recovery of small debts and the trial and punishment of minor offences, has led to the holding of district Courts in the following parts of the colony, to the great convenience and satisfaction of the inhabitants, viz., at Port Adelaide, Gawler Town, Mount Barker, Morphett Vale, Willunga, Kapunda, Kooringa, Clare, and Angeston. These Courts are monthly for the full jurisdiction, and more frequent for the limited jurisdiction.

I am not aware that the other legislative enactments of the year 1850 require any special notice.

11. *Post Office.*

The conveniences of postal communication now existing in the colony are these, in Adelaide there are three deliveries of letters daily by letter-carriers.

In 11 villages suburban to Adelaide, within a range of five miles, there is a daily mail.

To Port Adelaide there are six mails, each way, daily, besides such extra mails during the day and night as may be required for the conveyance of ship mails.

From Encounter Bay, county Hindmarsh, in the south, to Bungari, county Stanley, in the north, a distance of 155 miles, and to Mount Gambier, in the south, a distance of 288 miles, there are 71 post-offices.

To Mount Barker, Gawler Town, and Willunga, and intermediate places, there are daily mails.

To the Burra Burra, 94 miles from Adelaide, there are mails five times a-week; and to the remainder of the post-offices, with the exception of the line from Wellington, on the Murray, to Mount Gambier, on the south-eastern extremity of the province, thrice a week.

The intercourse with Port Lincoln, Port Wakefield, Guichen, and Rivoli Bays is kept up by coasting-vessels, by which mails are forwarded by every occasion.

The total number of letters and newspapers which passed through the post-office in 1850, distinguishing ship from inland, was

Letters, ship . .	105,820
„ inland . .	160,768
Newspapers, ship .	178,536
„ inland .	214,641

Total letters, 266,588; total newspapers, 393,177.

The total receipts of the post-offices in 1850 were 5,467*l.*; the expenditure, 4,039*l.* Since the close of 1850 the mails have been dispatched more frequently, and several new post-offices have been opened. The table of postal rates was forwarded with my Despatch, No. 43, of the 22d March, 1851.

12. *Mines.*

The safest criterion by which to judge of the progress of the mining interests is the amount of their shipments, viz.—

	In 1850.	In 1849.
Metal, viz.—		
Copper . .	44,594 cwt.	8,676 cwt.
Lead . . .	615 „	29 „
Ore, viz.—		
Copper . .	8,784½ tons.	9,999 tons.
Emery . . .	335¼ „	259 „
Lead . . .	4,155 cwt.	

The proportion which mines of actual profit bear to mines merely of name continues to be numerically small. Surface indications of minerals add from time to time to the list of probable mines, and give strength to the universal and, I think, well-grounded impression that this portion of Australia is a great mineral country. The most recent and remarkable surface discovery of mineral on the waste lands of the Crown was reported in my Despatch, No. 25, of the 8th February, 1851, and is thus described by one of the field surveyors:—"A "boil or protuberance of copper, measuring 8 feet in height, 20 feet in length, "and 7 feet in breadth."

The very frequent cessation of mining operations when any great depth is

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necessary, or that the cost of machinery is to be incurred, shows that mining enterprise is not in general vigorously prosecuted for want of local capital, except in those rare instances where the produce of the mine is at once sufficient to cover the requisite current outlay. It is not easy to estimate satisfactorily the entire amount of wages disbursed on account of mining operations in the colony, but as respects the cost of labour in mining and smelting at the Burra Burra alone, there are published statements, of probable accuracy, which show that in 1850 wages and cartage cost the mine 89,453*l.*, in addition to an outlay of 7,000*l.* a-month by the Patent Smelting Company, which on the spot receives much of the Burra Burra ore.

Exclusively of the disbursements of this Smelting Company, the total expenditure of the Burra Burra, including dividends to shareholders, was, in 1850, 244,456*l.*

It may be interesting, regard being had to the great number of labourers necessarily employed in under-ground work, to subjoin some observations of the temperature of the Burra Burra Mine which were obligingly furnished to me, at my request, by one of the Directors in the month of July 1850, as the results of a series, taken once a-week, during two months, at 8 A.M.:—

" Temperature of air at surface	40
" Engine pool and reservoir, 18 inches below surface .	63
" Thirty-fathom level, water	65
" Thirty-fathom level, air	50
" Forty-fathom level, water	67
" Forty-fathom level, air	68

" The great increase of the temperature of the air in the 40-fathom as com-
" pared with the 30-fathom levels arises from the fact that neither the winzes
" communicating between these levels, nor the galleries between the shafts
" themselves at the latter level, had then been completed. This has, however,
" been effected within the last few days; and on the 8th instant (July) the
" temperature of the air on the surface being 36½, of the reservoir 63, that of
" the air at the 40-fathom level was only 47½, the largest spring in the mine
" at the same level showing a temperature of 67.

" As regards the general ventilation of the mine, owing to the number of
" shaft galleries and winzes for communication of the air throughout the mine,
" it is extremely good, it being impossible, I believe, to obtain a more perfect
" system of ventilation than we possess in the main workings. Of course in
" all new levels, until the communications are effected, the air is liable to be
" deteriorated more or less, dependent on the number of men employed; but
" owing to the absence of sulphur in the ores in a far less degree than in most
" mines, the miners appear to enjoy excellent health, and, thanks to the care
" of our captain, accidents even of a trifling description are of rare occurrence.
" The water raised from the mine is not in the least impregnated with copper,
" slightly with iron, and is freely used by the workmen; while the waste water
" now runs a long distance down the once dry Burra Creek, in consequence of
" which abundant supply a greatly increased number of stock is supported.
" The quantity of water now raised by the engine is above 500 gallons a
" minute."

An unsuccessful exploration for coal was made at Kangaroo Island, as reported in my Despatch, No. 118, of 29th July 1850. A search was also made north of the Wakefield River, at the head of Gulf St. Vincent, at the instance of the agent of the Smelting Company, who employed a gentleman accustomed to the like pursuits in other parts of the world; but I regret to say that this search was also fruitless. On the advantages which would probably result to the Land Fund, as well as to science, from a geological survey of the colony, I have addressed your Lordship at length in Despatch No. 13, of the 13th January 1851.

In my Despatch, No. 173, of the 7th December 1850, a proposal was forwarded from an individual, who alleges that he has discovered coal, and seeks to obtain a lease of the land from the Crown, without being exposed to competition in its acquisition. The interpretation put in the colony on the Land Sales Act of Parliament is that the alienation of Crown land, whether by sale or lease, is prohibited except by public competition. Those, however, who are willing to devote their time or money to the search after minerals, contend

that the enjoyment of their discoveries should be secured to them without competition, on terms certain and previously declared. I think there is great force in this plea, and that its concession would stimulate mining enterprise, benefit the public by increasing the export trade, and, under proper reservations, would not militate against an augmentation of the Land Fund.

13. *Aborigines.*

The quarterly reports of the Protector, forwarded with my Despatches in 1850, render it superfluous to enter into much detail under this head. The casualties among them in 1850, as far as can be ascertained, amount to 50 births and 80 deaths. In 1850 there were three convictions of aborigines, two for assaults, the other for sheepstealing; and there were three convictions of Europeans for assaults on the aborigines. The case of the late Mr. Baird, who lost his life by imprudently taking a flock of sheep to a part of the Port Lincoln district, remote from other settlers and from police protection, and unlicensed by the Government to occupy the land, was separately detailed in my Despatch, No. 23, of 6th February 1851, in which I enclosed a report of a mission of the Protector and of the Commissioner of Police to the north-west coast of Port Lincoln, in order as well to gain information, if possible, of the circumstances attending Mr. Baird's death, as also to endeavour to establish friendly relations in future with the natives.

The school for children of the aborigines at Port Lincoln, the estimate of the cost of which was approved by your Lordship in Despatch No. 74, of the 14th October 1850, has not occasioned an outlay equal to the estimate. It was not found practicable to make a commencement until 1st May 1850, and the expenditure to the end of the year was about 85*l.* The number of children has averaged about 20, and the cost this year is estimated at 150*l.* Any estimate that can be formed is, however, liable to much uncertainty from the great fickleness of the parents of the children. The larger the attendance at school, the greater is the expense, for the parents will not send their children unless they are maintained in every respect by the Government.

I have also separately reported to your Lordship, in Despatches No. 108, of 12th July, and No. 165, of 14th November 1850, that a most benevolent and disinterested attempt is in progress by Archdeacon Hale, personally to superintend a training institution for aborigines at Port Lincoln, so that instruction imparted at the Adelaide School may not be lost in after-life when the youths have quitted school, but may be made practically to influence their future career as adults.

Religious instruction, industrial pursuits for their own benefit, marriage, and separation from the tribe by removal to the training institution and its lands, are relied on by the archdeacon as means to this desirable amelioration of the condition of the aborigines. In February last I heard from the archdeacon that all was progressing to his satisfaction,

In September and October 1850 I proceeded up the River Murray as far as its junction with the River Darling in New South Wales, and thence descended to the sea (by the Goolwa) at Encounter Bay. Six natives, under the direction of their assistant protector, Mr. Mason, did the work of boatmen, with efficiency and cheerfulness, throughout this long journey. Three dialects, with which they were unacquainted, were spoken by natives in no respect differing from themselves in physical appearance, between their country at Wellington and the River Darling.

It was also remarked that the mourning streaks and the figures of the dances differed among the different tribes of the tract of country we passed over. In one or two instances only were the natives on the banks of the river observed to use even a rude and frail piece of the bark of a tree as a canoe; and journeys by water, except to cross the river merely, seem never to be taken by them. The three boats of my expedition were probably the largest number the natives had ever witnessed at once under sail. Several remembered Sturt's expedition in 1828.

The number of natives seen on my journey were probably less than a thousand in all; invariably civil and obliging. Very many appeared to be suffering from cutaneous disease. Their chief subsistence is derived from the river and adjoining lagoons, abounding in fish, muscles, crayfish, ducks, &c. The soundings of the river, and a report favourable to its navigation by steamers of a

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

limited draught of water, were forwarded with my Despatches, No. 156, of 27th October 1850, and No. 36, of the 27th February 1851.

14. *Public Works.*

The amount expended out of the colonial revenue on public works during 1850 was 21,036*l.* The cost of the Colonial Engineers' Department was 1322*l.*

The principal works are a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and its officers, the law officers of the Crown, the registry of deeds, and the department of Crown lands. This building has been completed; but additions and alterations, on the recommendation of the bench and bar, have been subsequently commenced, and will be finished in a few months. A general post-office, and courts for the police and resident magistrates of Adelaide, are also nearly finished. Some progress has also been made in the erection of an asylum for lunatics.

The expenditure on main roads, under the Commissioners of the Central Board, has been 27,572*l.*

The lighthouse at Cape Willoughby, on the south side of Kangaroo Island, at the entrance of Backstairs Passage, into Gulf St. Vincent, commenced in 1850, is now ready to receive the lantern and apparatus, which are momently expected from England.

This light (the first erected in the province), which in 1851 will guide wayfarers by sea from the neighbouring colonies, eastwards of Adelaide, may serve also to honour the merits of the Australian explorer, now Colonial Secretary in Adelaide, who in 1828, by the discovery of the River Murray, made known a great internal water communication between South Australia and New South Wales.

35° 50′ 37″ S. lat.
138° 8′ E. long.

	Feet.
Base . . .	179
Stone capping	62
Total Elevation . .	241

Visible at sea eight leagues.

I, therefore, anticipate your Lordship's approval, and intend to name the light in question the "Sturt Light."

15. I trust that this Despatch, with the accompanying Blue Book, may be found to comprise all requisite information of the condition of the colony in the year 1850.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Encl. 1 in No. 32.

Enclosure 1 in No. 32.

SURVEY—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL REPORT to accompany the Returns for the Year 1850.

Surveyor-General's Office, January 13, 1851.

1. THE *field-work* performed by the Survey Department in the province of South Australia in the year 1850, amounts, as shown in the Returns, to 65,509 acres, 40,980 acres of which are new surveys, laid out in sections of different sizes for sale by public auction, 1,501 acres of new roads, 22,439 acres re-survey of old sections, and 589 acres of old roads.

2. The *actual cost* of this survey, which includes a new township at Port Wakefield, at the head of St. Vincent's Gulf (consisting of 96 acres laid out into 137 township allotments of half an acre each, exclusive of streets), together with every expense contingent thereupon, such as the regimental and working pay of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners, wages of bullock-drivers and labourers, maintenance and repair of camp equipage and surveying instruments, and replacing casualties in the field, is 1,295*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Showing the cost of the field-work to be 4·748*d.* per acre.

It will be perceived that the re-surveys of the land and roads amount to more than one-half of the new work, and, as the labour of ascertaining old boundaries, where the original pickets and marks have been removed or destroyed, is far greater than that of making new surveys, more time is occupied with the work, and consequently the expense per acre is increased; it is partly on this account that the survey field-expenses have increased from 4·03*d.* to 4·748*d.*, and partly owing to the circumstance that the scattered nature of the surveys have unavoidably required the very large amount of 177 days' travelling to be performed by the three survey parties employed, being an average of 59 to each party, reducing the working days of the year to 254, a deduction of nearly one-fifth of the working year.

3. The *whole expense* of the Department is 3,628*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; showing the superintendence, field-work, mapping, compilation of land-sale lists, preparation of land grants (of which 1,076 have been issued in the year), attendance on the public for the elucidation of plans, &c., and other duties (amongst which may be mentioned the preparation of 109 plans and tracings not immediately connected with the survey), to amount to 13·166*d.* per acre.

4. *Three hundreds* have been described and proclaimed in the Colonial Government Gazette;

two in County Stanley, designated Hundreds of Clare and Upper Wakefield, and one in County Hindmarsh, called Hundred of Strathalbyn.

5. About 100 miles of *roads* have been re-surveyed, and their direction improved where required, and about 200 miles of new roads laid down.

6. I have been enabled during the year to visit, in the Government schooner "Yatala," the harbours of D'Estrees and Vivonne Bay, on the south side of Kangaroo Island; from the latter bay it was my intention to have proceeded overland to the north coast, with a view of reporting on the country in the interior of the island, said to contain several fresh-water lagoons. This project was unfortunately frustrated by the upsetting and consequent loss of the schooner's boat in the surf, rendering my return by the "Yatala" necessary.

An opportunity also occurred of accompanying his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in an expedition up the River Murray, which embraced the examination of that river from the Goolwa to the junction of the Darling, in order to ascertain by personal inspection the feasibility of a project for establishing steam communication between those points, the practicability of which was fully borne out by the examination in question.

7. In the year 1850 the *increase* on the previous year of land sold was 8,342 acres, and on land sold in 1848, 35,749 acres.

Of the total number of acres sold in 1850, viz., 64,949, there has been purchased, at the fixed price of 1*l.* per acre, 41,170, and at auction, 23,779.

8. The *Mineral Surveyor* having been transferred from the Office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands to the Survey Department on the 1st January, 1850, has been employed in examining and reporting on mineral lands in various portions of the province, and was about 10 weeks at Kangaroo Island boring for coal, the result of which, however, was not successful.

I would add, with a view of showing the value of mineral land in this province, that on the 11th July, 1850, four sections, situated about six miles south of the Burra special survey, containing 318 acres in all, sold at public auction for 12,550*l.*; one section of which, containing 80 acres, realized 10,500*l.*

(Signed) W. H. Freeling, Capt. R. E.,
Surveyor-General.

Return relative to a Mine Surveyor and Toller, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

Name.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Salary at 250*l.* per Annum.	Allowances at 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum.	Contingencies.	Total Expenditure during the Year.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
James Trewarth*	Mine Surveyor and Toller	Nov. 3, 1847	Lieut.-Gov. Robe, approved by Secretary of State	235 17 9	43 0 0	41 15 0	320 12 9

* Attached to the Survey Department January 1, 1850; resigned December 10, 1850.

January 14, 1851.

W. H. Freeling, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

RETURN relative to Surveyors and Surveys, for the Year ending December 31, 1850.

SURVEYORS.						SURVEYS.							
Names of Persons belonging to the Survey Department.	Description.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Salaries.	Allowances.	State the Number of Labourers employed in the Survey Department during the past Year.	State the Gross Amount paid to them as Wages.	Fixed Expenditure of the Survey Department.	Contingent Expenditure of the same.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	State the Quantity of Land Surveyed in the course of the past Year.	State the Average Cost per Acre of Surveys during the past Year.	REMARKS.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Acres.		
Captain A. H. Freeling, R.E.	Surveyor-General	Feb. 20, 1849	Secretary of State	700 0 0	45 12 6								
John McLaren	Deputy Surveyor-General	Oct. 13, 1847	Lieut.-Governor Robe, approved by Secretary of State	400 0 0	45 12 6								
Richard Counsel	Senior Surveyor and Draftsman	,,	,, ,,	300 0 0									
Fred. A. Macpherson	Chief Clerk and Senior Assistant Land Officer	June, 1839	Governor Gawler	200 0 0									
Eugene Bellairs	First Draftsman	July, 1848	Lieut.-Governor Robe	200 0 0									
James Young	Second Draftsman	Jan., 1849	Lieut.-Governor Young	150 0 0									
				*1,950 0 0									
Serjeant J. Moore	Second Assistant Land Officer	July, 1843	Master-General of the Ordnance	186 14 9	39 1 7								
Private Wm. Harris	Occasionally employed on Office Duties	Feb., 1849											
,, James Elder													
				186 14 9	130 6 7	. .	. .	*1,950 0 0	65 12 2	2,332 13 6			
Corporal Wm. Crocker	Surveyors	Feb., 1847	Master-General of the Ordnance	196 1 10	39 12 0	. .	. .	. .	184 9 10				
,, Wm. Dawson													
,, R. J. Loveday													
											40,980	. .	Sections surveyed.
Military	Labourers	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	235 19 3	. .	66 0 0		1,501	. .	Roads ,,
											22,439	. .	Sections resurveyed.
Civil	,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	9 to 10	434 2 0	. .	139 15 0		• 589	. .	Roads ,,
				196 1 10	39 12 0	. .	670 1 3	. .	390 4 10	1,295 19 11	65,509	4¾d. nearly	
			Grand Totals	382 16 7	169 18 7	. .	670 1 3	1,950 0 0	455 17 0	3,628 13 5	. .		

January 13, 1851.

W. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

RETURN of Land Reserved or Purchased for Public Uses, or Granted without Purchase, and Miscellaneous Information respecting Crown Lands, for the Year ending 31st December, 1850.

County or District.	Land reserved for Public Uses.		MISCELLANEOUS.						
	Extent of the Reserve.	Object of the Reserve.	Remissions in Purchase of Land.		Certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.		Amount of Waste Land Alienated.	Estimated Amount of Waste Land Remaining.	Total Number of Acres of Waste Land Surveyed, and open for Settlement at the present Date.
			To Officers of the Army and Navy.	State the Names and Descriptions of all Parties to whom Remission has been Granted.	Amount of Deposit.	Extent to which the Certificate has been used.			
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
Adelaide	400	Roads, Glebes, and Water Reserves.	1,397 15 0	Henry Watts, Half-Pay Lieutenant. Edwd. Collett Homersham, 2nd Master Royal Navy. Henry Leworthy, Half-Pay Commander, Royal Navy. Thomas Leetham, Retired Naval Officer. Samuel Reed, Late Captain 32nd Regiment.	1,314 10 0	All.	620,898	199,042,491	316,288*
Hindmarsh	128								
Stanley	634								
Gawler	..								
Light	177								
Eyre	7								
Sturt	..								
Grey	..								
Robe	..								
Russell	..								
Flinders	..								
Not Named	318								
Grand Total	1,664		1,397 15 0		1,314 10 0		620,898	199,042,491	316,288*

* Including the roads, which will average about one in seventeen for all the Land surveyed in the province.

January 10, 1851.

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R. E.,
Surveyor-General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of Land Sold during the

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number and Extent of Lots Sold in the Colony.								
	Not exceeding 320 Acres.		Above 320, but not exceeding 640 Acres.		20,000 Acres and upwards.		Total Number of Lots Sold.	Average Size of Lots.	Total Number of Acres Sold.
	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.			
ADELAIDE :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	20¼	38,002
Suburban Lots	87	1,846	..	..	..	..		70½	
Country Lots	500	35,523	1	633	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
HINDMARSH :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	75½	8,646
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	116	8,646	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
STANLEY :—									
Town Lots	86	43	..	..	..	..	170	½	7,317
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..		87¾	
Country Lots	83	6,635	1	639	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
GAWLER :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	65	1,045
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	16	1,045	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
LIGHT :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	79½	3,900
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	49	3,900	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
EYRE :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	73¾	1,505
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	18	1,505	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
STURT :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	73½	808
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	11	808	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
GREY :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	82	804
Suburban Lots	1	82	..	..	..	..		80¼	
Country Lots	9	722	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
ROBE :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	85¼	512
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	6	512	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
RUSSELL :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
FLINDERS :—									
Town Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	79¼	1,188
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	15	1,188	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..			
NOT NAMED :—								32 Prs.	..
Town Lots	60	12	..	..	..	..	76	66½	1,122
Suburban Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Country Lots	16	1,210	..	..	..	..			
Special Country Lots	..	..	..	..	..	..			
TOTALS :—									
Town Lots	146	55	..	..	..	..	146	1 R. 22 Prs.	55
Suburban Lots	88	1,928	..	..	..	..	88	21 10/11	1,928
Country Lots	839	61,694	2	1,272	..	..	841	75	62,966
Special Country Lots, if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1,073	63,677	2	1,272	..	..	1,075	As above, or together 59⅔	64,949*

* Of the total number of acres sold during the year, viz., 64,949—

There were by auction	41,170
At fixed price	23,779
Total	64,949

January 10, 1851.

Year ending December 31, 1850.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Price named for the Land.			Price at which it Sold.		Total Amount of Purchase Money.			
Minimum Price per Acre, if Sold by Auction.	Price per Acre, if Sold after exposure to, but not by, Auction.	Upset Price, if any, specially named for the Land.	Price per Acre, if fixed.	Average Price per Acre, if Sold by Auction.	Total Amount of the Purchase Money.	Proportion of Purchase Money received in the Colony.	Total Amount of Remissions allowed in the Purchase of Land.	Amount of Credit allowed under Certificates from Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
				1 6 8				
1 0 0		1 0 0						
				1 0 9				
10 0 0		10 0 0		37 2 5				
				1 14 2				
				1 0 5				
				1 1 0				
				1 0 0				
1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0		89,270 0 0	86,557 15 0	1,397 15 0	1,314 10 0
				1 0 0⅛				
				1 3 3½				
				1 0 0½				
				..				
				1 0 4				
10 0 0	..	10 0 0		16 3 0				
1 0 0	..	1 0 0		10 12 0†				
10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..				
1 0 0	Country Lots 1 0 0	1 0 0	Country Lots 1 0 0	1 7 6				
..	..	..	..	..				
Town Lots 10 0 0 Country Lots 1 0 0	Country Lots 1 0 0	Town Lots 10 0 0 Country Lots 1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	89,270 0 0	86,557 15 0	1,397 15 0	1,314 10 0

† This average of 10*l.* 12*s.* is caused by the sale of four mineral sections of about 80 acres each, which realised 12,550*l.*

A. H. Freeling, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of Land Sold and Unsold in the Province of South Australia.

County.	Hundred.	Number of Acres Sold.	Total Number of Acres Sold.	Number of Acres Unsold.	Total Number of Acres Unsold.
Adelaide	Adelaide	49,980		1,060	
	Barossa	19,520		3,920	
	Kuitpo	15,290		5,200	
	Munno Para	36,640		10,720	
	Noarlunga	44,940		7,620	
	Onkaparinga	30,400		6,880	
	Para Wirra	12,580		6,400	
	Port Adelaide	8,700		4,320	
	Talunga	27,800		4,900	
	Willuga	38,950		4,560	
	Yatala	53,832		3,280	
			338,632		58,860
Hindmarsh	Encounter Bay	6,980		6,600	
	Goolwa	10,440		12,700	
	Kondoparinga	5,690		3,120	
	Macclesfield	20,840		2,760	
	Myponga	6,600		6,800	
	Nkangkita	1,540		7,680	
	Strathalbyn	7,480		2,280	
	Yankalilla	12,600		17,360	
	Waitpinga	920		5,760	
	Not Named	2,660		4,660	
			75,750		69,720
Stanley	Clare	12,160		4,800	
	Upper Wakefield	14,280		12,700	
	Not Named	1,440		5,480	
			27,880		22,980
Gawler	Mudla Wirra	3,420		400	
	Not Named	5,920		3,781	
			9,340		4,181
Light	Moorooroo	25,200		7,670	
	Nuriootpa	9,600		3,510	
	Not Named	21,550		26,560	
			56,350		37,740
Eyre	Not Named	12,250	12,250	9,600	9,600
Sturt	Monarto	10,000		840	
	Kanmantoo	16,720		1,720	
	Not Named	27,130		8,400	
			53,850		10,960
Grey	Not Named	1,897	1,897	1,364	1,364
Robe	Not Named	712	712	2,900	2,900
Russell	Not Named	6,720	6,720	3,580	3,580
Flinders	Not Named	6,480	6,480	11,160	11,160
Not Named	Not Named	44,145	44,145	18,350	18,350
Total	..	634,006	634,004	251,395	251,395

A. H. FREELING, Capt. R.E.,
Surveyor-General.

Encl. 2 in No. 32.

Enclosure 2 in No. 32.

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

(L.S.) H. E. F. YOUNG.

WHEREAS, by an Ordinance enacted by the Governor of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, bearing date the 17th day of November 1848 (No. 10), "To regulate the occupation of Crown Lands in South Australia," it is amongst other things enacted "That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by proclamation published in the 'South Australian Government Gazette,' to make and establish such orders and regulations as to him shall seem meet for the purpose of annually determining the number and description of cattle to be depastured on the commons of any hundred, and apportioning the common of pasturage among the said occupiers, and protecting them in the enjoyment of the same, and any such orders and regulations in like manner to vary, amend, or revoke," subject to the provisions therein mentioned:

And whereas, by an Order of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, bearing date the 19th day of June 1850, and proclaimed in this province on the 7th day of November, in the year last aforesaid, made pursuant to statute of the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 104, intituled

"An Act to amend an 'Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies, and to make farther provision for the management thereof,'" it was ordered by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, that within the colony of South Australia the rules and regulations comprised in the following chapters should thenceforth be observed, and have the force and effect of law; and amongst other such rules and regulations, firstly, it is ordered, in section 1 of the second chapter, that it should be lawful for the Governor, and he ie thereby empowered to make general rules under which the holders of purchased lands within any hundred might depasture in common the unappropriated waste lands of the Crown situate therein; and, secondly, it is ordered, in section 12 of the third chapter, that it should be lawful for the Governor to make general rules under which the first occupier or discoverer of land, not previously occupied under lawful authority, might be entitled to demand a lease of land so occupied or discovered by him, of the same duration, and generally upon the same terms, as in the case of leases granted under section 10 of the third chapter of the said Order in Council:

Now, therefore, I, the Governor aforesaid, by virtue and in pursuance of the recited Ordinance, and also of the firstly-recited section of the said Order in Council, and of all other powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby make and establish the general rules, orders, and regulations in Schedule A hereto annexed; and by virtue and in pursuance of the secondly-recited section of the said Order in Council, and of all other powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby make and establish the general rules, orders, and regulations in Schedule B here annexed.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the province aforesaid, at Adelaide, this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

CHAS. STURT,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

SCHEDULE A.

General Rules, Orders, and Regulations for Common of Pasture in Hundreds.

1. Every person who claims common of pasture on the waste lands of the Crown within any of the hundreds, must deposit with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or with such other officers as may be appointed in that behalf, on or before the 20th day of March, a declaration in the form required by the recited Ordinance, and hereto annexed, marked (A), specifying the number of acres of purchased land lawfully occupied by him in the hundred in which such common of pasture is claimed.

2. Abstracts of the particulars contained in such declarations shall be exhibited for public inspection by the Commissioners, or other officers, as aforesaid, at least 10 days before the time appointed for adjudication, as hereafter mentioned.

3. One of the Commissioners, or other officers, as aforesaid, shall attend at certain convenient places within or near the several hundreds respectively, whereof due notice shall be given in the "Government Gazette," and shall then hear and adjudicate upon all disputes which may arise respecting such declarations of acreage, and shall apportion the common of pasture amongst the respective claimants, pursuant to the recited Ordinance.

4. No person shall be entitled to raise any objection to any such declaration, unless he shall have given to the claimant three clear days' notice of such objections before the day of adjudication hereinbefore mentioned.

5. Every person whose declaration of acreage shall have been admitted at any such hearing as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or other officer, as aforesaid, a certificate in the form annexed, marked (B), specifying the number of great cattle and small cattle (six head of small cattle being deemed to be equal to one head of great cattle), which, on payment of the sum therein mentioned, he will be entitled to depasture on the common lands in respect of the purchased land in his occupation; and the officer appointed to receive such sum shall, on payment thereof, countersign such certificate. Provided, however, that any person shall be at liberty to take out a certificate for any less number of cattle than his full proportion.

6. If on the 1st day of May it shall appear that the whole number of cattle for which certificates have been issued for any hundred is less than the number fixed to be run in such hundred, in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner or other officer aforesaid for such hundred, to issue additional certificates to any persons who may apply for them, to the extent required to make up the number of cattle so fixed to be run in any such hundred as aforesaid.

7. The powers and duties which by the foregoing regulations are assigned to the Commissioners of Crown Lands may, within the respective hundreds hereinafter mentioned, be had and exercised by the Local Courts of Limited Jurisdiction holden ~~before~~ any special magistrate or two justices, at the respective places set opposite the names of the said hundreds, viz.:—

Names of Hundreds.	Local Courts.	Names of Hundreds.	Local Courts.
Noarlunga	Morphet Vale.	Onkaparinga	Mount Barker.
Willunga	Willunga.	Strathalbyn	
Myponga		Monarto	
Yankalilla		Kanmantoo	
Encounter Bay		Munno Para	Gawler Town.
Waitpinga		Mudla Wirra	
Goolwa		Nuriotpa	
Nkangkita		Barossa	
Macclesfield	Mount Barker.	Moorooroo	
Kuitpo		Clare	Clare.
Kondaparinga		Wakefield	

8. The clerks of the said respective Local Courts are hereby appointed to receive the declarations of acreage and the dues payable on the issuing of the certificates aforesaid, to be accounted for according to the financial regulations in force for the time being.

FORMS REFERRED TO.

(A.) *Form of Declaration.*

I, , declare that I am the lawful occupier of the following portions of purchased land in the hundred of , containing in all acres, for which I claim to be admitted a commoner to depasture cattle on the waste lands of the Crown in such hundred.

Sections
Place
Date

A. B., Occupier or Owner.

(B.)

This is to certify, that , on payment of the sum of pounds shillings and pence, will be entitled to depasture head of great cattle, or head of small cattle, in the hundred of , from day of 185 , to day of 185 .

Commissioner of Crown lands (*or as the case may be*).

I hereby certify that I have received the aforesaid amount.

SCHEDULE B.

General Rules, Orders, and Regulations for granting Leases of Waste Lands not previously occupied.

1. Applications for leases of waste lands not previously occupied must be made in the form annexed.

2. A plan of the run claimed, accurately drawn to a scale of not less than half an inch to a mile, must accompany the application, and the position of the run must be described in connexion with some point laid down on the maps in the Surveyor-General's office.

3. The applicant will be required to pay a deposit of 5*l.* at the time when the application is made, which deposit, in case of a lease being afterwards granted, will be deducted from the first year's rent.

4. Within three calendar months after the application is made, the run must be occupied with not less than 16 head of great cattle, or 100 head of small cattle, for every square mile contained therein; and a statement of the number and kinds of cattle placed upon the run must also be lodged at the Crown Lands Office within the same period, otherwise the deposit paid will be forfeited, and the run will be opened to any other applicant.

5. If two or more persons apply for the same run on the same day, the one who first stocks the run will be entitled to claim a lease of it, and the deposits paid by the other applicants will be returned to them.

6. On complying with the terms of these regulations, the applicants will be entitled to leases of the runs claimed by them, of the same duration, and generally upon the same terms, as in the case of leases granted under section 10 of the third chapter of the recited Order in Council.

Provided always, that the annual amount of rent reserved in any such lease shall in no case be less than 5*l.*

Form of Application for a Lease of Waste Lands not previously occupied.

To , Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I, , residing at , hereby make application for a lease of a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown in South Australia, the situation and boundaries of which are shown in the plan annexed hereto.

(Signature of the applicant.)

Certified correct,

CHARLES STURT, Colonial Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NUMERICAL LIST of Prisoners Transported from the Province of South Australia to Van Diemen's Land, showing the Places from whence such Prisoners came to this Colony, from 1839 to the Year 1850, both inclusive.

Places.	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Totals.
New South Wales . . .	4	9	6	13	2	1	3	2	6	4	6	6	62
Van Dieman's Land and Port Philip	4	6	7	2	4	2	10	6	8	4	14	14	81
Emigrants, Soldiers and Sailors, &c.	3	4	10	5	3	2	1	2	2	3	6	13	54
Totals . .	11	19	23	20	9	5	14	10	16	11	26	33	197

CHARLES B. NEWNHAM, Sheriff.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 124.) No. 33.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George GREY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Auckland, October 25, 1850.

MY LORD, (Received March 21, 1851.)

IN compliance with the standing instructions of your Lordship's department, I have the honour to transmit the Blue Books* for the year 1849, of the several Provinces into which these Islands are divided.

* 1. Province of New Ulster.
2. Province of New Munster.

2. From the difficult nature of the communication between the various scattered settlements of these extensive Islands, it was not practicable to transmit these documents to your Lordship's department at an earlier date.

3. Regard being had to the great changes which have taken place in these colonies since the close of the year 1849, it appears unnecessary for me, after such a lapse of time, to trouble your Lordship with a lengthened report upon circumstances regarding which such ample details are afforded by the Blue Book returns.

4. The whole period of the year 1849 having been one of uninterrupted repose, during which the colony was recovering from the shock inflicted upon it by a protracted and dangerous rebellion, it might naturally have been anticipated that it would during that year have made some advances in wealth, trade, and population, although the period of disaster was then still so recent that these advances could necessarily have scarcely been very extensive.

5. Such will be found from the Blue Books to have been really the case. In the Province of New Ulster, although the Government expenditure was largely reduced, the revenue was not in any way diminished; and so considerably did production increase in that colony, that the imports in a single year decreased from 124,000*l.* to 106,000; whilst on the other hand the exports increased in value from 21,000*l.* to 54,000*l.*, and the European population increased from 8,831 souls to 10,051 souls.

6. In the Province of New Munster, an equal advance was made during the year 1849, in all the material elements of wealth and prosperity, although the advance made by that Province has been much greater during the year 1850 than it was in the year 1849. But I think that your Lordship will be convinced by the returns in the Blue Books herewith enclosed, that the process of the New Zealand Islands during the year 1849, was in all respects most gratifying and satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

Right Honourable Earl Grey, (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE BLUE BOOKS.

Province of New Ulster.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.		VALUE OF IMPORTS, 1849.	
To Great Britain . . .	£18,138	From Great Britain . . .	£35,524
„ British Colonies . . .	23,024	„ British Colonies. . .	64,009
„ United States . . .	11,474	„ United States . . .	5,547
„ Foreign States . . .	2,032	„ Foreign States . . .	1,832
Total Value of Exports, 1849.	54,668	Total Value of Imports, 1849 .	106,912
„ „ 1848 .	21,339	„ „ 1848 .	124,434

NEW ZEALAND.

RETURN of the POPULATION of NEW ULSTER, 1849.

County, District, or Parish.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Auckland District:—						
Town and Suburbs	2,150	1,933	..	..	..	..
Onehunga and Epsom	655	536	..	..	..	..
Panmure, Otahuhu, and Tamaki	444	371	..	..	..	..
Howick and Papakura	348	318	..	..	..	..
Kawau and Motukete	204	137	..	..	..	..
Barrier Island, Mahurangi, Wangarei, Matahana, and other Sawing Stations	690	310	..	..	..	..
Bay of Islands:—						
Russell	250	120	600	620	850	540
Waimate	37	28	1,000	550	1,037	578
Hokianga	103	84	1,400	500	1,503	584
Monganui, Wangaroa, and Haitaia	91	53	2,330	1,806	2,421	1,859
New Plymouth	640	549	790	550	1,430	1,099
	5,612	4,439				
Total White Population	10,051					

NOTE.—The Native Population of the Auckland District cannot be ascertained.

Province of New Munster.

VALUE OF IMPORTS, 1849.

From Great Britain	£57,574
„ British Colonies	86,689
„ United States	3,004
„ Foreign States	500
Total Value of Imports, 1849	147,767
„ „ 1848	109,410

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

To Great Britain	£55,747
„ British Colonies	19,929
„ Foreign States	318
Total Value of Exports, 1849	75,994
„ „ 1848	22,876

RETURN of the POPULATION of NEW MUNSTER, 1849.

County, District, or Parish.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Wellington*	2,635	2,112	400	323	3,035	2,435
Nelson	1,795	1,577	..	..	1,795	1,577
Wanganui	169	108	..	..	169	108
Akaroa	291	142	20	..	310	142
Otago	698	517	266	222	963	739
Port Victoria	221	80	136†	..	357	80
Totals, 1849	5,809	4,536	822	545	6,629	5,081
Totals, 1848	4,911	3,966	87‡	76‡	4,998	4,042

* This Return includes the Population only from Cook's Straits to Porirua Harbour, and as far as the Upper Hutt with the Settlers in the Wairarapa Valley,

† The whole of the Natives and most of the Europeans are employed by the Canterbury Association.

‡ Does not include the Natives in the Wellington District. Increase of European Population in the year, 1,468.

ST. HELENA.

(No. 20.) No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE to Earl GREY.

St. Helena, May 8, 1851.

MY LORD, (Received July 16, 1851.)

I HAVE the honour to submit the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850.

Finance.

2. In my predecessor's Report for the preceding year, he announced to your Lordship the various reductions which had been effected with a view of bringing the expenditure within the revenue of the island, and I have every reason to hope that so desirable an object will ultimately be accomplished.

3. In the estimates for 1850, the expected revenue was computed at 16,000*l.*, including widows' fund, 850*l.*; the expenditure at 18,172*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, including 957*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* widows' fund. The revenue, as shown by the Blue Book, amounted to 16,259*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*, including widows' fund, 645*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure 17,057*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, including 954*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* widows' fund, showing an increase of net revenue over that estimated of 464*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.*, and a decrease of net expenditure of 1,112*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

4. As compared with 1849, the past year shows an increase in the revenue 1,599*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*, and a decrease in the expenditure 5,388*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.* The increase in the revenue is chiefly owing to the new rate of tonnage duty, which came into operation during 1850. With the exception of 1,967*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* pensions, the payment of which is now transferred to the Commissary, the decreased expenditure is caused by the reductions in the establishment already reported, and a smaller sum expended in buildings and repairs.

Executive Council.

5. In consequence of the lamented death of the late Sir Patrick Ross, and the consequent devolving of the administration of the Government on myself, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Duff, commanding the St. Helena regiment, has taken his seat as a member of the Executive Council.

Civil Establishment.

6. In consequence of the alterations and reductions referred to in the last Report, the expenses of the establishment have been much less as compared with 1849.

Schools.

7. The changes anticipated in the last Report have taken place in 1850, on the arrival of the Rev. James Chambers, and having been already fully noticed, and being now under your Lordship's consideration, they do not here call for further remark.

Trade.

8. During 1850, 1,008 vessels have anchored in this harbour, the tonnage being 423,152. The admission of seamen into the civil hospital free of expense, as sanctioned by your Lordship in consequence of the payment of 1*d.* tonnage duty, will, I have every reason to be assured, prove highly beneficial. Many of these unfortunate men have been compelled to proceed with their ships at the expense of health, or even life, from the reluctance of their masters to meet the expenses incurred by leaving them for hospital treatment; while now, at a trifling expense to each vessel, the hospital is freely opened to mariners of every nation.

9. The imports for the year show 81,624*l.* against 68,533*l.* of 1849; the greater sum, however, includes specie 8,220*l.* for Her Majesty's service; and the exports amount to 21,098*l.* against 12,701*l.* of the previous year, the former sum including 6,100*l.* value of a cargo landed and re-shipped while the vessel was undergoing repairs.

10. With the Blue Book I have also forwarded the comparative statements prepared in the Audit Office, showing the difference between the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for 1850.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. HELENA.

Encl. in No. 34.

Enclosure in No. 34.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated Revenue of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1850, and the Revenue received in that Year, as shown by the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimated Revenue.	Revenue Received.	Decrease Receipts.	Increase Receipts.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs:*—				
Imports	6,670 0 0	6,740 12 2	..	70 12 2
Wharfage	1,250 0 0	1,077 6 3	172 13 9	..
Tonnage	480 0 0	1,230 19 5	..	750 19 5
Fees	750 0 0	565 0 0	185 0 0	..
Warehouse Rent	200 0 0	181 18 2	18 1 10	..
Permits	100 0 0	88.17 0	11 3 0	..
Water	1,000 0 0	1,342 12 6	..	342 12 6
Cranage	200 0 0	83 12 0	116 8 0	..
	10,650 0 0	11,310 17 6	503 6 7	1,164 4 1
Land Sales:—				
Commutation of Rents	..	8 16 0½	..	8 16 0½
Land Revenue:†—				
Rents of Houses and Lands	870 0 0	833 4 2½	36 15 9½	..
Rents exclusive of Lands:—				
Pew Rents	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..
Store in Harbour-master's Department	..	11 0 0	..	11 0 0
Licenses:—				
Wine and Spirits	1,600 0 0	1,360 0 0	240 0 0	..
Coffee and Ginger Beer	55 0 0	61 10 0	..	6 10 0
Marriage	..	..	..	..
Game	50 0 0	66 0 0	..	16 0 0
Boats	265 0 0	298 10 0	..	33 10 0
Attorneys	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..
Auctioneers	10 0 0	12 10 0	..	2 10 0
Notaries	10 0 0	12 10 0	..	2 10 0
Billiard-table	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0
	2,000 0 0	1,841 0 0	240 0 0	81 0 0
Assessed Taxes:—				
Water, Carriages, Carts, and Horses	285 0 0	294 10 0	..	9 10 0
Post Office:—				
Postage	95 0 0	102 9 10	..	7 9 10
Fines, Forfeitures, & Fees of Court:—				
Judicial	35 0 0	60 5 0	..	25 5 0
Police	90 0 0	88 2 9	1 17 3	..
Militia	10 0 0	8 7 6	1 12 6	..
	135 0 0	156 15 3	3 9 9	25 5 0
Fees of Office:—				
Registration Fees	5 0 0	26 4 6	..	21 4 6
Sale of Government Property:—				
Medicines	20 0 0	4 0 3	15 19 9	..
Unserviceable Stores	200 0 0	282 9 7	..	82 9 7
Reimbursements in Aid:—				
Ration stoppages in Gaol	40 0 0	79 1 6	..	39 1 6
Work done in Gaol	25 0 0	27 1 0½	..	2 1 0½
Maintenance of Debtors	5 0 0	0 3 9	4 16 3	..
Hospital stoppages	500 0 0	383 11 3	116 8 9	..
Printing done, and Gazettes, &c.	150 0 0	107 11 0	42 9 0	..
Miscellaneous Receipts:—				
Overpayments recovered	20 0 0	0 16 11	19 3 1	..
Special Receipts:—				
Widows and Orphans' Fund	850 0 0	645 4 5	204 15 7	..
Income stoppages	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
From Education Fund, for Pension of the late Master	..	45 0 0	..	45 0 0
	16,000 0 0	16,259 17 0½	1,237 4 6½	1,497 1 7
Deduct Decrease Receipts	..	..	..	1,237 4 6½
Nett Increase Receipts	..	..	..	259 17 0½

* *Customs.*—Increased levy of ¾*d.* a ton on shipping and water supplied Africans in past years, now charged for.
† *Land Revenue.*—Arrears outstanding 31st December, 1850.

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 22, 1851.

GEORGE EDWARDES,
Auditor-General.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated Expenditure of the Island of St. Helena for the Year 1850, and the Actual Expenditure of the Year, as taken from the Accounts made up from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.	Decrease Expenditure.	Increase Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Civil Establishments :—				
Governor*	2,078 0 0	1,826 6 5½	251 13 6½	..
Colonial Secretary	1,083 15 0	1,069 2 9	14 12 3	..
Treasurer (£515 0 0; 50 0 0)	565 0 0	565 6 8	..	0 6 8
Auditor	413 10 0	418 10 0	..	5 0 0
Surveyor	373 0 0	373 0 0	..	..
Civil Engineer†	904 11 8	873 5 6	31 6 2	..
Customs‡	2,392 9 2	2,285 0 5	107 8 9	..
Harbour-master	604 12 6	590 6 2	14 6 4	..
Post Office	52 0 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	..
Judicial Establishments :—				
Supreme Court	1,295 0 0	1,290 0 0	5 0 0	..
Summary Court	825 2 6	824 17 0	0 5 6	..
Ecclesiastical Establishments§	715 1 0	681 3 10½	33 17 1½	..
Education Establishments	500 0 0	500 3 0	..	0 3 0
Medical Establishments‖	950 2 0	881 18 9	68 3 3	..
Gaols	213 18 0	213 3 0	0 15 0	..
Militia¶	614 0 7½	332 0 0½	282 0 7	..
Pensions	154 16 8	154 16 8	..	..
Revenue services, exclusive of Establishment	14 0 0	14 14 6	..	0 14 6
Administration of Justice, ditto	52 0 0	57 10 2	..	5 10 2
Ecclesiastical, ditto	..	..	..	..
Charitable Allowances	..	..	..	..
Education, exclusive of Establishment	..	..	..	..
Hospitals, ditto	500 0 0	446 11 1	53 8 11	..
Police and Gaols, ditto	384 0 0	302 19 1	81 0 11	..
Rent (£5 0 0; 12 0 0; 37 10 9)	54 10 9	44 5 9	10 5 0	..
Transport	..	..	..	..
Conveyance of Mails	2 10 0	..	2 10 0	..
Works and Buildings** (£500 0 0; 1,345 3 11; 179 2 6)	2,024 6 5	1,338 12 7	685 13 10	..
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	300 0 0	296 14 9½	3 5 2½	..
Miscellaneous services	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..
Interest	..	..	..	..
Widows and Orphans' Fund	957 10 10	954 14 7	2 16 3	..
Refund of Duties	10 0 0	8 8 6	1 11 6	..
Special Disbursements†† (£110 0 0; 25 0 0)	135 0 0	552 10 0	..	417 10 0
Advances on account of the Admiralty, &c. &c.‡‡	..	107 18 3	..	107 18 3
	18,172 5 1½	17,057 7 7	1,652 0 1½	537 2 7
Deduct Increase	..	..	537 2 7	..
Nett Decrease	..	..	1,114 17 6½	

* *Governor.*—Decease of the late Governor on 28th August, and the present Governor acting on half-salary.
† *Civil Engineer.*—Establishment reduced.
‡ *Customs.*—Less number of tide-waiters employed, and less office contingencies.
§ *Ecclesiastical.*—Decease of late organist, and less contingencies.
‖ *Medical.*—Decease of health officer on 15th July, and duty subsequently performed without salary.
¶ *Militia.*—Decreased by the clothing not having arrived, and no drill of recruits, and reduction in rations, &c.
** *Buildings. &c.*—Reduced outlay on the wharf, to be expended in 1851.
†† *Special Disbursements.*—Increased by the sum of 400*l.* having been advanced Colonial Agent in England, and ordered to be repaid to Commissariat chest in the colony, and 30*l.* paid on account of Education Fund, making the increase 430*l.*, and reduced to 417*l.* 10*s.* by the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* advanced in 1849 on account of Census, and paid short this year.
‡‡ *Advances.*—Expenses of distressed British seamen and subjects, recoverable in England.

St. Helena Audit Office,
January 22, 1851.

GEORGE EDWARDES,
Auditor-General.

MAURITIUS.

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No. 35. (No. 87.) No. 35.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson to Earl Grey.

My Lord, Mauritius, May 16, 1851.
(Received August 25, 1851.)

I beg leave to transmit herewith the annual Blue Book for 1850.

In obedience to instructions, I also forward a Report upon the general condition and prospects of the colony, for the imperfections of which I must solicit the indulgence of your Lordship, as a few months only having elapsed since my assumption of the Government, my local experience and knowledge are necessarily too limited to admit of my entering more fully into some of the questions referred to, or to give to my views and opinions that weight and character to which a longer residence and more extensive information might entitle them.

I have, however, frankly stated the impressions derived from my short acquaintance with the colony, and these are so favourable, that I earnestly trust I may hereafter be enabled to confirm them.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, (Signed) JNO. HIGGINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 35.

Enclosure 1 in No. 35.

REPORT to accompany Blue Book, 1850.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of 1850 exceeds that of 1849 by 62,596*l.* being respectively 245,954*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* and 308,550*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, whilst the expenditure for the same year is diminished by 18,091*l.* In my Despatch, No. 32, of the 25th February, I endeavoured to show the causes of this respective increase and decrease, which the statements in the Blue Book more fully and minutely explain.

Imports and Exports.

The value of imports for 1850 is returned at 1,061,200*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, whereas for the previous year it was 1,106,011*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, making a diminution of 44,810*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* more than accounted for by a falling off in the importation of specie, the amount of which for 1850 was 201,997*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* less than for 1849. The decrease in that of exports being 172,775*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, caused by the sugar crop of 1849 exceeding that of 1850 by 19,786,032 lbs.

The total value of imports and exports for 1850 stand at 1,061,200*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* and 993,199*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* respectively.

The increase in amount of shipping is considerable, reaching "Inwards" 18,990 tons, and "Outwards" 18,844.

It may be inferred from the above figures that, here as elsewhere, the removal of commercial and shipping restrictions has enlarged the outlets of trade, and encouraged generally the industrial resources of the colony. And it may be confidently predicted, I think, that the new tariff of Customs now under deliberation, revised on the principle of repealing all discriminating or differential duties, and of admitting free all articles of food consumed by the masses, will enable the colony to benefit still more extensively by the policy which has thrown open its port to the markets of the world. The existing system of direct taxation is also under revision, with a view to greater promptitude of collection, and to the more equitable adjustment of burthens that may be found to press with undue severity on any particular interests. The state of the public finances will not at present admit of any portion of this source of revenue being given up; but the proposed abolition and reduction of import duties are calculated to afford relief to all classes of the community.

Public Works.

No new works have been undertaken within the year. Of the buildings altered or enlarged, the Civil Hospital and New Court House in Port Louis are the most important. It is expected that the latter will be completed very shortly. The former was occupied last month by transferring to it the patients from Grand River, except the lunatics, for whom the accommodation in Port Louis is not sufficient. The absence of an asylum for this wretched and sorely afflicted class of patients, so constructed as to admit of the introduction of the skilful and humane treatment so successfully followed in the mother country is much to be lamented. As one step towards the attainment of this benevolent object, it is proposed to procure the services of a practitioner from Great Britain, possessing competent knowledge and experience of this branch of the medical profession, and thoroughly conversant with the details and management of such an institution, in order that he may be put in charge of our local establishment. And at a subsequent period, I trust, the colony will not be indisposed to incur the necessary expense for the erection of more suitable buildings than those at present appropriated to the purpose.

No new public highways have been constructed. The old thoroughfares have been maintained in a state of efficient repair by contract, and at a much more moderate cost than under the former system. But even with the strictest economy and surveillance, the outlay for roads and bridges must always form a large annual charge upon the colony. There are new lines of communication which might be opened with great advantage to some districts, but I fear they must be deferred for the present.

Population.

The births slightly exceed the deaths amongst the Creole and European portion of the community, leaving the population pretty stationary. With the immigrants, almost entirely Indian, the excess is the other way, which may readily be accounted for by the great paucity of females, of whom there are only 9,458 against 54,784 males. The moral and social evils produced by so great a disparity of the sexes have been, on a previous occasion, reported. As also the efforts that are being made to reduce it, by the importation of a larger number of females.

Education.

I submit two* Reports in reference to this highly important branch of administration, from the Rector of the Royal College, and the Superintendent of Government Schools. There seems reason to believe that this College, so liberally endowed and provided, may be made of more practical value in disseminating sound and useful instruction amongst the colonial youth; and I am happy to perceive that the institution has latterly made rapid progress in gaining the confidence of the public. Sensible of the beneficent influence that the education acquired, and the sentiments imbibed at this seminary, may exercise over the character and conduct of many who may be called on to take part in the administration of public affairs, and whom it is very desirable to see so engaged, it will be my earnest study to extend its utility by every means in my power. I annex a copy of a Minute recently addressed by me to the Committee of Education, with a view to a better distribution of scholarships, and to arouse a stronger spirit of industry and emulation amongst the students.

No. 3.
April 11, 1851.

Gaols and Prisons.

The increase of population by immigration has added largely to the number of prisoners, and with it has arisen the necessity of providing more extensive accommodation, two-thirds at least of our prisoners being Indians.

I regret to observe, that notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred on account of the gaol in Port Louis, it is too much crowded to admit of so strict a system of classification as would be desirable. To this prison are committed all criminals throughout the island, sentenced to periods of imprisonment exceeding three months, and all other offenders belonging to the town and district of Port Louis. The average number of prisoners in confinement during the year has been 649, and the buildings were constructed for the accommodation of about 283 prisoners. It is expected, however, that the

*. Not printed, being voluminous.

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number of prisoners committed to this gaol will be greatly reduced on the establishments of the district courts and prisons.

There is also a prison at the Old Powder Mills for the use of the districts in its vicinity, calculated to contain about 250 persons. And there is attached to the stipendiary magistrates' courts a "Lock-up," for offenders sentenced for very short periods.

No. 4.
January 28, 1851.
February 12, 1851.

My attention was directed to the condition of the prisons, and to the character of the discipline enforced in them, soon after my arrival; and I annex a copy of a Minute addressed by me to the Prisons Committee on the subject, and of their reply. The Committee, of which the Procureur and Advocate-General is President, seem well disposed to second my efforts for the introduction of such reforms as may be found practicable, without incurring much additional expense. It is my intention to have a new Ordinance framed for the better management and regulation of gaols, as soon as other more pressing subjects for legislation may be disposed of.

The absence of a penal settlement, where the punishment of transportation could be properly carried out, is a serious drawback to the efficacy of our Criminal Code, leaving prisoners convicted of the more heinous class of crimes for many years, sometimes for life, in our gaols, with slight prospect of reformation, and with much opportunity to contaminate less guilty offenders. It is possible that hereafter some means may be devised to provide for this deficiency, but for the present I fear the evil must be submitted to.

Ecclesiastical.

The Protestant Church Establishment is in rather an anomalous position. There are three salaried ministers, one of whom is chaplain to the troops; but from the colony not being included in any episcopal see, and not being subjected to any controlling ecclesiastical authority, they are left pretty much to themselves. Without impugning their zeal, or imputing any neglect of duty to them, I conceive that the system is faulty, and might be made more subservient to the interests of the church. I should recommend that Mauritius should be attached to the diocese of Colombo, or the Cape of Good Hope, according as steam communication may be established with one or other; or that some supervising powers should be conferred on one of the local clergy, to whom the others should be rendered subordinate. Exclusive of the Established Church, there are only two other Protestant ministers in the colony; they belong to the communion styled "Independents." The senior has been labouring with exemplary zeal and devotion for 37 years amongst the Creole blacks, of whom the congregations of both almost entirely consist. By their efforts a new edifice has lately been erected, and will soon be opened for divine worship. A clergyman of the Church of Scotland is shortly expected.

The remaining ecclesiastics, comprising a Bishop and 13 Priests, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, which, with the exceptions noticed, is the religion of the people. I am given to understand that Bishop Collier, who is at present absent in Europe, discharges his high and sacred functions with great diligence and unwearied energy, and that the salutary effect produced upon the moral condition of the community bears testimony to the fruit of his personal exertions, and those of the priesthood serving under him.

Grants of Land.

No regular survey of the territorial possessions of the Crown has yet been made by which alone its rights can be accurately defined. There can be no doubt that unauthorized possession has been taken of these lands to a considerable extent, and it is to be feared that the tenure of the undisturbed occupation that has been so long permitted will greatly impede the recovery of the rights thus usurped.

The evils of squatting, which have been in this manner indirectly encouraged, are now experienced and call for redress. The practice having obtained more largely within the limits of the municipality of Port Louis I have directed all Crown lands therein to be defined by survey, in order either to the eviction of squatters, or to require them to pay for the plots on which they have located themselves.

The regulations under which these objects are to be carried out are under consideration, but have not yet been completed. They will be based on the principle of liberality to occupiers, without adopting that of free grants, which, except in very peculiar cases, is obviously open to objection.

I do not anticipate much revenue from the sale or leasing of these lands; but, I think, the moral effect produced by it may be good, and it may throw some additional hands into the labour market to acquire the means of paying for what they now enjoy scot free.

Agriculture.

Few changes have taken place within the last 10 years in the cultivation of the cane, which is carried on almost entirely by manual labour, the general character of the soil preventing the use of the plough or other implements of husbandry.

Since the introduction, however, of an increased supply of labour, planters pay more attention to the routine of crops and fallow, and both artificial and natural manures are more largely had recourse to.

The physiology of the plant too is better understood, and the average produce per acre is said to have increased. There is no doubt considerable room for improvement in the system of tillage as at present followed, as also in the management of stock, a very important branch of the planter's establishment. It may be presumed that in these respects, as in others, planters will no longer continue backward in adopting such reforms as may be found practicable and profitable.

Sugar is now our only article of export; but an attempt is being made to introduce the production of silk, for which the climate and soil appears to be well adapted. Whether this new branch of industry will ultimately succeed or not remains to be seen, and I confess that my own hopes of it are not sanguine; but the experiment deserves support and encouragement, as presenting a fresh channel for the development of agriculture, and offering suitable employment to many, chiefly women and children, who are incapacitated from engaging in more laborious occupations. The growth of flax is also being attempted by an enterprising gentleman here, but there has not been time to test the result.

Manufactures.

The progress of improvement in the art of sugar making has been slow here, as in many of the West India colonies, and the failures which have unfortunately so often attended the efforts that have been made to introduce the more modern and scientific processes of manufacture, have proved so discouraging, that there does not seem much disposition to renew the experiments.

That both the quality and quantity of sugar can be enhanced by the application of mechanical science and chemical research, cannot be questioned, and it may be expected that the value of such appliances will ultimately force them into more general use. In the meanwhile it is to be observed that the most thriving planters here are chiefly whose who have adhered to the old and rude system throughout, to which the public are apt to ascribe their success; and not to the other causes to which its origin could easily be traced.

The aim of agriculturists, both here and at home, should be to cheapen the article produced, by improving its quality without raising its cost.

In these days of open competition, this will be found one of the chief elements of success.

The circumstances of the sugar market tend to encourage the increase of quantity, rather than improvement of quality; but in either case, corresponding benefit must accrue to the producer, and of this it may be hoped that the intelligent planters of the Mauritius are becoming sensible, and not unwilling to profit by it.

Legislation.

The most prominent object of legislation during the year was judicial reform, and there seems strong grounds to hope that the Ordinances passed for this highly important purpose, will accomplish the benevolent and salutary objects designed by their enactment, by dispensing the blessings of peace and justice,

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at a less expenditure of time and money, and through competent and impartial organs, to all classes of the community.

The Ordinance constituting a municipal corporation for the town of Port Louis came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, and I doubt not that your Lordship will participate in the satisfaction with which I am enabled to report that this initiatory attempt to assimilate our institutions with those of the mother country, has not disappointed the expectations which led to its recommendation; and now that the difficulties arising from the inauguration of a measure so entirely new to those entrusted with its execution, have been overcome. The mayor and corporation, so long as they are animated by the same spirit of progress and public utility, which has heretofore guided their proceedings, cannot fail to powerfully contribute to the improvement of the town, and to the comfort and well-being of its inhabitants. It will be my duty and pleasure to carefully watch and promote the success of this interesting experiment, to extend the principle of self-government; feeling assured that here, as at home, so soon as the people become capable of managing their local affairs, they will be administered with more economy and satisfaction to themselves, than can be effected by any central or distant authority.

Immigration.

Of the varied elements which combine to place Mauritius in a more favourable position than many other of the sugar-growing colonies, none is more prominent than her proximity to the continent of India, from whence she is enabled to draw labourers at a reasonable cost, and food for their support. In the absence of a resident population for the cultivation of the soil, the system of immigration in all its branches becomes of paramount consideration, and its operation both as regards the condition of the immigrants, the expense of their introduction, the effectiveness and disposition of their labour, demand the vigilant and increasing attention of the Government.

In reference to the first point, it may be affirmed without hesitation, that in no part of the world does the agricultural labourer possess superior advantages to those enjoyed by the Indian immigrant in Mauritius. Whilst here his interests are guarded with the most jealous care, the full value of his labour amply secured to him, and the wages obtained by him, so high, that in a few years he is enabled either to return to his native country, in affluence, as compared with his previous poverty, or to follow within the colony, such trade or calling as he may choose to select. Some have been induced to adopt the latter alternative, and their number are understood to be increasing; but from my personal knowledge and experience of the Indian character and habits, I much fear that our efforts to compass their permanent settlement, will prove very partially successful. These, however, shall in no respect be relaxed, and measures directed to this most important object, have been adopted and recently reported.

In regard to moral training and secular instruction, the Government does not underrate the civilizing effects that might flow from its diffusion amongst them; and the nomination of professors of the Hindostanee and Tamul languages in the Royal College, has been mooted by the Educational Committee. At the present phase of immigration, the question of education is beset with many difficulties, which I confess to not being able to see the way through very clearly; but I do not doubt that if the Indians, instead of being transient sojourners, should become denizens of the soil, many of these obstacles might be overcome. The Government schools are of course open to their children, but the number attending them is from various causes very limited.

The reduction of freights has greatly diminished the cost of importation, and this may be still further reduced by the removal of some restriction heretofore enforced, in respect of the space allotted to immigrants on ship board, and the limitation to a certain description of vessels, to carry them. At present rates, each immigrant costs the colony about 5*l.* per man, and 4*l.* per adult; of which on an average about 3*l.* 10*s.* is recovered indirectly from the immigrant, through the duty imposed on stamped engagements.

The regulations under which the immigrants are employed, appear to me to be judicious and well considered. Vagrancy and desertion from estates is complained of by the planters, and the returns of convictions by stipendiary magis-

trates, establish their prevalence; but not, I think to a larger extent than might be expected under the circumstances of the case.

It has been represented to me that the extension of contracts of service from one to three years has operated beneficially in repressing these evils. The Indians under the longer engagements, becoming more settled and attached to the estates on which they are at first employed. Complaints on the part of the labourers are very rare; and the relations now subsisting between them and their masters appear to be on the whole satisfactory, and conducive to their mutual benefit.

There is no doubt still an undue competition for labour in the island, but I am of opinion that it will be abated by the importations of the current year, if the whole number of immigrants ordered from India, be received. Some apprehension, however, is felt, that the intended six months closing of the port of Calcutta against Mauritius, in favour of immigration to the West India colonies, may prevent our obtaining the full complement.

Different plans have been advocated in substitution of that now in operation, with a view to augmenting labour, and to cheapen its cost; but I am not disposed to recommend the adoption of any of them, believing that the existing system, with some modifications which I have elsewhere suggested, is not only the most economical, but also best calculated to prevent abuses of every description, and to ensure an equitable distribution of immigrants amongst all requiring their services.

Your Lordship is aware that the attention of the Government is directed to the introduction of labourers from the neighbouring island of Madagascar, and have given your sanction to the measure. Opinions here vary much as to the probable result. In addition to other obstacles, the unsatisfactory state of our political and commercial relations with the Hova government, presents difficulties which I apprehend will not be easily overcome. I conceive, however, that an attempt ought to be made to open this channel of relief, and to attract labour from thence to our shores; feeling satisfied that it would tend materially to the advantage of both countries. I propose to address your Lordship separately on the subject, which creates a lively interest in the public mind here.

It is my intention, as soon as circumstances will permit, to visit every accessible quarter of the island, having reason to think that the tour will gratify the people, and that the occasional presence of the chief authority, in every district within the limits of his government, is not unattended with public advantage; I shall then have an opportunity of ascertaining by personal observation, and local inquiry, the wants and views of the inhabitants, and of more accurately estimating their real condition.

In the meantime it affords me extreme satisfaction, to be enabled to apprize your Lordship that various unmistakable indications of amelioration are clearly discernable.

Mauritius, like other sugar-growing colonies of the Crown, has for some years been passing through a perilous transition. The dawn of a brighter future is now opening on her. The crisis of the conjunction is, I believe, passed.

The trying ordeal has not been barren of results favourable to prospective amendment, though few engaged in trade or agriculture, escaped unscathed, and many perished in the struggle.

In the redistribution of property consequent on social or commercial revolutions, their vacant places are occupied by others who will profit by the experience of the past; and if some branches of business be not so extensive as before, they are now conducted on a footing far more cautious and secure, resting both agricultural and commercial operations, on a more sound and wholesome basis.

Former high and artificial prices were certainly not conducive to economy in the management of estates; thrift and skill are fast superseding previous laxity and extravagance. The cost of production has consequently been largely diminished, and ruling prices now yield remunerative returns. The crop last reaped, will aggregate about 115,000,000 of pounds, and that now in the ground promises a most abundant harvest. The enclosed statement of shipping, inwards and outwards, for the last five years, prepared by the collector of

MAURITIUS.

customs, exhibits the highly satisfactory effects produced by the modification of the Navigation Laws upon the trade and commerce of our port. Whilst within the last year, the number of British vessels entering has not declined, the amount of foreign tonnage, chiefly from France, has been nearly doubled. Former mercantile monopolies no longer exist, and the price of articles of general consumption has materially fallen. The geographical position of the island promises her such valuable and permanent benefits from free and unshackled intercourse with other nations, that our object should be to abolish all restrictions, and to reduce as much as possible all harbour dues and other charges, so as to throw our port freely open, and accessible to ships and commerce from every quarter.

The current of public opinion here, now sets this way, and it will be my endeavour to direct its course to a profitable issue.

In submitting the budget of 1852, now under preparation, I shall be enabled to show that the public finances continue to improve; encouraging hopes, that if nothing unforeseen occurs, some prospective reduction of direct taxation may without risk be effected.

On the whole I earnestly trust that the tide of fortune has turned, that the termination of the disasters that have pressed so heavily on the colony, has been hailed with increased energy and exertions on the part of all classes, and that the year 1850–51, in the Mauritius, may not inaptly be characterised as one of recovery, of progress, and of promise.

To illuminate and perpetuate the glad ray of prosperity, which after years of sorrow and suffering, now breaks over the resuscitated land, to elevate the moral, social, and political condition of its people; to break the morbidly indurated crust of prejudices engendered by previous domination in the one class, and long subjection in the other, by recognizing no distinctions founded on race, creed, or colour; to encourage loyalty to the Sovereign, and attachment to the institution, of the realm; to accord protection to every branch of industry, and multiply its channels, by maintaining internal tranquillity and order; to weld the heterogeneous masses around me into a bond of abiding amity and Union, by persuading them to merge every personal and party interest in one common and patriotic struggle for the general welfare; and above all to inculcate genuine Catholic feeling and brotherly love, which conduce so largely to both national and individual happiness.

These are the high and worthy aims to which I esteem it no ordinary privilege to be permitted to devote myself, and if at the expiration of another year, I shall feel warranted in reporting that these lofty purposes have advanced towards fulfilment, the earnest desire of my heart, and the unceasing object of my solicitude will be abundantly gratified.

Reduit, May 16, 1851. JOHN HIGGINSON.

Encl. 1 and 2 in No. 35.

Enclosure 1 and 2 in No. 35.

Two Enclosures, viz., Eighth Report of the Mauritius Education Committee, and Report from the Rector of the Royal College and Superintendent of the Government Schools.

(Not printed, being voluminous.)

Encl. 3 in No. 35.

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

ROYAL COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR'S MINUTE with regard to the APPOINTMENT of DAY SCHOLARS and GOVERNMENT BOARDERS of that ESTABLISHMENT.

ON consideration of the present system of recognizing only, or principally, the claims of indigence or misfortune in the appointment of day scholars and Government boarders at the Royal College, I am of opinion that it is liable to objection and ought to be amended.

I am not, indeed, disposed to overlook or slight the claims which custom and humanity alike have hitherto respected, nor to make any innovation offensive in its tendencies, or startling by its abruptness.

My sole object is to raise the character of the Royal College, and encourage the exertion of its students. But, in compassing this end, I wish at the same time to respect those feelings which originally dictated, and have since directed, the distribution of these academical favours.

I conceive that both purposes may easily be reconciled, by giving a certain proportion, say one in four, of the scholarships as they become vacant, as a reward to merit tested by public examination. I therefore propose that, after the next June vacation, this new system be adopted, and that every fourth scholarship (both as regards day scholars and boarders) be open to the competition of boys from the age of 10½ to 12 years; that the examination be in

the easier works of classical, English, and French authors, in written translations from and into each respectively, in English and French grammar, in arithmetic, as far as fractions, and in some easy Latin book to be selected by the Rector of the College.

The President of the Education Committee has offered to take part in these examinations, and I should wish to associate with him in this duty the Rector, one member of the Committee, the Secretary, and one of the Professors of the College.

I wish this proposal to be communicated to the Education Committee, and I shall be happy to receive any suggestions which they may offer on the best mode of carrying it into effect. But in recommending this plan, I desire the President to inform the Committee that it is only part of a scheme which I contemplate for the advancement of the colonial youth. I am desirous of employing the sons of the soil in the service of the Metropolitan Government. But I also wish that this employment should be considered an honour; that it should be given as a reward to superior intelligence and superior industry; in a word, that this principle should be established beyond doubt and dispute, viz., that the admission of the young colonists, as well as of all the other aspirants, and their promotion in the service of Her Majesty, must depend wholly upon the ability, the industry, and the character of the candidates. For this purpose I shall embrace every suitable opportunity of employing those young men who are recommended to me by the College authorities for their industry and attainments, provided always that these attainments include an accurate knowledge of the English language.

The President of the Education Committee informs me that he has taken part in one of the annual examinations at the Royal College, and that he found in the first class intelligence and scholarship, which would have done honour to the higher classes of an English public school. Talent and industry thus developed in youth, it will be my earnest desire to introduce into the public departments, and if justified by the corresponding exertions of after years, to reward by promotion and preferment.

I am solicitous to have the co-operation of the Education Committee in the furtherance of a plan which the Rector of the College informs me is as practicable as it is desirable, and which I sincerely hope may insure the happiest results not only to the College but to the colony at large.

(Signed) JNO. HIGGINSON.

Reduit, April 11, 1851.

Enclosure 4 in No. 35. Encl. 4 in No. 35.

GAOL OF PORT LOUIS.

GOVERNOR'S MINUTE with regard to the GAOL of PORT LOUIS, and REPORT of the PRISON COMMITTEE in reply to GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

1. I VISITED the Port Louis gaol, on the evening of the 25th, and although expecting to find defects and deficiencies inseparable from all prisons in the colonies, I confess I was not prepared for the deplorable condition of affairs that presented itself. And it is in the earnest hope that with the assistance of the Prison Committee, the evils may be at leaat partially corrected, that I venture to offer for their consideration the following observations.

2. On entrance, I found no less than 161 untried prisoners, all huddled together, without any attempt, whatever, at separation, committed for offences ranging from the most trifling transgressions of the law, to crimes of the most sanguinary die; hardened criminals and novices in vice mingled together, and exposed to the contaminating influence of unrestricted communication. So great a number of persons untried, strongly indicates wrong somewhere, not within the province of the Committee, and I have instituted inquiry, with a view to the application of a remedy in the proper quarter.

3. In another yard were 183 criminals, convicted of crimes greatly varying in character and magnitude, and no classification whatever, working together and communicating freely with each other, and indeed, by reason of the over-crowded state of the prison, two, three, and more, occupying, by night, the apartments constructed for the accommodation of one inmate. The growing evils of such an arrangement, are too obvious to require comment.

4. 187 convicted of misdemeanours, occupy another quarter, equally undivided by day or night. Then came 156 condemned by stipendiary magistrates, and 46 by "juges de paix," similarly conditioned, aggregating, with 18 sick, 590 convicted prisoners, and 161 untried. I exclude females, of whom there were only nine altogether.

5. So large a number of prisoners in proportion to the population, implies not only the prevalence of crime, but the inadequacy of existing punishments to repress it; and I incline to think that if a stricter and more effective system of prison discipline, were introduced, the gaol would not long remain so crowded.

6. I am aware of the difficulties to be contended with, chiefly arising from want of space, and from the faulty construction of the buildings; but it seems an imperative duty to endeavour to accomplish such reform and improvements as can be attained, without incurring fresh expenditure, and adding to the heavy burden already imposed on the colony, on account of this building.

7. It is expected that the accommodation now devoted to military prisoners, will soon be available. This yard, I understand, was originally intended for females, of whom there are generally so few prisoners, that a much more limited space would suffice, and this yard may be better applied, and enable us to at least partially separate the criminals; and if district prisons be established, which is now under consideration, the number of prisoners in Port Louis, will

be so reduced, that it may be hoped the increased accommodation then available, will admit of a more complete system of classification. There also seems a large space appropriated to the reception of debtors frequently unoccupied, a portion of which might be temporarily given up for other purposes. But the residence of the keeper within the premises, is an essential element to the success of any attempts to amend, that may be undertaken, and for this, early provision ought to be made.

8. The practice too of sending prisoners to the civil hospital, is open to serious objection; but it is to be feared that unless some outlay be incurred for an hospital within the walls, this is unavoidable. A want of sufficient prison clothing was likewise apparent.

9. The inside labour of the prisoners, at present, consists principally, if not altogether, in breaking stones and picking oakum, but no regular account of the value of their labour appears to be kept, which is indispensable to any progress being made towards rendering the institution, at least in part, self-supporting, and there seems no reason why this desirable object should not be effected.

10. The cost of the transport of materials to the gaol, is exceedingly high, amounting last year to, I believe, 1,800*l*. The municipality take it when broken for the streets; a definite arrangement ought to be made with that body in regard to it, as well as to the gangs of prisoners, whose out-door labour is appropriated in the same way.

11. Attention, too, ought to be directed to the introduction of simple and useful trades which the prisoners might be taught, and a portion of the earnings should be reserved for their own use, as a stimulus to industry and good conduct. The services of the Church are, I understand, regularly performed, but the place assigned for that purpose, does not appear either becoming or suitable. Elementary secular instruction is not attempted; the practicability of introducing it might be considered.

12. The keeper represented two matters, which I consider deserving the attention of the Committee: the expediency of a modification in the existing prison dietary, which he considered unnecessarily generous and costly. Whilst it is objectionable to make diet an element of punishment, it certainly ought not to exceed what is consistent with the due preservation of health and strength, and to be regulated with a view to strict economy.

13. The other point was the necessity of sanctioning whipping for the enforcement of prison discipline, on the ground of the experience of the total inefficiency of solitary confinement upon the class of both Indians and Negroes, with which he has to deal. As a general rule, I am a decided enemy to the application of the lash to adults, but it has in most countries been found necessary to have recourse to it for the maintenance of prison discipline; and I am aware of no reason why the measure should not be sanctioned here in extreme cases, and under stringent regulations, to prevent the use of it except on the failure of all other means of coercion. The absence, too, of any penal settlement to which the worst description of criminals could be transported, must produce an injurious effect on gaol discipline, rendering it more necessary to clothe those who are required to enforce it, with sufficient power to promptly and effectively punish aggravated cases of infraction of the rules. Steam communication may hereafter offer facilities for some place of transportation. Without the aid of this secondary punishment, no penal code can be complete.

14. When at Ceylon, I had an opportunity of inspecting the Nellicade prison, which enjoys the reputation, and, as far as I could judge, deservedly, of being conducted in a very competent and satisfactory manner; and I think that the accompanying copy of a report by the keeper, contains information which may be useful to us in our efforts to improve our own.

15. The fact of so large a section of our population being Indian immigrants, taken from the lowest and most ignorant classes of their countrymen, and who at present appear to be beyond the reach of the civilizing and humanizing influences of religion and education here, accumulates the difficulties experienced everywhere in the prevention of crime. In the absence of this moral restraint, it becomes more imperative on the Government to adopt all accessible means for its repression and punishment, and no more efficacious agent can be employed for this purpose, than the making our gaols not merely places of detention, but real houses of correction, in which the sentence of the law can be fully and properly enforced, under a wholesome and salutary dread of imprisonment, inspired in all transgressions of it.

16. There is no disguising, that in its present state the gaol of Port Louis falls far short of these objects, and that it urgently requires reform; to which I beg to invite the immediate attention of the Prison Committee, with whom I shall be prepared to co-operate, by any means in my power, with a view to the more satisfactory enforcement of the criminal law, the reformatory discipline of offenders, and the more profitable application of their labour.

(Signed) J. M. Higginson.

Reduit, January 28, 1851.

Report of the Prison Committee, in reply to his Excellency's the Governor's Minute, dated the 28th January, 1851.

The Committee met on the 5th February, when his Excellency's Minute was laid before them by the Honourable the Procureur and Advocate-General, President; and the Committee having taken the contents of that document into careful consideration, unanimously agreed upon the heads of the following Report, which the President and Secretary were requested to prepare.

Paragraph 1. With reference to the remarks made in this paragraph by his Excellency, touching the present unsatisfactory state of the prisons, with regard to want of space and classification, the Committee would beg to state that in many previous reports, they have fre-

quently suggested improvements in this respect, and made complaints on the insufficient state of the buildings.

Paragraph 2. The large number of untried prisoners not falling, as acknowledged by his Excellency, within the Committee's province, they will refrain from offering any observations on this point, particularly as they have been informed by the Honourable the Procureur-General, that measures have been taken by him, to have these individuals brought to trial as speedily as possible. As to the prisoners being indiscriminately mingled together, this fact has long proved a matter of regret and anxiety to the Committee, who have ever been, and still are, very desirous that a separate cell might be afforded to each prisoner. But the attainment of this important object, would require considerable outlay in building.

Paragraphs 3 and 4. The evils complained of in these two paragraphs, are entirely attributable to the want of suitable buildings, and proper accommodation. From the present number of wards, no other classification is practicable, but the five divisions now existing under Ordinance No. 5, of 1835, namely:—

1st. Felons condemned for crime by the Court of Assize.
2nd. Offenders condemned for misdemeanour by the Court of First Instance.
3rd. Offenders condemned for minor offences by the "Juges de Paix," or the stipendiary magistrates.
4th. Females.
5th. Untried prisoners.

All these divisions are entirely apart from each other, and kept in distinct yards. But their numbers are such, that it has unfortunately been found impossible to give at night one cell to each individual, and two, three, or more, have to be locked up in each cell or sleeping room; a fact which the Committee deeply deplore, but to which, as before stated, there is no other remedy than the building of a sufficient quantity of separate cells.

Paragraph 5. The Committee agree with his Excellency in thinking that the existing regulations for the discipline of the prison, may be considered as too lenient. They were framed, many years ago, (Ordinance No. 5, 1835,) at the time of the emancipation of the working population, when the colonists were generally accused of a leaning to undue severity towards the labouring classes. A liberal and philanthropic feeling, then induced the Committee to exclude corporal punishment altogether. These regulations have been approved and maintained by successive governors, during a period of 15 years, and found, until lately, to answer every purpose. But the number of semi-barbarous Indian immigrants, having considerably increased in the colony, those men began to form the great majority in the prison, and it was deemed necessary to amend the standing regulations, with a view to the introduction of a more stringent discipline, and of corporal punishment. The Committee, a short time before his Excellency's arrival, appointed two of its members to undertake that revision, and a draught of improved regulations will very soon be submitted to his Excellency, in which the Committee, though not without reluctance and regret, shall find themselves compelled to recommend the use of corporal punishment.

Paragraph 6. As above remarked, no other classification than the present one is practicable, with the actual state of the buildings, which cannot be altered or augmented without a considerable outlay of the public money. They were erected before the recent increase of the population, by the introduction of Indian immigrants, and would, but for that circumstance, and but for the fact that the emancipation of slaves, rendered amenable to justice a large number of persons whose petty offences were previously punishable by their employers, domestic authority have been found sufficient. The respective numbers of Mauritians and Indians in prison, are 173 of the former, and 493 of the latter, on this day, 12th February.

Paragraph 7. The Committee very reluctantly gave up some months ago, one of the large wards of the prison, for the confinement of military prisoners. The Committee were compelled to do so by superior orders. They are happy to learn that there is a prospect of that ward being soon vacated; and they have ever intended to accommodate there a portion of the prisoners now crowded into other wards. But it will, in that case, become necessary to build a certain number of cells for the female prisoners, whose present rooms are in a rninous condition, and occupy the site intended for the keeper's quarters.

The establishment of prisons in each district is highly desirable, and would assuredly have the effect of preventing the sending to the Port Louis gaol, of many offenders committed or condemned by the local magistrates. Unfortunately, some considerable time must elapse, before such a measure be realized. The prison established at South Pamplemousses, on the Committee's recommendation, contains already more than 100 prisoners. As directed by his Excellency, 40 prisoners have been placed in the then unoccupied debtor's ward. But such a measure can only be temporary, as debtors have, by law, a right to be kept separate from the contact of culprits accused of, or condemned for breaches of the penal law. The Committee are fully impressed with the absolute necessity of the residence of the keeper within the premises; and they have repeatedly applied to Government for the construction of suitable accommodation for that officer. They hope that this may be speedily effected.

Paragraph 8. The Committee entirely concur in the opinion here expressed by his Excellency, the sick prisoners should not be removed to the civil hospital, but ought to receive medical attendance within the prison. In order to attain this object, a large building was expressly constructed some years ago, to be used as an infirmary. But the number of prisoners having since, for the reasons above stated, considerably increased, it was found indispensible to make use of that place for the confinement of untried prisoners. Should in future the population of the prison be reduced, the Committee shall not fail to restore that building to its primitively intended destination. The chief medical officer stated it to the Committee as his opinion, that

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such prisoners should, as desired by his Excellency, be attended to in the prison; but that, until this can be done, it is necessary to have a secure ward for them in the civil hospital. On the subject of the want of clothing, the Committee beg respectfully to inform his Excellency, that all the felons working out of doors at Fort Adelaide, are duly furnished with proper clothing. But hitherto it has not been customary to supply any to the prisoners working within the walls of the gaol, the period of their imprisonment not being, with few exceptions, of long duration. In this category, they were allowed to retain their clothing. The Committee, however, readily acknowledge that it would be an improvement to clothe also the men confined in the misdemeanour ward. The expense to be incurred for this measure, is calculated to amount to about 100*l.* per annum, in giving only two suits to each prisoner, annually, namely, two jackets, and two dhooties to Indians, and two shirts, and two pairs of trousers to Mauritians. Should his Excellency deem it expedient to incur this additional outlay, the Committee are ready to carry the measure into execution.

Paragraph 9. The different kinds of works carried on the prison, are:—

1st. Breaking stones into macadam for the streets.
2nd. Picking oakum.
3rd. Making door-mats.
4th. Making fishing-nets.
5th. Making baskets.
6th. Coopers' work for the prison.
7th. Blacksmiths' work for ditto.
8th. Masons' work for ditto.
9th. Washing for the public in the female ward.
10th. Ironing linen in ditto ditto.
11th. Sewing in ditto ditto.

Stone-breaking is carried on every day to a large extent for the use of the municipality; the other trades are practised occasionally according to private orders, there not being a constant demand. Some years ago, as there happened to be among the prisoners some good tailors and shoemakers, they were made to teach others, and regular workshops were kept up in these two trades, which much increased the receipts. But when these men gradually went away, and the number of Creole artizans decreased, whilst that of Indian field labourers was augmented, these trades were of necessity discontinued. It would not be possible to revive them, without employing in the prison a master tailor and a master shoemaker, both paid, for the purpose of teaching the prisoners. Regular accounts of the receipts have been kept since labour was introduced in the prison some years ago by the Committee. The total sum paid, up to this day into the Treasury from the prison, amounts to 11,965*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The receipts now average only about 25*l.* per month for occasional work performed in the trades above mentioned. They have gradually fallen off, when the number of Indians increased, as may be seen from the following figures:—

	£.	s.	d.
1846 . . .	999	19	0
1847 . . .	751	9	0
1848 . . .	427	18	10
1849 . . .	353	4	7
1850 . . .	284	13	4

This very small income is derived from the most unimportant part of the labour performed in the gaol. The majority of the condemned prisoners are employed in breaking stones gratuitously, formerly for the Civil Engineer Department, now for the municipality.

The annual number of cart loads has increased in proportion to the augmented number of Indians, as follows:—

1845	3,883
1846	5,950
1847	9,861
1848	15,735
1849	13,946
1850	66,893

Supposing 16,000 cart loads to be henceforth annually supplied to the municipality, at the rate of only 2*s.* for each, this would give a sum of 1,600*l.* Moreover, 115 criminals are employed at Fort Adelaide in levelling the glacis, under the Military Engineer Department, and they have been so for about 15 years. At first a sum of 10*d.* per diem was paid for each man by the military chest, but that payment was soon discontinued. If it were resumed, and the same sum of 10*d.* per diem paid for 115 men, this would add nearly 1,500*l.* to the receipts, which would run thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
Macadam, 16,000 cart loads . .	1,600	0	0
Labourers at Fort Adelaide . .	1,500	0	0
Petty trades, say	300	0	0
	£3,400	0	0

The expenditure of the prison is as follows:—

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
1 Keeper	168	0	0
1 Moral Instructor	60	0	0
1 Clerk	112	0	0
1 Matron	84	0	0
1 Assistant Keeper	80	0	0
2 Turnkeys at 60*l.*	120	0	0
3 Overseers at 48*l.*	144	0	0
2 Messengers at 24*l.*	48	0	0
12 persons.	£816	0	0

Food.

Bread in 1850	517	14	2
Rice	984	16	7
Firewood	173	16	4
Salt	7	9	3
Vegetables	323	6	2
Fresh meat	704	8	10
Tripe	543	13	5
Lamp oil	16	0	0
	£3,271	4	9
Clothing and bedding	145	4	4
Soap, tools, lime, &c.	22	10	0
	£167	14	4
Total expenditure	£4,254	19	1

If the too expensive and perhaps superfluous articles of fresh meat and tripe, amounting together to the large sum of 1,247*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, came to be retrenched, the expenditure would amount to only 3,007*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* As we have seen that the receipts may be raised to 3,400*l.* in that case the prison might be made a self-supporting institution, as desired by his Excellency in this paragraph. The above remarks are mere suggestions as to certain ameliorations which might be effected, and it remains with his Excellency to determine what measures are to be adopted.

Paragraph 10. The cost of the transport of rough stones to the gaol to be broken into macadam certainly is, as remarked by his Excellency, extremely high. However, the sum of 1,600*l.* was paid last year, not by Government, but by the municipality, and will likewise be so this year. Two gangs of prisoners work out of doors as above stated; one at Fort Adelaide, for the military authorities, the other, consisting of individuals condemned to hard labour by the stipendiary magistrates, for the municipality, both gratuitously. The Committee would highly approve of a definite arrangement being made in this matter, as suggested by his Excellency.

Paragraph 11. Simple and useful trades constantly have, and are at this moment, carried on in the prison, as above-mentioned. The most lucrative, namely tailoring and shoemaking, have been suspended for the present, as previously explained, but might be resumed, provided his Excellency see no objection to the employing two master tradesmen, on a proper salary, in teaching the prisoners. The making of baskets, nets, and door-mats, might be rendered much more lucrative, if the materials were permitted to be ordered from India, instead of being purchased at Mauritius. This measure was recommended by the Committee on the 19th January 1848, with a view to increase the receipts of the prison; but it was objected to by his Excellency the Governor in a letter of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary under date the 9th February 1848. The existing law permits a portion of their earnings to be allowed to prisoners on their quitting the gaol. This has been occasionally attempted by the Committee, by giving either money or tools for a trade, but always with no good effect, the money being immediately squandered, or the tools sold to procure spirits. Such a practice may be found useful in Europe, when it is extremely difficult for a prisoner to procure employment on leaving the gaol, but at Mauritius the very reverse takes place, and employers even come forward, offering to pay the prisoners' fines, provided they will enter their service when liberated. The services of the church are not performed for want of a suitable place. It was, some years ago, proposed to build a chapel in the prison, but the expense was found too great. A Catholic clergyman attends, morning and evening, for a very short time, to say prayers with the prisoners of that persuasion. The Committee are desirous that a more effective religious iustruction should take place, with a view to improve, if possible, the morality of the prisoners; but such a measure would require the appointment of a chaplain giving the whole of his time to the prison, in which case the present salary, 60*l.*, must be considerably augmented. The Committee recommended, some time ago, that elementary instruction be introduced into the prison, and his Excellency, Sir George Anderson, authorized the buying of books for that purpose. One of the members of the Committee has been requested to effect

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that purchase, and the prison school will, it is hoped, be soon opened without expense, as one of the prisoners is considered capable of teaching.

Paragraph 12. The attention of the Committee was lately called by the keeper to the expediency of reducing the present prison diet, and a day was appointed for the consideration of that important question, but unfortunately the chief medical officer was obliged to leave town that day on public duty, and the Committee being anxious to have his opinion on a matter so much within his competency, adjourned the question to another meeting. It is now about to be discussed, and will be shortly reported upon.

Paragraph 13. The Committee, as mentioned in one of the foregoing paragraphs, is likewise engaged in revising the standing regulations of the prison, with the view of introducing, however reluctantly, the practice of corporal punishment, which appears absolutely requisite, in order to keep refractory prisoners within the bounds of proper discipline. The question of establishing a penal settlement is of very great importance, but does not seem to fall immediately within the province of the Committee, who shall not, therefore, venture an opinion upon it, remarking only that the expense of such an establishment would be high, and that there are seldom to be met in the prison any of those hardened criminals and desperate characters who abound in European gaols, and for whom some such place as Norfolk Island is absolutely required.

Paragraph 14. The Report on the Wellicadde Gaol, at Ceylon, with a copy of which his Excellency has favoured the Committee, is a highly interesting publication, from which many useful suggestions may be gathered. Several members of the Committee have carefully read it, and all intend to peruse it in rotation.

Paragraph 15. The degraded state of the Indian population of the colony, as regards religion and morality, undoubtedly is, as remarked by his Excellency, one of the principal causes which contribute to fill the prison to overflowing; and it will henceforward become the earnest endeavour of the Committee to meet his Excellency's views, and to attempt, by a stringent system of discipline, to render the prison a real house of correction, so as to deter offenders from resorting to it, although, even at present, it appears to be to them by no means an attractive or agreeable residence, and they show great anxiety to leave it, either by obtaining a pardon, or when their time comes to expire. The number of prisoners condemned more than once amounts this day to 82 out of 779.

(Signed) P. D'EPINAY,
President to the Prison Committee.

(Signed) E. DUPONT,
Secretary to the Prison Committee.

Port Louis, February 12, 1851.

Encl. 5 in No. 35.

Enclosure 5 in No. 35.

PORT OF PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.

An ACCOUNT showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards at this Port with Cargoes, and the Value of Goods Imported and Exported in each of the last five Years, distinguishing British from Foreign Vessels, and the Value of the Imports and Exports by the former from the Value of those by the latter.

	Vessels Inwards with Cargoes.						Vessels Outwards with Cargoes,					
	British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.		British Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1847	384	119,923	31	8,776	415	128,699	326	93,542	32	8,614	358	102,156
1848	363	108,576	36	8,382	399	116,958	316	91,142	35	7,246	351	98,388
1849	374	116,158	42	8,718	416	124,876	281	88,895	45	8,892	326	97,787
1850	352	104,641	41	7,790	393	112,431	320	92,766	45	7,967	365	100,733
1851	382	112,855	79	20,744	461	133,599	337	99,227	74	18,935	411	118,162

	Value of Imports.						Value of Exports.					
	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		Total.		In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£ s. d.		£. s. d.	
1847	1,102,474	10 0	40,605	16 7	1,143,080	6 7	1,596,935	6 3	26,560	11 5	1,623,495	17 8
1848	1,179,765	0 0	28,253	11 1	1,208,018	11 1	1,259,430	7 7	11,839	7 2	1,271,269	14 9
1849	793,640	4 1	28,751	4 7	822,391	8 8	1,011,227	13 0	7,590	14 7	1,018,818	7 7
1850	1,074,790	9 6	24,019	8 9	1,098,809	18 3	1,138,959	17 4	27,015	14 7	1,165,975	11 11
1851	1,007,235	2 7	79,008	1 6	1,086,243	4 1	940,734	6 5	52,465	7 10	993,199	14 3

(Signed) E. CARDEW, Collector.

Custom House, Port Louis, Mauritius,
April 30, 1851.

SEYCHELLES.

(No. 18.) No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

Mauritius, February 4, 1851.
(Received April 22, 1851.)

MY LORD,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a communication received from Mr. Keate, Civil Commissioner, Seychelles, by the Officer recently administering the Government, reporting upon the present condition and future prospects of these long-suffering and much-depressed dependencies of this Government.

2. This Report will be found to contain valuable information, and some practical suggestions for the improvement of these islands; in the expediency of which I beg to express my general concurrence. The manner in which Mr. Keate appears to have performed the duty imposed on him indicates both assiduity and intelligent observation; and it will be mine to encourage and direct the laudable efforts in which he is engaged, to restore the people committed to his immediate charge, to at least some share of their former prosperity.

3. In the Seychelles, as in almost all other countries in which agriculture was formerly maintained by slave labour, extraneous aid became indispensable to carry on the cultivation of the soil, after the population had been emancipated; to meet this requirement, the inhabitants have frequently applied to be allowed to participate in the advantages of Indian immigration, which has done so much for Mauritius. Whilst the Commissioner, for reasons assigned by him, does not recommend this course, he proposes that facilities should be afforded for the introduction, upon an economical and limited scale, of immigrants from Madagascar, or from those parts of the African coast at which British Consuls or Agents reside. I trust that your Lordship will be able to sanction this experiment. I am aware of no reasonable objection to an undertaking which, in my opinion, promises to be beneficial not only to Seychelles, but to the immigrants themselves, and to the countries from whence they may be brought, when they return thither.

The details of the plan may be hereafter arranged, as circumstances may point out; but the stipulation for back passages ought, if possible, to be avoided, and the determining by authority the rate of wages to be given by employers, is, I think, also open to objection. The Government Officer to whom that duty may be entrusted taking care that the interests of the immigrants are duly protected.

4. It is satisfactory to observe that the Commissioner anticipates that, after a time, the revenue of the islands may be made equivalent to their expenditure, provided judicious fiscal measures are adopted. In view to the accomplishment of this very desirable object, I concur in his recommendation to extend to Seychelles, with the modifications suggested, the Licensing and Fishing Ordinances in operation here; and perhaps such a tax on houses, and the actual occupiers of land, as would reach all classes, might be tried with advantage.

5. The public servants, as remarked by the Commissioner, are not overpaid, but I shall draw his attention to the possibility of consolidating some of the offices, which may reduce expense without impairing efficiency.

It is worthy of notice that the annual cost of collecting the import duties exceeds 50 per cent, upon the gross, being for this year estimated respectively at 120*l.* and 220*l.* If the other taxes adverted to be imposed, it might be desirable to abolish the Customs altogether.

6. It is assumed that for an outlay of 2,000*l.*, to be applied either to the purchase of premises offered for sale, or to the erection of new buildings, the whole of the Government Establishments could be accommodated, and the house-rent of 240*l.* per annum now paid for that purpose thereby saved. This being rather an important matter, and there being some diversity of opinion as to the relative gain of purchasing or building, I propose deputing an officer

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from the Surveyor-General's Department here to inspect, estimate, and report; and I shall hereafter submit the result for your Lordship's consideration.

7. Such lines of road as it may be necessary to open and keep in repair, might, I think, be effected by statute labour, which has worked well in other colonies, not dissimilarly circumstanced.

8. Glaring defects in the administration of justice have been brought under my notice, and the urgent necessity of some radical change of system being introduced cannot be questioned. I am of opinion that the extension of the Ordinance of No. 8 and 9 of 1850, for the appointment of district magistrates here, will, in a great measure, remedy this serious evil, and I am unwilling to propose any partial changes, pending the decision that may be taken on the Ordinances in question.

9. On the momentous question of education, I shall address your Lordship separately, as also in reference to the petition of the Roman Catholic inhabitants, for the ministration of a priest of their own faith, so soon as I am in possession of the further information promised by the Commissioner.

10. If the proposal to make Port Victoria a coal depôt for the steam vessels plying between Mauritius and Aden be confirmed, it will contribute most essentially to the recovery of these islands, by opening to them various sources of improvement and new channels of industry, which cannot be so successfully developed by any other process that I am aware of. In considering the scheme for the establishment of the steam communication adverted to, the realization of which is now anxiously looked for by this community, it is to be hoped that the interests of these small and unfortunate dependencies will not be overlooked.

11. Mauritius, as your Lordship knows, complains bitterly of the burthen imposed upon her finances by the expenditure incurred on account of Seychelles, contending that it is unjust to saddle her with the cost of maintaining them.

Whether this grievance be well or ill-founded, it seems desirable and politic to relieve her as far as may be practicable, and if with this can be combined even the partial retrieval of the shattered fortunes of this small but very interesting dependency, a benignant and meritorious object will have been accomplished, and one in which I shall esteem myself exceedingly fortunate to be allowed to participate. Whilst much must necessarily depend upon the energy, enterprise, and industry of the people themselves, they will naturally look for encouragement and support from those who are deputed to watch over them; and I may venture to assure your Lordship that neither the Local Commissioner nor myself will be found backward in discharging this obligation.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey. (Signed) W. HIGGINSON.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 36.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Port Victoria, Mahé, 29th October, 1850.

SIR,

IT was my intention previously to furnishing, according to the desire of his Excellency Sir G. Anderson, a general report upon the state, capabilities and prospects of this dependency, to have visited in turn all the more important of the islands placed under my administration in order to corroborate or to correct, by personal observation, the information which I have obtained from various sources relative to their respective conditions, as I have in some measure been able to do with respect to the principal island. The various subjects, however, to which I was instructed to pay immediate attention upon reaching my destination, have hitherto kept me so completely occupied that I have been unable to accomplish this purpose. I am induced therefore, in order to save time, to address to you such a report as I am already in a position to make, with the intention of adding a supplementary one hereafter if upon making my contemplated visit it should appear desirable to do so.

2. The actual state of depression and decay into which these islands have fallen has been so often described, and the burden that they are in consequence represented to be upon the Mauritius Government, has given rise to such repeated complaints, that a very brief reference to their present condition will be sufficient before attempting to demonstrate the causes which have conduced to it, and the capabilities which exist for improving it. With the exception of three estates, upon which rum nnd arrack and a small quantity of sugar are produced, two in Mahé and one in Frigate Island, and a few others on which cocoa trees have been planted, and already furnish a considerable quantity of oil, with a promise of future abundance, and certain small and unimportant plantations of cocoa, coffee, cloves, rice, and tobacco, scarcely any of the numerous habitations, as they are called, can be said to be under cultivation, or to furnish anything either for exportation or for home consumption.

3. It has been usual to refer to the period of the abolition of slavery as the one from which to date the decline in the prosperity which these islands once enjoyed; and to this day their inhabitants are determined to look upon that measure as the sole cause of their distresses. There can be no doubt that its operation, if it did not originate the present state of things, has at least a considerable influence upon the fortunes of the proprietors; but to look upon it as the only, or even as the prime cause of their altered condition, is simply to attempt to cast the whole blame upon others, much of which must be imputed to themselves, in matters over which, in many respects, neither they nor the authors of the Emancipation Act had any control.

4. Some time previous to that measure being finally put into execution a great diminution had already taken place in the quantity of the exports from this dependency, which at that time consisted chiefly of cotton, and in the profits derivable from them. Complaints had already been made of the impoverishment of the soil, owing to the heavy rains to which these islands are especially subject, having in course of time washed away the rich mould from the surface wherever the woods, which had been the principal cause of its fertility, had been cleared away; and the great fall in the price of cotton, which took place at the same time, owing to the introduction of that of America into the European markets, had already begun to render its cultivation unprofitable. Other sources of profit were even then in as bad a state: wood had already become scarce in the more accessible parts of the island; cloves and other spices produced but little; the amount of coffee grown hardly exceeded what was required for the consumption of the place; and sugar, for the production of which but few spots in the island are calculated, was, from the circumstances of the times, found not to be an advantageous branch of industry.

5. Owing to these causes the slaves, the absence of whose forced labour is now so much regretted, had already, before their final emancipation, become a burden upon, and not an assistance to the estates to which they were attached. The difficulties against which their owners had to contend had already had the effect of producing among them a state of indolence and apathy, instead of giving rise to increased energy and exertion to meet them. They no longer superintended the labour of their slaves or apprentices; and the system of giving them a piece of ground to cultivate on their own behalf, the evil effect of which is now so strongly felt, and so generally looked upon as one of the consequences of emancipation, had already commenced.

6. Such being the state of things, the final emancipation certainly came upon them at a time when both masters and slaves were in the worst possible condition for undergoing such a change; the former from finding the production to which they had hitherto turned their attention no longer profitable, and either from the nature of the place, or from their own apathy, unable to substitute another for it, had already relaxed in their discipline, and ceased to demand from their slaves that regular and constant work to which they had previously been accustomed, and had thus given the first example of idleness; the latter who, if freedom had come upon them when in full work, and if adequate wages had at once been offered them, might possibly, from custom and from not having yet tasted the pleasures of idleness, have continued to work, had already contracted habits of indolence, which they soon began to look upon as identical with freedom, and had made the fatal discovery that in these islands life was sustainable almost without the necessity of exertion.

7. So long as the money received for indemnity lasted the proprietors lived on in idleness, making no exertions to discover new sources of industry or profit, or to rouse the emancipated population to fresh activity. When this eventually began to fail they found the labour to which they had perhaps unavoidably attached so little importance while in its apprentice state, had entirely ceased to be available; and it was then that they commenced throwing the blame of this state of things upon the Emancipation Act, and to demand that the immigration which had been conceded to Mauritius should be extended to them; confessing, however, at the same time that they had nothing left to pay wages with, and that if their demand was acceded to, a gift or a loan of money must accompany it.

8. The general effect then of all these concurring circumstances has been to reduce this dependency, at this late period of its existence as such, so far as its productiveness is concerned, very much to the state of a newly discovered country, or newly occupied colony, into which the three things absolutely necessary to be imported are energy, capital, and labour. The proprietors of the soil, though now, from the necessities of their case, beginning to be inspired to some extent with the first, are, generally speaking, very badly provided with the second, and the new population not having received with the benefits of emancipation those of religion, education, or civilization of any kind, except to a very small amount, occupies, as far as its usefulness for labour is concerned, much the same position as the Aborigines of New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, did at the period of their colonization. The work, so to say, of colonizing these islands has to be recommenced, their natural resources have to be developed, and if they are ever to attain to the rank for which those natural resources seem to fit them, assistance from external sources is just as necessary to them as if they had never been previously known but for their geographical position.

9. Whether the granting of the demands, to which I have alluded, for the introduction of immigrant labour would have afforded such assistance at the time it was made it is difficult to say; and to what particular branch of industry it was then proposed to direct its application I have been unable to learn; nor does it appear very necessary to come to a decision on these points.

The question now is whether the circumstances of the time are so altered as to lead to the supposition that those causes which previously to, and at the time of the abolition of slavery,

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rendered labour, in the direction in which it was then employed, of so little avail have now been modified, or have disappeared; and if not, whether there is a probability of its being employed profitably in other directions; whether the soil, which had in many places become impoverished, has from long rest improved in condition, so as to admit of its being again turned to account for the same species of cultivation, or any other, or whether means are at hand of improving it by the application of manure; whether the proprietors of the land have ceased to be liable to the reproach of indolence and want of energy; and whether, if the labour of the emancipated population is still unavailable, means exist of introducing, employing, and paying that which may be furnished by immigration.

10. All accounts seem to concur in showing that the conditions of the supply of cotton to the European markets, or more especially to that of England, are very different from those of the period when its cultivation in these islands, even with slave labour, became an unprofitable branch of industry; and that measures are being taken to provide from other sources some addition to the uncertain and insufficient yield of Georgia and the Carolinas, the abundance of which at that time was in a great measure the original cause of the abandonment of its production here. If this is so, and if no other cause had co-operated in bringing about such abandonment, one advantage at least would appear to be possessed by these islands over a newly-occupied or untried country, namely that the nature of the produce for which it is best fitted does not remain to be ascertained.

11. It is possible, however, that the other circumstances to which I have alluded as combining to reduce the quantity of the exports of cotton, namely the impoverishment of the soil, may still exist to some extent. The area of cultivable land may, and probably is, somewhat diminished, but I entertain no doubt that in a general point of view the soil of these islands is possessed of a great degree of fertility, and that a large extent of land exists peculiarly suited to the production of cotton, which even in the wild and uncultivated state in which it now grows is considered to be of the first description. At the same time an almost inexhaustable supply of guano is to be had in the neighbouring islands for the improvement of the impoverished soil; a species of the manure which I am informed is favourable to this kind of produce.

12. In my remarks thus far I have confined myself principally to the capacities of the islands for producing cotton as its staple, as being not only that to which they owed their former prosperity, but as appearing to me to offer the greatest probability of restoring them to it, if any scheme could be set on foot for introducing its cultivation on a large and comprehensive scale, so as to operate a total and immediate change in the condition and prospects of the dependency. I am far, however, from expecting that the present holders of property are likely to be the persons to take it up; not entirely from a want of energy on their parts, for though I cannot say that that want has entirely disappeared, I am inclined to believe that the present generation, having seen and appreciated their real position, are desirous to do their best to extricate themselves from it. But whatever may be the improvement in this respect, and whatever aid the Governor may be induced to afford them in meeting their demand for immigration, they are certainly not in a position at present from want of the necessary capital, to set on foot what will now be a new branch of industry, and which to be profitable must be taken up on a large scale, and with all the mechanical appliances which modern science has introduced. If cotton is ever again to become the chief article of exportation from these islands, and the restorer of its fortunes, it can only be so when capital has been introduced from other quarters, invited and attracted hither by the facilities afforded of getting labour for its cultivation by means of a cheap and well regulated system of immigration, and when the islands themselves and their resources become better and more generally known and appreciated, a result which is in a fair way of being obtained from the attention which is now being directed towards them, and by the increased importance they will assume if, when the contemplated steam communication between Aden and Mauritius is established, their claim to a participation in its benefits by being made a coal depôt is not overlooked.

13. It is necessary, therefore, in the meantime to consider what effect the introduction of labour by immigration would have upon the present occupiers of the land. In a list of some 18 or 20 names that was given to me of persons who are ready to give immediate employment to immigrants, I find there are three occupied in the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of rum, chiefly for consumption within the islands; some eight or nine in the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil, of which the value, importance, and quantity produced are daily increasing; others in felling wood, and a few in the culture of coffee, cloves, cocoa, rice, tobacco, and such articles of minor importance. Others, too, are desirous of turning their attention to the importation and pasturing of cattle, for re-exportation to the Mauritius market, for which many spots in the islands are calculated. The collection of tortoiseshell for exportation is also a very considerable resource at the present moment. It is to the cheaper and easier, and more profitable production of such things that the first labour of the immigrants would be applied many now neglected properties would, probably, by their means be gradually brought again under cultivation, and the successful development of the minor resources of the islands would be the best guarantee of the results that might be expected to ensue, if at any future period capital and labour should be applied to a more extended and more general branch of industry.

14. The increase of available labour will not eventually be confined to the number of hands introduced from other places, their very introduction, in connection with other measures, being calculated to have the effect of gradually bringing the services of the present idle population again into use. The power of procuring labour on other and less disadvantageous terms will enable proprietors to put a stop to the pernicious system which now exists, as the only one by which they can obtain assistance of any kind towards cultivating their land, even for the small

amount of produce necessary for the subsistence of themselves and their households, namely, that of permitting their families to squat, so to say, on their properties, on the condition, in some cases, of labouring half the week for employer and half for themselves; in others of giving up half the produce of their plantings as a return for the right of occupation. This system of association is of scarcely any benefit to the proprietors, as they have no legal means of exacting the fulfilment of such loose conditions. They have consequently been obliged to have recourse to the baneful expedient of multiplying this species of holding indefinitely, in order to give themselves a better chance of gaining the aggregate amount of work, or of produce, which they require, by having as large a number as possible to rely upon for it. The cessation of this system would necessarily force this class of the population to seek for other modes of subsistence, and perhaps eventually induce them to accept of wages for work, with their accompanying obligations and conditions.

15. That means exist at present within the islands for introducing, employing, and paying labour on a small scale as a commencement, I have no reason to doubt. Those persons interested in the Seychelles, who have from time to time petitioned on this point, being desirous of making out as strong a case as possible in order to induce the Government not only to grant but to bear the expense of the introduction of labour, and to find the wages for its employment afterwards, have so far exaggerated their position in this respect, as by proving too much almost to have defeated the most important part of the objects they had in view, namely, the introduction of labour. In order to gain the second of their demands, namely, a gift or loan of money, they have represented themselves as totally devoid of capital, and consequently scarcely left themselves the option of accepting the first without the second, or the Government the power of granting the one without the other. I am assured, however, that the case is by no means so bad as represented by themselves, and that if the first part of their demand is granted, means will be forthcoming to meet the expenses of its introduction and to remunerate its employment, unless too high a rate of wages is established.

16. I am far, however, from intending to assert that the system of Indian immigration in force at Mauritius could possibly be extended to the Seychelles. There is neither the requisite machinery for this nor the funds necessary for supplying it, nor is there that regular ship communication with India which would ensure either the due arrival of the immigrants nor their restoration to their country at the termination of the period of their engagements; nor are the vessels belonging to this port, upon which the inhabitants rely for importing labour, adequate either in point of size or comfort to conform to the regulations imposed in this particular; neither could the high amount of remuneration be given which is required for the services of such immigrants, another obvious objection to its extension; neither is the absence of any quarantine establishment to guard against the introduction of those infectious diseases of which India is so prolific, but from which these islands are entirely free.

17. The scheme proposed by the inhabitants to meet their present wants in that respect is that they should be authorized to introduce in their own vessels, and at their own expense, immigrant labourers either from Madagascar, if the ports of that island should be reopened, and means should be established of doing so legally, or if otherwise from those ports on the African coast at which British Consuls reside, who they consider might be charged with the duty of superintending their regular, legal, and voluntary embarkation. That upon their arrival in Port Victoria the principal officer of police should be invested with the functions exercised at Port Louis by the protector of immigrants. That in consideration that the employers will have themselves to bear the expense of their introduction and of their restoration at the end of their time of service, the wages they should be required to give should not exceed two dollars per month, with food, and that contract engagements should be entered into for a term of three years, to be regularly received before the stipendiary magistrate, who would guard against all abuses. The necessaries of life are so easily obtained and so abundant in these islands, and it would be so evidently the interest of the employers to keep their workmen in a state of health and efficiency, that I am inclined to believe that if this scheme, with such modifications as it may require, were to receive the sanction of the Government, the position of those immigrants would be a most advantageous one to themselves as well as to their employers.

18. In order that it may be understood, how it is that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the dependency, capital of any kind can still be found for making the proposed experiment, it is necessary that certain changes which have taken place in the population since the cessation of labour should be considered. Previously to the emancipation, each proprietor was in the habit of importing himself, from Mauritius, whatever he required to meet the wants of his establishment, beyond such as the cultivation of his land supplied. Since then, however, their establishments have become so diminished, and their requirements so small, as to render this practice unnecessary and inconvenient. They are now consequently dependent upon the shops of Port Victoria, for such imported articles as they still require, and even, in many instances, for things which the country itself used formerly to produce, especially rice.

The members of the new population were left at the same time to provide themselves with clothing and other necessaries, which had previously been supplied them by their masters, and as with their freedom their wants have increased, they also have become good customers. From these circumstances, the number of shops has largely increased. The remains of the capital of the landowners, and of the sums received by them for indemnity, has been gradually passing into the hands of the shopkeepers, who have thus enriched themselves at their expense, and by the high prices which circumstances have enabled them to place on their goods, and now form a remarkably large and influential class for so small a place. Many of them have consequently been enabled to purchase land, while at the same time many of the more enterprizing land owners have found it to their interest to set up shops, and it is in both cases by the profits

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made in them, that they have now the means to employ labour, to some extent, upon their lands. It is to these persons, also, that all the shipping now employed, chiefly in importing goods from Mauritius, and exporting the small amount of produce they can furnish in exchange, and which is now proposed to be made use of for the introduction of immigrant labour, belongs.

19. In considering the means by which an impetus may be given to the march of improvement in these islands, I have hitherto confined myself to the subject of the introduction of labour, as being of paramount importance to all others. In connection with this point, considerable complaints are made in the dependency of the scarcity of money in circulation, and great desire is expressed for legislative interference in this particular. Gifts and loans, and branch banks are spoken of as remedies for this inconvenience, all, or any of which would, no doubt, be very desirable things, and very well adapted to assist the inhabitants in availing themselves of the resources of the country, so as by increased production and exportation, to stop the continual flow of money out of it. I am inclined, however, to think that the creation of labour by itself, in the first instance, without any artificial creation of capital, is calculated to clear the way towards that object, and I rely upon increased appreciation and knowledge of those resources, if they should prove to be such as they are represented, to attract by natural means, that extension of capital which is so requisite to their full development.

20. There is another view, however, in which the condition of these islands must be regarded, and which renders it necessary, not only to consider their future prospects, but more particularly to pay attention to their available means, under present circumstances. Complaints have been continually made at Mauritius, that they do not pay the expenses of their administration, and consequently are a burthen upon, instead of an advantage to the colony of which they are a dependency; and it appears to have been taken for granted, in many quarters, notwithstanding the palpable fact of their revenue, however dissatisfactory, having been latterly an increasing one, that no possibility exists, of its ever reaching such a point as to exceed, or even to equal their expenditure. Upon this conviction, whether really entertained or assumed, as incontrovertible, in the hopes, thereby, of proving the injustice of casting the burthen of their maintenance upon the people of Mauritius, it has been proposed to withdraw from them all kinds of superintendence, and to leave them in the same position as the many other scattered, and scarcely occupied, islands, which are reckoned among the dependencies of the colony. My own inquiries, however, have brought me to the conviction that the portion of their expenses, which they bear themselves, has been somewhat under-rated, and that there is every reason to expect they will be able, in no very long space of time, to bear the rest of them, if measures are taken for enabling them to do so, and if they are looked upon as an integral part of the colony, and one, consequently, whose interest and requirements ought to be considered, as well as those of any other portion.

21. In the yearly statements of the revenue derived from the Seychelles, it has been usual to put down, as its customs returns, merely the amount of duty received at the Custom House of Port Victoria. This necessarily exhibits a very insignificant item, owing to the small number of vessels that trade directly with it, or that occasionally or accidentally visit it. The great bulk of the articles consumed at Seychelles, is not introduced by such means, but from Mauritius itself, by vessels belonging either to these islands, or to Mauritius, and the duties thereon, which must amount to a considerable sum, have already been received at the Port Louis Custom House. To consider only those received at Port Victoria, as forming the customs revenues of the islands, is much the same thing as to consider as the customs of Mauritius, only those duties which are received at Mahebourg, or any other minor port which it may possess. It is obvious also, on the same grounds, that a proportion of the port dues exacted at Port Louis, should be reckoned as an item in the returns of Port Victoria. I have attempted by reference to the manifests of vessels, and other documents of the kind to which I have access, to make an approximate calculation of the sum which ought fairly to be added from these sources to the statement of the yearly revenue of the dependency, but, as these papers are silent on many points of importance to the inquiry, I have found it necessary to apply to the several importers and consignees, for further information. More time and trouble have therefore to be expended than I anticipated, and I am consequently obliged to postpone till a future opportunity, the transmission of the detailed statements on this point, which I had intended to enclose herewith. I presume, however, that accurate information could in the mean time be furnished by the Custom House of Port Louis. My attention has also been drawn to a Parliamentary document, in which the importations of these islands is valued at 20,000*l.* per annum. If this is a correct statement, it will not be difficult to calculate the amount of customs duties received thereon.

REDUCTIONS.

Salaries.

	£.	s.
Civil Commissioner . .	200	0
Usher, none	72	0
Police officer discontinued .	96	0
Allowances.		
Custom Stationary . . .	20	0
Rent of Court House . .	28	16
Custom Office	36	0
Civil Commissioner ditto .	28	16
Rations to Government pensioners	8	16
Police Uniforms . . .	18	0
	£538	8
Civil Commissioner.		
House rent	144	0
Deloriè Establishment . .	96	0
	£778	8

22. The statements of the yearly revenue and expenditure of this dependency, furnished to his Excellency Sir G. Anderson by the Hon. the Auditor-General in October of last year, and put into my hands previously to my departure from Mauritius, show the former to amount to 1,354*l.*, and the latter to 4,411*l.* 12*s.* Upon looking, however, into the details of the latter, I find that there are several deductions to be made, arising partly from want of information on the part of the Auditor-General, and partly from changes made since that time, amounting in all to a sum of 538*l.* 8*s.*, the items of which I have placed in the margin. There will also, in future years, be a further sum of 240*l.* to be deducted from the annual disbursements, if it should be thought fit to act upon the suggestions I have made in another letter relating to the state of the public buildings in Port Victoria. These two sums will eventually bring down the expenditure to about 3,643*l.* Taking the statement of the yearly revenue to be in the main correct, there will, on the other hand, be a considerable sum to be added, which I have shown to be received at the Custom-House of Port Louis, and as forming part of the revenue of these

islands, leaving a much smaller deficiency to be provided for than is generally supposed to be the case.

23. The question then remains, whether this difference is to be made up by effecting further reductions in the expenditure, or by taking measures to increase the amount of revenue produced, if practicable. With regard to the first method, a smaller sum might certainly be placed opposite the name of each functionary receiving a salary, but I am of opinion that by so doing a due regard would not be shown to the efficiency of the service. With reference to this question of salaries, that of the Civil Commissioner has already been reduced 200*l.* In order to ensure the appointment of an able and efficient judge, a less salary than that now given would scarcely suffice. For performing the responsible duties of chief officer of police in a country where, from the absence of education, and the prevalence of idleness and drunkenness, petty misdemeanours and disorders, if not greater aims, are of constant occurrence, a salary of 120*l.* per annum is not too liberal, especially as the functions of the Ministère Public are attached to them. The pay of the police brigadiers and guards, which, taken in a mass, is the largest item of the expenditure, might perhaps be so re-arranged as to give greater efficiency to their services, by increasing the number, so as to insure a more efficient superintendence over the other islands of the group than with the present force can be exercised, but certainly no diminution is practicable. In a country where nothing is to be gained by private practice, the medical officer's salary of 150*l.* a year can hardly be reduced; and the remaining ones, namely, of the registrar of the Court, and of the inspectors of distilleries, appear to be not unreasonable. With regard to allowances, and especially that made to the Civil Commissioner for boat-hire, to which my attention was drawn by his Excellency Sir G. Anderson, I am not yet in a position to judge of its necessity, having hitherto been unable to visit the islands, as I intended, and consequently being unacquainted with the expense usually incurred in so doing; nor am I yet aware at what intervals it will be necessary to make such visits. The other allowances are chiefly for stationery and office purposes, among which the only change which appears to me immediately desirable to be made is in that given to the "juge de paix," which I think should be considered as so made for all the purposes of the Court over which he presides, and not for his personal use only, so that the registrar of the Court, in the performance of whose duties connected with the Court the greatest amount of stationery is consumed, may have some benefit by it, especially as the judge also receives, as I am informed, a large allowance of stationery, not included in the statement of revenue and expenditure, in his character of acting stipendiary magistrate. The other expenses are those of the ecclesiastical and educational establishment, which I have attempted to show, in another letter, requires great extension.

24. Notwithstanding this, it might still be necessary, under the pressure of circumstances, to reduce all and each of these expenses to the minimum sum upon which the duties for which they are provided could possibly be performed, unless means could be found for meeting them by increasing the revenue out of which they are to be paid. For the purpose of showing that means are at hand for the adoption of the latter course, it is necessary to consider the population of these islands as divided into three classes, with a view of determining to what extent each of them is capable of bearing its part of the taxation necessary to be imposed for supplying the deficiency complained of. Of these, the first class, or landed proprietors, usually the most capable of bearing the burdens of Government, is, from the circumstances before alluded to, in the worst position of all for so doing, those among them, who also form part of the second class, or shopkeepers, being almost the only ones on whom such an imposition would not be a hardship. It may, and probably will be desirable, in a very short time, to raise the amount of the tax imposed upon licenses for distilling, and the duties levied on the consumption of rum, not so much for the purpose of raising revenue, but of putting some check upon the disorders consequent upon its present cheapness; with this exception, I think the first class may fairly claim to be exempted from any immediate tax being put upon them, except, perhaps, for local purposes, until such time as their position has been improved by the introduction of labour, or by any other facilities afforded them for the cultivation of their estates.

25. I have already remarked upon the springing-up of a large shopkeeping class since the period of the emancipation. As an evidence of this, I have given in the margin a return of the number of licenses of all kinds now held in the islands. Notwithstanding their number, however, there is but little competition among them so as to keep down the price of their goods; a sufficient proof of the importation and consumption that takes place. Their profits are consequently large, their prices being in general very nearly double what they are at Mauritius. The profitable nature of their trade is evidenced by the number of persons, not natives of the islands, who come from Mauritius and even from Bourbon for the purpose of engaging in it. If any one class more than another is in a position to be called upon to bear a fair share in supplying the necessities of Government, it is this; and I am decidedly of opinion, that the extension by proclamation to this dependency of those Ordinances, under the provisions of which duties are payable upon licenses at Mauritius, with such modifications as would render them applicable, especially the reduction by one-third of the rates of duty so leviable, would operate most fairly and most beneficially in decreasing the deficiency of its revenue.

1850.

LICENSES.

Description.	No.	Duty per ann.
1st Class	51	..
2nd Class	2	..
Hawkers	8	..
Sale of rum	14	10*l.*
Distillery	3	100*l.*

26. I think I may also venture to assert, that the remaining class, namely, that which is called the new population, is now, in great part, fit to bear a portion of the expenses of Government, and that the time is come when they should be called upon to do so. Without having received as a body any improvement from education, and although in some of the less accessible parts of this island numbers of them are to be found living in a state in very little, if in anything, differing from that of the savage natives of the islands of the south, many on the other hand have, since the period of their emancipation considerably bettered their condition. They have more comforts and more wants than formerly; the fish they catch, and the produce

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of the plots of ground they are permitted on various conditions to occupy, fully support them, and by the sale of such produce they are enabled to purchase their clothes and other necessaries, and they even manage by this means, and by their labour, whenever they chose to work, and which is always in demand, to amass money, which they horde and hide in bamboo knots, and tin boxes, and with which they even purchase land; they have a growing fondness for dress, which however stands a chance of giving way to an increasing taste for rum, and a peculiar weakness for eau-de-Cologne, so called, and pomatum. The most idle can always manage to live by depredation, or by the honester, but almost as idle, occupation of fishing, which latter is their great resource. I was in hopes of being able to state in the margin the number of boats employed throughout the islands for this purpose, but the returns are not yet complete. It is, however, I am convinced from the inquiries I have made, and from my own observation, so considerable, as to authorize me in coming to the conclusion, that the extension to the Seychelles of the Ordinances in force in Mauritius for obliging all persons so employed to take out boat and fishing licences, again, with such modifications as would reduce by one-third the rates of duty payable thereon, would operate beneficially both upon the revenue, and upon this class of the population, by inducing them to have recourse to labour, at least, so far as necessary, to enable them to purchase such licenses. This might also have the effect of gradually deterring them from relying so much upon the produce of the sea for their support, and so assist in forming them to more industrious habits of life.

27. These two measures in connexion with the increased consumption of imported articles which would be brought about by the more prosperous condition of the dependency, consequent upon the facilities given by the introduction of labour for developing its resources, would, I believe, soon bring up the revenue to the desired amount. It must not however be forgotten, that but little improvement in revenue under the head of increased importations will be apparent, so long as the system continues of only accounting as such the duties actually received at Port Victoria.

28. There are many purposes of a local nature, irrespective of the ordinary expenses of the administration, for which it is very desirable, that funds should be provided. The education of all classes of the inhabitants is, at this present moment, almost at a stand still; and whatever measures may be decided upon for remedying this defect, it will probably be considered advisable, that some portion of the expense attendant thereon should fall upon those for whose benefit it is incurred. Throughout the whole extent of the islands, such a thing as a road does not exist, unless the tortuous and rocky paths, which lead from habitation to habitation, may be dignified with such a name; even these are in a neglected state, owing to the inoperativeness of the police regulation, by which each proprietor is called upon to keep in order such as run through his own estate. Except in one or two places in the immediate vicinity of Port Victoria, the rivers and mountain streams are uncrossed by bridges, and, in fact, all the communications between the different parts of the island are in the worst possible state. Increased cultivation will require increased facilities of intercourse, and it is of importance that some improvement in this particular, should, at least, be commenced. The burial-ground of Port Victoria and the road to it are only maintained in anything like a state of cleanliness and decency by the casual aid of a prisoner or two condemned to hard labour. Attempts have been made to meet some of these requirements by voluntary subscriptions, but with little effect; and as on such occasions, the honest contributors who keep their promises, have had to pay for those who do not, a renewal of the experiment is not likely to be received favourably. A general tax assessed proportionally upon the whole community, perhaps in the case of road making convertible into so many days' labour, would meet the exigencies of the case, and committees of the inhabitants most interested in carrying out such objects, might be formed in the separate localities for the purpose of ensuring its collection, and directing its application.

29. Upon a consideration of the whole subject, and looking particularly to the benefit which must accrue to these islands by the establishment of steam communication, especially in spreading a knowledge of their resources, and thus attracting to their shores the energy and the capital of which they are so much in need; and calculating upon the gradual formation of a labouring population by means of immigration, and the competition which it will introduce, and by the effects of education and civilization in forming habits of industry in all classes, I am induced to believe, that the future prospects of these long neglected islands are not unpromising, and that hopes may be fairly entertained that the state of decay into which they are fallen, is not such as to defy all exertions which may be made for their improvement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE, Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c &c.

(No. 17.) No. 37.

SEYCHELLES.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to Earl GREY.

MY LORD, Mauritius, February 4, 1851.

1. I have the honour to enclose a very interesting communication, dated 29th August, 1850, and addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. Keate, the Civil Commissioner of Seychelles, on the state of religious and secular education in those Dependencies. 1.

2. I also append to this a letter on the same subject addressed to Sir George Anderson by the Bishop of Colombo, during his episcopal visitation at Mahé. 2.

3. While I agree with the Civil Commissioner in lamenting the deficiency, if not the total absence of all instruction, which unfortunately characterises the moral condition of these islands, I also concur with him in admitting the necessity of taking measures to mitigate if not to eradicate so great an evil.

4. But as I foresee certain objections likely to be raised by the Roman Catholic portion of the inhabitants in this colony to a large grant of money from the colonial treasury being advanced for the purposes of education in a Protestant school, and as I acknowledge the force of the Civil Commissioner's remark, that to deprive the Protestant teachers of the small influence which, in the absence of any others, they have hitherto enjoyed in Port Victoria, by substituting in their place those of a different creed, would be to surrender a present advantage without the prospect of getting any equivalent benefit, I am inclined to advise that, in the first instance, only so much money should be devoted to the purpose of education as would secure for the children in Victoria one good English schoolmaster and mistress, each members of the Church of England, from whom the pupils might learn not only the English language, but also imbibe English principles.

5. And I am also disposed to believe that some arrangement might be made by which the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts would share the expense of providing for the support of this school. In fact, I would propose that the Government should rather contribute to the support and improvement of the school already maintained by the society, than establish a new one entirely at its own expense.

6. I am in hopes that this scheme, though it would leave undone much that it is highly desirable to do, would yet constitute the basis of a future and more perfect system of education in dependencies which have been too long neglected, but the improvement and progress of which might, with due attention, be substantially promoted.

I have, &c.,
JNO. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 37.

Encl. 1 in No. 37.

SIR, Port Victoria, Seychelles, August 29, 1850.

1. IN the instructions furnished to me for my guidance, by desire of his Excellency the Governor, previously to my departure from Mauritius, my attention was, amongst other things, particularly directed towards the consideration of the state of religion within these dependencies, with especial reference to the Church of England, the effectiveness of its administration, and the probability of its spread; and towards the question of education, as being inseparably connected with that of religion.

2. The unexpected but very welcome visit of the Lord Bishop of Colombo to these shores, for which the best thanks of its inhabitants are due to his Excellency, has almost taken these subjects out of my hands, and the Report which his Lordship has prepared upon the actual position and future prospects of these islands in these particulars will afford his Excellency that general information which he requires. It remains for me, however, to furnish in addition those details which the great and immediate importance of the subject had induced me to collect as soon as possible after reaching my destination. These, together with such remarks as they have suggested to me, I have now the honour of submitting for his Excellency's consideration.

3. The first Enclosure, which I have the honour to submit, is the Rev. Mr Delafontaine's reply to a letter I addressed to him, as Civil Chaplain, requesting information. In it the average attendance at the services held in the temporary chapel, and at the schools attached to it, is given, and a somewhat congratulatory view is taken of the success he has 1.

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obtained under what he justly considers as disadvantageous circumstances. At the same time I cannot disguise from myself the fact that the Church of England has not hitherto made that progress which was anticipated, and apparently with so much reason, at its first introduction into the islands; and without, for the present, taking into consideration the circumstances to which Mr. Delafontaine alludes, as having been unfavourable, before my arrival, to its extension, it is not difficult to perceive the general nature of the difficulties with which it has had to contend, and the causes which have led to a result, comparatively speaking, so unsatisfactory.

4. These, however, do not operate in the same degree, nor are they precisely the same in each division of the community, namely the white and the coloured population. There is in fact a different set of difficulties to be met in either case. I shall first attempt to show what these are with regard to the coloured people, as being the most numerous, and to point out what in my opinion are the most feasible means of overcoming them.

5. With a general character for mildness and tractability, and, though his standard of morality is a low one, little apt to commit serious or violent crimes, the negro of these islands is sunk in the deepest ignorance. His mind is apparently incapable of receiving any but the most simple and ordinary ideas, and this is one great difficulty with which the Church of England in its present incomplete state has to contend;—a Church which, if it does not entirely ignore the influence of the senses and the imagination upon the heart and the feelings, addresses itself principally to the intellects of its hearers; which seeks to convince rather than to persuade, and to enforce its doctrines and its precepts by proving their agreement with the truth, rather than by inculcating a blind belief, or setting up an arbitrary, overstrained authority. The aid of education, then, to prepare, and almost produce, an intellect in its hearers, is of paramount importance. The latter portion

2, 3, 4.

of Mr. Delafontaine's statement, as well as the other three Enclosures I transmit herewith, will show sufficiently how little assistance it has received in this respect among the children of the coloured population; it will be seen, there is not at this moment a greater number than seventy-five (75) receiving any kind of education, and I can mention, from my own personal observation, that what they do receive is of the most elementary description.

6. At the same time that the Church has been deprived of this so essential co-operation, it has been equally without those outward signs and demonstrations of its presence, important at all times and in all places, but which are especially calculated to draw the attention and excite the curiosity of an ignorant people, on whose external senses a first impression is more easily made than on their mental perceptions. The services of the Church are now held in a building, which, though not unseemly in itself, has nothing of the appearance of a place of worship, or, in fact, anything to distinguish it from the other buildings around. Its existence is probably unknown, as well as that of the schools attached to it, to the greater portion of the population dwelling beyond the immediate precincts of Port Victoria; and this brings me to another most serious difficulty which has to be met, and to which Mr. Delafontaine also alludes, namely, the absence of all means of conveying to the scattered inhabitants of the rest of the island, and still more to those of the other islands of the group, even that scanty portion of religious and secular teaching which has been extended to Port Victoria.

7. Mr. Delafontaine's report, so far as education is concerned, applies almost entirely to the coloured population. His Excellency will perceive from the other Enclosures, that in this respect the whites are in no better condition than their more humble countrymen. But besides this absence of education, which of course operates as powerfully in the one case as in the other in retarding the spread of Church principles and practices, other causes exist which apply entirely to this portion of the population.

8. With the exception of the few Englishmen who have been left from time to time on the islands by whalers and other vessels, the greater portion of the white population are the descendants of the old French proprietors of the soil, and as such, though, from the absence of all religious teaching whatever, the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church are for the most part unknown and indifferent to them, retain at least, when they think at all upon the subject, a traditionary predilection for its pomps and ceremonies. For this additional reason the absence of almost all outward sign of the presence of the Church has acted more strongly upon them even than upon the coloured population. Another feeling which has descended to them from their slave-holding progenitors, and which exists as a considerable obstacle to the advancement and spread of religion and education among them, is the decided antipathy they show to mixing, either themselves with the blacks in church, or permitting their children to do so at school.

9. Besides these difficulties and drawbacks, there have existed others, to which I allude with some reluctance, but which have certainly retarded the march of improvement and that spread of Church principles which began with so fair a promise of success. Differences and disagreements appear to have sprung up where they ought least to have been found; and in a cause which demanded not only the absence of all personal feeling and selfish motives, but the earnest co-operation of all who, from their position, could afford aid and encouragement. Into the details of these matters I have thought it best not to look for the present, in the hopes that they will be numbered amongst the things that are past, and that experience of the injury they have inflicted upon the cause, together with the advice which I am aware the Bishop of Colombo has given on the subject, will prevent the recurrence of anything similar in future. I thought it right, however, not entirely to omit all mention of them.

10. Notwithstanding these difficulties, I am very far from taking an unhopeful view of the

probability of the spread of the Church of England in these islands from henceforward, if prompt and proper measures are taken to counteract their effects. The erection of a church, and the contemporaneous extension of the means of education among all classes, are the first requirements. The former will exhibit to the white man that outward appearance of reality for which his predilections incline him to look. The seats in it may be so arranged and appropriated as to meet his prejudices on the subject of race and colour, and, above all, he may be induced to perceive and understand, what under present circumstances is of great importance, that it is to the Church and its ordinances, and not to the clergyman personally, that he is invited to come. The establishment at the same time in Port Victoria of a Government school, in which the English language and English ideas and sentiments should be gradually taught and inculcated, would not only fit him to understand and appreciate those truths to which he would listen in his place in church, but would make him in all other respects a better and more useful member of society. Such a school would be looked upon as a great boon by the inhabitants, and would be met by them, I am convinced, in a spirit of liberality and encouragement.

11. In order to extend at the same time the benefits of education among the coloured population, it appears to me of great importance that, in addition to the free-school in Port Victoria, now maintained principally at the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, others should be set up in one or two spots in this island, where the population is most numerous, as well as, if possible, on the islands of Praslin and Ladigue. Mr. Delafontaine should be instructed to visit and inspect these schools periodically, and he would be enabled upon each visit to make use of the buildings appropriated as schools for the celebration of the services of the Church—thus meeting in some measure the difficulty to which I have before alluded, of extending its teaching into the more distant parts of the island. He should be instructed to do the same at regular intervals at Praslin and Ladigue, and at such other of the islands as appear to offer a field for his exertions.

12. These measures are, I firmly believe, calculated to clear away many of the difficulties which have hitherto obstructed the march of religious and moral improvement in these islands. Few would remain to be conquered beyond what are presented by the natural indolence and idleness of the people, and their present indifference on the subject, the fruit of ignorance and long neglect. These, however, would gradually wear away, as the results become day by day more apparent. The young, being brought up in better principles, and acquiring at the same time habits of industry and perseverance, would become more useful to the community at large than their fathers were before them, and may eventually be expected to become, what they certainly are not now, and what in fact has at present no existence here, namely, the labouring population of the country.

13. I am in hopes that no long period of time will elapse before one of these measures which appear to me so necessary may be put into execution, namely, the erection of a church. For this purpose a considerable sum of money has been collected from various sources, which, with the usual contribution of Government, will be sufficient for the purpose. A petition will be presented to his Excellency the Governor, with a view to effecting this object as soon as a question regarding the proposed site shall have been decided, which will come before his Excellency more appropriately in a Report which I shall shortly have the honour of submitting on the subject of the public buildings of this dependency. With regard to the other measures, namely, the means of extending education when the views of the Government are known upon the subject, it will remain to be seen whether any and what portion of the expenses which will necessarily be incurred can be borne by the inhabitants.

14. There is one other point in connection with these subjects which remains to be noticed, relatively, namely, to the Roman Catholic religion as existing in these islands. The petition for sending hither a priest of that faith has numerous signatures on the back of it; but in order to attach any weight to names affixed to petitions and such like documents in these islands, a rigid investigation is always necessary into the motives by which the writers were actuated at the time of signing. In these inquiries I am at present occupied with reference to the petition in question; and I have been in some measure induced to do so by observing among the signatures attached to an address of thanks, presented to the Bishop of Colombo on his departure from hence, several of the same names which appear upon the petition for a Roman Catholic priest; and I am aware that, among those who have so signed the petition, some at least are actuated by motives for which, as far as I know to the contrary, cause may have been given, but which are of a personal and private nature. Some, no doubt, among the petitioners have a real desire for the presence of a priest of that faith among them; and I propose to test their earnestness in this desire, by requiring them to show to what extent they are ready to meet the expense that would be incurred by acceding to their demand. I am, however, already persuaded that the religious harmony of the island, which has already received some rude shocks, would be still further risked by so doing; and I am of opinion that, before venturing on such a course, it would be advisable to wait till the effects of the measures I have proposed for the extension of religion and education shall have been seen, in case they should appear to his Excellency the Governor worthy of consideration, and of being eventually carried into execution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT W. KEATE,
Civil Commissioner.

To the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c.

SEYCHELLES.

Sir, Port Victoria, Mahé, August 10, 1850.

1. With reference to my letter of the 7th, and in reply to yours of the 6th instant, requesting from me information relative to—

1. The state of religion in those islands, especially as regards the Church of England, its administration, and the probability of its spread.
2. The Roman Catholic religion, as existing at Seychelles.
3. The state of education, the number and character of schools existing in these islands, the attendance therein, and the extent of the instruction conveyed.

I have now the honour to submit for your consideration the following statements.

2. With regard to the state of religion in general, it is well known here that those of the inhabitants who do not belong to the Protestant Church either belong to no church at all, or live in the saddest indifference in point of religion, not excepting those professing to be Roman Catholics; and as regards especially the Church of England, its administration, and the probability of its spread, the following particulars will, I am sure, afford motives of gratification for the present, and of encouragement for the future.

a. The number of baptisms performed *up to this date,* as extracted from my registers, are as follows:

Baptisms at Mahé	886
„ La Dique	94
„ Praslin	76
„ Curieuse	15
„ Silhouette	35
	1106
To which must be added those performed by the Reverend Morton, not registered, but estimated at	200
Total	1306

From which return it results that much more than a fifth part of the whole population of the Seychelles have been introduced into the Church of England by baptism.

b. The number of persons admitted to communion, as extracted from my register, is 44. Those 44 communicants were included in the number of 70 persons indicated by me to the Lord Bishop of Colombo as prepared for confirmation.

c. The regular attendance, both at morning and evening services on Sundays, and at the evening services on working days, is not less than 100 persons. And I beg to observe, that if the building in which public worship is performed were larger, the attendance would certainly be greater than it now is.

d. The marriages solemnized are 75.

e. The funerals performed, 210.

I feel it my duty, and beg to state, on the subject of the Church of England as existing in these dependencies, and it is my well-grounded conviction, that if circumstances before your arrival had not been so unfavourable as they have unfortunately proved to have been to the spread of the Gospel and the extension of the Church, I should certainly have had the pleasure, on this gratifying occasion, of reporting a greater and more encouraging success. But those circumstances are well known to his Excellency the Governor (having been reluctantly compelled to report them to him, under date of 3rd July, 1849), and they are "past trials," as the Lord Bishop of Colombo is so kind as to express himself in his comforting letter to me. I therefore cannot but rejoice at the new era now opening for the free expansion of Christian truth amongst the inhabitants of these islands. I also have not the least doubt but you will easily perceive that if, notwithstanding long and hard difficulties, the good cause has not failed to make some progresses, it will, now that such impediments as above alluded to are removed, spread itself more generally amongst the ignorant, but mild and well-disposed, emancipated population. Under the blessing of God and the protection of Government, I am satisfied that not many years will pass over before the most part of the inhabitants of these islands have been received into the bosom of the Church of England.

3. Regarding the Roman Catholic religion, as existing in these dependencies, I do not feel at liberty thus officially to express my opinion, as it might be considered as not impartial. Yet, as you call on me for a true statement on the subject, I venture to say that the Roman Catholic tenets and practices are quite unknown to the vast majority of the inhabitants, and that a priest of that faith, if sent hither, would infallibly be a cause of religious disharmony, and an impediment to the peaceful progress and final establishment of the Church of England here.

4. The state of education is very far from being what it ought to be. This principal dependency of the Mauritius has utterly been left without adequate means for the spreading of the beneficial effects of public education amongst the inhabitants at large, as the following informations will amply prove.

At Port Victoria, whose population I do not exactly know, but cannot be less than one thousand inhabitants, there exist four schools, viz.:—

1. A school for boys, supported by the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, having this month 23 scholars on the list. Mr. Constant Collie, master.

2. A school for girls, supported likewise by the Incorporated Society, attended this month by 29 scholars. Mrs. S. Knowles, mistress. Those two schools, numbering together 52 scholars, being under my supervision, are taught in the tenets of the Church of England; the other subjects of instruction conveyed therein are *reading, writing, English, French, Church history, arithmetic,* and (in the school for girls) *sewing.*

3. A public school, under Mr. J. M. Collie's tuition. This school, for many years well attended, is now, most unfortunately, almost without paying scholars, owing solely to the incapacity of many to afford the means of having their children as well taught as possible in these dependencies. In that school, for which I sincerely hope better days are in store, the Church Catechism has been, and is still, generally taught, and the New Testament read.

4. A public school, kept by Mr. Edward Lefèvre, attended by 13 scholars, in which are taught *reading, writing, French, grammar, arithmetic, and geography*, and where the New Testament is daily read.

5. Such are the scanty means of education for the inhabitants of these long-neglected dependencies. The island of Mahé, whose population may be estimated at about 5000 souls, does not possess a single school of any description out of the town of Port Victoria. Thus are the 4000 scattered over the rest of the island left entirely to themselves for giving their children what is better than food and raiment—namely, a moral and social education. The islands of La Digue and Praslin, uniting a population of about 800 inhabitants, are likewise deprived of every means of education,

6. As to the question, "Whether any extension of the means of education would ensure an adequate return, or would meet with any encouragement amongst the inhabitants?" I am of opinion that if the Government were disposed to undertake the necessary arrangements and expenses for settling a system of public education, such a desirable enterprise would meet with much encouragement, especially in the coloured population. I say "the coloured population," because it has often come under my observation that the white inhabitants have a sort of averseness to send their children to the same schools with those of coloured people, and generally prefer having their children taught at home, however badly, to sending them to schools where no distinction of race or colour exists.

7. I earnestly hope the above accurate statements regarding the present state of religion and education in these interesting islands will draw the kind attention of His Excellency, and it is a real comfort to me, as it is to many, to be assured that the 6000 inhabitants over whom you preside will, at last, find their way to their moral and social improvement

I have, &c.,

Robert W. Keate, Esq., &c. &c. (Signed) DELAFONTAINE, Civil Chaplain.

SIR, Port Victoria, Mahé, August 8, 1850.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, calling for information respecting the state of education in these dependencies, I have the honour to offer the following observations, made during a residence of upwards of 20 years in these islands, 15 of which have been devoted to tuition:—

1. That no regular system of education has ever existed, or even been thought of here, the local authorities never paying any attention to it; and the inhabitants generally, having little or no education themselves, and consequently ignorant of its value, have never thought of making any application on the subject. It was not until, I think, about three years ago that I was called upon by the then Civil Commissioner to furnish returns of the state of my school, which has since been done yearly.

2. The inhabitants are at present for the most part too poor to employ efficient teachers.

3. Unfortunately for the ex-slave population, who in general seem to wish their children to be educated, many of the whites, no doubt from interested motives, dissuade them from sending them to the free schools, which, besides, being situated at Port Victoria alone, are of course of no utility to the distant parts of this island, nor to the inhabitants of the other islands of the archipelago.

4. The prejudice of colour is also an obstacle to the progress of education, many poor white people keeping back their children from the free-schools because they will not have them mix with children of colour.

5. With regard to my own school, which I opened in 1834, the number of pupils has varied from 20 to 30, paying from three to five dollars per mensem, until about a year ago, when they began to drop off by degrees, so that I cannot be said at present to have a school at all, having only the children of my relatives, four strangers paying three or four dollars per month, and two gratis.

The branches taught have been the English and French languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and practical geometry; but, with few exceptions, the pupils have not been long enough at school to become proficients, having been generally taken away as soon as they were old enough to go to sea, which appears to be the only eligible profession for young people in these dependencies.

With regard to religious instruction, I have made all my scholars learn the Church Catechism, and those whose parents have desired, or at my instance permitted it, have been baptized, instructed in the principles of the Protestant faith.

Such, Sir, are the observations that occur to me at present; but should you require any further assistance in your inquiries, I shall feel honoured by your commands in as far as I can be of any service in a work so desirable for the welfare of the community over which you preside, and which cannot fail to succeed since his Excellency and you take so much interest in it.

I have, &c.,

R. W. Keate, Esq., Civil Commissioner, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) J. M. COLLIE.

SEYCHELLES.

(Translation.)

SIR, Port Victoria, Mahé, August 7, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, concerning the information you wish to have on the subject of schools in general, and as to whether any determination upon the means of education in this country would have beneficial effects, or would meet with encouragement on the part of the inhabitants.

I feel both flattered and honoured by the charge, and will endeavour to acquit myself the best in my power.

1. The number of schools is very limited, consisting, 1st, of a public school, Mr. J. M. Collie; 2nd, that of Mr. E. Lefèvre, also public; 3rd, that of the Misses D'Offay, also public; 4th, two others, also at Port Victoria, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Delafontaine, civil chaplain.

2. The extent of instruction given depends ordinarily on the capacity of the masters, and confines itself, according to the wishes of the relations, to reading, writing, ciphering, and a little geography.

3. The greatest care is made use of for the instruction of the children.

4. I think that every means susceptible of producing an advantageous change in the progress of instruction here, will be well received on the part of the inhabitants, for almost all of them are fully alive to the blessings of a polished education.

Mr. Ed. Lefèvre's school.

No.	Names.	Capacity.	Monthly Rate.*
			Dols.
1	Thomy Cayol . .	Writing, reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography.	4 0
2	Evenor Delorié . .		2 50
3	Richmd. do. . . .		2 50
4	P. Templer . . .		2 50
5	J. Puren . . .		3 0
6	S. Jorre		gratis
7	O. D'Antoine . .		3 50
8	J. B. Magnant . .		2 0
9	Nexet		3 0
10	N. Cauvin . . .		3 0
11	E. Hodoul . . .		3 0
12	C. A. Dupin . . .		2 50
13	D. St. Jorre . . .		1 50

Classes from 7 A.M. till 4 P M., with 2 hours interval for breakfast and play. All corporal punishment is abolished, except kneeling and penitence. I have reason for felicitation in the progress of my young pupils.

I furnish you with these details, Sir, and if you wish for more ample, I am ready to obey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. LEFEVRE.

* Rate according to age, and capacity and position of parents.

(Translation.)

SIR, Port Victoria, Mahé, August 9, 1850.

IN reply to your letter dated 7th instant, we have the honour to inform you that our school is attended by eight day scholars, from four to eight years of age. Great neglect is shown in educating the youth of Mahé; the elements of instruction being confined to writing, reading, grammar (French), and the first rules of arithmetic. General speaking our pupils make some progress; but the unfortunate position in which fathers of families are placed in the Seychelles Islands compels them to withdraw their children from school much too early. We have, however, no hesitation in saying that if Government were to come to the aid of our institutions, and protected them, the education then given might, as elsewhere, be good and solid.

We have, &c.,

R. W. Keate, Esq., Civil Commissioner.

(Signed) R. and G. D'OFFAY.

Encl. 2 in No. 37.

Enclosure 2 in No. 37.

SIR. Port Victoria, Seychelles, August 17, 1850.

MY visit to the Seychelles, for which your Excellency so considerately made provision on my departure from Mauritius, has not been without benefit, I trust, to the Church in these interesting islands.

On the day of my arrival notice was given, through the prompt assistance of the Civil Commissioner, Mr. Keate, of my intention to solemnize Divine Service on the following

day, preparatory to the confirmation. It was very fully attended, although the weather was most unfavourable.

On the next day, Friday the 16th, I confirmed 65 members of the Church, resident in and around Port Victoria, who had been prepared by the Rev. G. Delafontaine. This number would have received considerable addition had my unexpected and very short visit been prolonged sufficiently to allow notice to be sent to the other inhabited islands of the group, the nearest of which is more than 20 miles distant from this port.

A subscription has been long in progress for the erection of a church in this the capital of the islands ; and I rejoice to assure your Excellency that, with the energetic aid of Mr. Keate, there is now every hope of its accomplishment. The sum of 500*l.* has been raised, which, with the assistance usually granted from the Colonial Treasury, will in all probability be quite sufficient. An excellent site has been pointed out to me, for a grant of which an application will shortly be made to your Excellency.

The services both on Sunday and during the week, on every alternate evening, are well attended. But the clergyman resides, I think, at too great a distance from his charge for its effectual pastoral supervision. This defect it is in the power of your Excellency at once to remedy.

The other islands of the group are not visited often enough, although on several of them there are from 200 to 300 inhabitants. Until the late visit of the chaplain, no spiritual ministrations were brought within their reach more frequently than *once* in every two or three years. A small travelling allowance to the chaplain of 20*l.* per annum would ensure to them a quarterly administration of the services and sacraments of the Church—of which I would suggest that regular report be annually transmitted to your Excellency through the Civil Commissioner.

The means of education in this the principal island are very scanty, and in the others altogether defective. Your Excellency will, I am sure, allow me to press this point earnestly on your immediate attention. A Government school in which the *English* language may not only be taught, but *required* and used by all, should at once be established at Port Victoria, and two others of a more elementary character would be advantageously opened in the most populous of the inhabited islands or districts. At present English is understood by very few, and but little even by them. There is, I believe, a person quite competent to undertake the office resident in the island.

These are the primary points which necessarily fall within my province to bring to the notice of your Excellency, in compliance with your request at my departure from Mauritius. It is gratifying to me to express my full assurance, that whatever is undertaken for the improvement of these interesting but too neglected islands, will receive not only the ready concurrence, but the active and judicious co-operation of your representative in their government. The field is an ample one for the advancement of their moral and social condition, as well as for the development of their physical and commercial capability. The climate is excellent, the soil very fertile, the productions as varied as they are abundant,—but *every thing* for their encouragement has yet to be done : unless an effort be now made to benefit a group of islands, as rich in their internal resources as beautiful in their external features, they must retrograde, and that under British rule, to an insignificance far below the position and prosperity to which they were advanced under the government of the French, their original explorers and colonisers.

I have much pleasure in expressing to your Excellency my thanks for the "Extract from the Minutes of Council" forwarded to me by your desire on my embarcation, but still more for the courtesy and kindness of expression towards one who could do so little to deserve such a public acknowledgement from yourself.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius.

(Signed) J. Colombo.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

No. 38.

(No. 57.) No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. W. ANDERSON, C.B., to Earl GREY.

Pavilion, Kandy, April 22, 1851.
(Received June 9, 1851.)

MY LORD,

No. 1.

I HAVE the honour to make the following report, to accompany the Blue Book for the year 1850.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure.

Revenue of 1850 compared with the expenditure of the same year:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	415,667	8	7
Expenditure	390,425	4	11
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£25,242	3	8

Revenue of 1850 compared with the revenue of 1849:—

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue of 1850	415,667	8	7
Revenue of 1849	408,311	10	8½
Increase in 1850	£7,355	17	10½

The increase is under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of Revenue	2,390	14	7½
Customs	11,486	6	2¼
Land revenue, paddy, &c.	3 472	6	1
Commissariat stores, and provisions, &c.	3,078	11	4¼
Stamps, postage, fines, and other heads	6,816	0	7½
	£27,243	18	10½

Deduct decrease under following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.			
Arrack	3,957	11	4½			
Salt	2,179	11	10			
Fire-arms	2,023	0	6			
Tolls	940	4	5			
Miscellaneous and special receipts, &c.	10,787	12	10½			
				19,888	1	0
Net increase				£7,355	17	10½

Expenditure of 1850 compared with expenditure of 1849:—

	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure of 1850	390,425	4	11
Expenditure of 1849	414,714	6	6¼
Decrease in 1850	£24,289	1	7¼

The decrease is under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Establishments	2,633	18	11¼
Services, exclusive of establishments	21,655	2	8
	£24,289	1	7¼

The following are the principal items of decrease under the head services, exclusive of establishments:—

	£.	s.	d.
Public works and roads . .	8,694	9	9½
Revenue services . . .	827	3	6¼
Miscellaneous . . .	6,346	9	7½
Colonial Commissariat . .	4,432	2	9
Colonial pay and allowances . .	855	0	5½
	£21,155	6	1¾

2. From this statement it appears that there was an excess of revenue over expenditure to the extent of 25,242*l.*

3. This must be considered as very favourable, since for the last five years the expenditure has always exceeded the revenue, and in one or two years to a considerable extent.

4. It also gives a more cheering hope for the future, for I am not aware of any circumstances likely to make the expenditure in excess of what it has been for the last year, unless it be that under more favourable circumstances of revenue a greater outlay may be allowed for works for the encouragement of more extended cultivation, and, therefore, yielding a return well worth the outlay made. I allude here to works for extending irrigation, by opening out old canals or large tanks, and repairing dams and sinking or repairing wells, all which only require this repair to be again of the utility that first encouraged their construction.

5. In respect to expenditure generally of a fixed description, I have every hope that it may in some degree be reduced, so as to give a greater surplus for all these undertakings for the improvement of cultivation, and which, in their result, are alike important to the Government as to the people.

6. The above reported excess of revenue has been applied chiefly to the reduction of the debt due to the Oriental Bank. In this way 10,000*l.* has been paid off to that bank, leaving due by the Government only 11,959*l.* 5*s.* 10¼*d.*, which I have every trust may be further reduced in the course of this present year.

7. The following is a statement of the cash in hand in the treasury and the several cutcherries of the island on the 1st January 1851, showing separately the amount in coined money and in notes:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount in coined money . .				41,535	4	2½
Amount in notes . . .				47,143	0	0
Total . . .				£88,678	4	2½
Amount of deposits to be deducted . .	37,516	18	9¼			
Amount of notes in circulation . .	40,357	0	0			
				77,873	18	9¼
Leaving a balance in favour of Government of				£10,804	5	5¼

8. This statement does not show that real balance in hand which a favourable state of the Treasury ought to exhibit, for, in fact, the notes out, are a liability—the notes in, are no reality. It should be stated, however, that on the 1st of January we had bills to be drawn on the Lords of the Treasury to the extent of 8,053*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.*, and which were drawn in favour of the London agent. A debt was also due by the Hong Kong Government of 4,043*l.* 12*s.* 4¾*d.*

9. At one time lately the amount of coined money in the Treasury was so low that in place of cashing notes brought by the Oriental Bank, we received the note and the bank debited us with the amount. This debit, however, has since been paid off, and the amount of silver now in the Treasury is more favourable. A lac of rupees was received in February from the Madras Government, and which we are about to pay immediately, when exchange falls, by bills on the Lords of the Treasury, of which we have upwards of 12,074*l.* available to the Government.

10. I am quite of opinion that it would be very desirable to get rid of this unre-

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presented note circulation by Government, which really does little service to the public and is yet often embarrassing to the Government. On this subject, I purpose, on receiving further information, to make a separate Despatch.

Roads.

11. One of the most important subjects for the good of all interests in this colony is that of roads: as well, in the construction of new roads, as in keeping in due repair those already constructed.

12. The total amount expended from Government Funds for the year was 33,068*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* This does not include the value of labour nor the commuted labour provided under the Road Ordinance, which amounted to 20,616*l.* 11*s.* 1¾*d.*

13. I regret that although the work already done is good work, and most particularly so is the road between Colombo and Kandy—which, in fact, is equal to any road in the world, and it is in many parts a very difficult road too; yet it appears to me that the money has not been judiciously expended—in this way but few roads are completed but many are undertaken, and small sums laid out on them, without the result of lines of communication being opened; thus I am told that the only metalled road throughout, is the road I speak of, from Colombo to Kandy.

14. It was an excellent suggestion, how not attended to I know not, by the Commissioners of Inquiry, Messrs. Hawes, Tuffnell, Lefevre, and R. Bird, that "whatever may be the amount annually applicable, we are clear that a general "scheme of roads, to be hereafter constructed, should, as soon as possible, be laid "down, having reference to the principal places of production and of sale, in "order to quicken and economise the transit of merchandize, and that that scheme "should, hereafter, be as little departed from and should be executed as much "in a consecutive order as possible. Except in this way it would be impossible "to guard against an occasional waste of the public resources, or to prevent an "expenditure on detached works which, though necessary as parts of a whole, "might be comparatively useless when taken separately."

15. Had this wise plan been adopted, I am satisfied that not only would the funds of Government been more economically used, but we should have had some good roads completed, extending from the centre of the island to the coast for the transit of produce, instead of as now, having really only one road for that purpose. I have called the attention of the Commissioner of Roads to this view, and trust to be able in the next meeting of the Legislative Council, to submit to their consideration a scheme more in accordance with the opinion of the Commissioners to which I have alluded.

16. Some alterations are to be suggested in the Road Ordinance for its better working, but not with any view to increase the burthen upon the people.

17. I believe I am quite right in stating that the Road Ordinance has proved a measure of great utility, and that it has not done ill in exciting the discontent of the people, as at one time was generally apprehended.

18. Many roads of a minor kind have been opened under it, and the Government Agent of Galle, Mr. Talbot, writes to me that in his province the Ordinance has been so successful, that in the short period of nine months the country could hardly be recognized, and that the people are entirely pleased with what has been effected.

19. I am sanguine in thinking, with the assistance of this Ordinance and a better system, that in two or three years the country will be well opened by lines of communication from the interior to the ports of export to so great an extent that the most interested will have little remaining in that respect of which to complain.

20. The road from Trincomalee to Kandy is one of great importance in a political point of view, and I propose having it put in that state that it will be easy for the march of troops; ultimately, a more elaborate road may be constructed.

21. There is a desire for a railroad from Colombo to Kandy; it would, so far, be a vast improvement, but still only partially, as benefiting only one or two of the great planting interests. It was not, however, on this ground that I declined to recommend to your Lordship the guarantee of five per cent. that was much pressed on me; but that I could by no means anticipate any such surplus revenue that would warrant the colony in coming under so serious and enduring a pledge. The matter is referred to your Lordship's decision in a separate Despatch.

Public Buildings.

22. The amount expended on public buildings in the year has been 6,040*l.* 9*s.* I do not think this for the whole island can be considered by any means as a large expenditure; and it is evident that a due spirit of economy has been exercised in sanctioning only works that have been considered of absolute necessity.

Bridges.

23. The amount expended in the construction or repair of bridges was 2,050*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*

24. There are still some very important bridges required to complete the communication in some of the great roads in progress: at Gampola, for instance, over the River Mahavilleganga, which has to be crossed on the main road from Kandy to Newera Ellia and the extensive coffee plantation of those districts. There is an iron bridge in the Commissariat stores, which has been lying there, I believe, for twenty years, which could be thrown over this river at no great cost, perhaps not exceeding the return of three years' toll that would be levied on it.

25. I find parties willing to construct bridges, where we have ferries, on having a grant of a certain number of years of rent of the toll made to them. On a fair and just arrangement, this plan of getting bridges made might be advantageously entered into, and I intend to submit the subject to the Executive and Legislative Councils at the next session.

Imports and Exports.

26. The following is the Return, under these heads, for the years 1849 and 1850, showing, I am glad to say, an increase in both respects for the year 1850:—

VALUE of GOODS.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Imports, 1849 . .	928,809	0	9
„ 1850 . .	1,030,296	9	3
Increase .	£ 101,487	8	6
	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Exports, 1849 . .	781,554	12	2
„ 1850 . .	855,329	13	11
Increase .	£ 73,775	1	9

27. The value of the import of rice and paddy has also increased, showing an increase of labour generally throughout the colony which may, in some measure, be received as a test of advance.

RICE and PADDY.

	£.
1849 . . .	413,209
1850 . . .	468,885
Increase .	£ 55,676

28. The import of specie from India has simultaneously increased.

SPECIE from INDIA.

	£.
1849 . . .	418,710
1850 . . .	457,381
Increase .	£ 38,671

29. The import in 1848 was 358,881*l.*, so that in 1850, as compared with 1848, the excess has been very nearly 100,000*l.*

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30. The revenue derived from imports and exports was in—

	£.
1849 . . .	115,022
1850 . . .	126,508
Increase .	£ 11,486

CINNAMON.

31. There has been a falling off in the export of cinnamon; in—

	lbs.
1849 . . .	733,781
1850 . . .	644,857

This is still in excess of the two years previous to 1849. The falling off in 1850 cannot, I think, be attributed to the duty now remaining on the export; but I have directed inquiry to be made into the subject.

The Customs' revenue on cinnamon was, for—

	£.	s.	d.
1849 . . .	12,018	0	1
1850 . . .	10,570	18	8
Decrease .	£ 1,447	1	5

COFFEE.

32. There has been a slight increase in the shipment of coffee:—

	Cwt.
1849 . . .	320,000
1850 . . .	322,000

In the fluctuations of the market at home this may be considered favorable to this cultivation; especially as compared with some years previous to 1849, it shows that the production maintains, for the present, its position; but, until the question of the home duties is settled, it would be unsafe to speculate upon what may be the result. Some purchases of estates have lately been made by foreigners, and although no such prices for these estates are likely to be again obtained, yet I do not think the cultivation is of so despairing an aspect as has been lately given to it: a better system of cultivation; a better knowledge of the capabilities of soil and temperature of localities affecting the growth of the plant; and a greater economy in management, and improved means of transit from estates to the main lines of communication, will all tend to improvement, and may yet make the export profitable.

Education.

33. The returns of the Education Commission show that a sum of 6,980*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* has been expended from the Colonial Treasury in maintaining the Government schools.

34. I believe that this expenditure has been very carefully controlled; and the opinion I have, on my short experience, formed, is favorable to the general education of the colony.

35. Very much is in progress, when are considered the efficient bodies at work, the Government and the efficient Missionary Establishments, all working very zealously to the great object they have in view, and if the ultimately great aim, religious conversion, is not attained, still learning and a better intelligence will, at least, be gained, and indeed extensively.

36. I certainly observe that a greater number of people have here a knowledge of the English language than is found in India, except at the Presidencies; and a very remarkable attention has been given to female education, and its difficulties seem to have been much overcome. This is an improvement if carried on extensively, that may lead to the veryhighest results. The American Missionaries, at and near Jaffna, a most zealous set of labourers, have been particularly successful in this department of education.

Ecclesiastical.

No. 2.

37. I beg to transmit a Report from the Bishop of Colombo on the state of affairs of the Church.

38. His Lordship makes, or rather, as he states, renews an application for the appointment of one or two assistant chaplains at 250*l.* each. This would be an addition to our establishment, and before I can venture to recommend it to your Lordship's sanction, I must see what is the prospect of our finances by the general lessened expenditure on which so much depends.

I believe a resident clergyman at Batticaloa would be a most desirable measure for that populous town, and in which it is represented there is a large class bearing the appellation of Christians, and who might really become so were a good and intelligent minister established amongst them.

39. What I should, perhaps, recommend for the clerical establishment is that it should be divided into two or three classes, which perhaps without much increase of expense would give the required number, but I must wait for further information before I can venture to make a formal suggestion for consideration.

Health.

40. The health of the colony in the year has presented no particular feature, with the exception of cholera in the northern province. The number of cases there has been great, the number of deaths terrible. The report is as follows:—

Cases	3,670
Deaths	2,366

and this return has rather increased in the first months of this year. I have called the attention of the medical authorities and also that of the Government Agent to this terrible state of the disease, and it would seem that every exertion to afford medical relief has been given. But the people are represented to be indolent, of bad habits, and living in very crowded and low dwellings, and with all the circumstances that would render cholera rife and fatal among them.

41. Small-pox breaks out occasionally in the towns, and also among the Indian labourers working on estates, sometimes extensively. The people do not seem very anxious for vaccination, and especially in a class that wander much about, the Moormen; these people objected that they had not vaccinators of their own caste. This the principal civil medical officer immediately hopes to obviate by having practitioners of the caste taught.

42. Considerable objection has been made to the Quarantine Law in respect to small-pox. The law does appear to bear very harshly upon the people; at the same time, I believe, that it is of no real effect. I have called for a report on the petitions sent to me, and propose to submit the subject to the Executive and Legislative Councils.

General remarks on the state of the country.

43. The year 1850 has passed without any symptoms of disturbance, and without anticipating future years' reports, I am glad to state that so far as I am yet able to judge, I see nothing, I find nothing, to show any feeling of discontent in any classes of the general community.

44. In the conferences I have had with the chiefs and priests all has passed with satisfaction; and the Budhist question in its different shapes I hope, with the assistance of the Executive Council, to be able ultimately, and at no distant day to bring to a satisfactory adjustment.

45. As I took charge of the government of the colony only at the end of the year, I do not attempt to review the judicial revenue and general administration of the colony for the past year; but I am engaged in obtaining information, which I hope will enable me to judge what alterations and improvements may be suggested, and the introduction of which would be beneficial for all interests, and conducive to good government.

46. Upon the whole I am happy to state that my impressions of the colony are generally favourable, and that if by reducing expenditure we can have in hand means for general improvement, I am sanguine that the prospects may then be thought favourable and likely to be permanent.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. W. ANDERSON.

CEYLON.

Encl. in No. 38.

Enclosure in No. 38.

REPORT ON CHURCH AFFAIRS, 1850-51.

DURING the past year the different appointments in the church have been maintained with efficiency, though not without the occurrence of some difficulty.

The absence of two of the colonial chaplains in England on sick leave is still to be regretted, in spite of the resumption of their respective duties by the Venerable Archdeacon Bailey at Colombo, and the Rev. H. H. Von Dadeleyen at Kandy. Enfeebled health, either of themselves or in their families, has withdrawn the Rev. J. P. Horsford from Colombo, and the Rev. S. O. Glenie from Trincomalee. The constant recurrence of such changes, consequent on the exhaustion of a tropical climate, compels me to renew earnestly my application to the Secretary of State for the appointment of one or two assistant chaplains at 250*l.* per annum. Their services would be at once available on such emergencies, and at other times might be at the disposal of the bishop for the benefit of important outstations, like Batticaloa and Badulla, where the ministrations of a resident clergyman are much needed, or for itinerating service in the extensive coffee districts now wholly neglected.

The church at Nuwera Ellia has through the well-timed and judicious grant of 100*l.* from the Colonial Treasury, been sufficiently advanced to admit of the celebration of Divine Service within its walls. In all probability it will be completed for consecration before the close of the year.

At Pusalawa a chapel has been built, in which alternately with Kotmalie, the Rev. Dr. Simons officiates to a full congregation from the coffee estates around, on every other Sunday.

Chapels have been opened for Divine Service in the Singhalese language by the Church Missionary Society at Talangarna, near Colombo, and at Katookaley, near Kandy.

Others are in progress under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Milagraya, Trinbirigasliaya, Colpetty, and Wellicadde, near Colombo; at Kehilwatte, near Pantura, all in the Western Province; at Ballapity-Modere, near Galle, in the Southern; and at Copay, near Jaffna, in the Northern Province.

An earnest appeal has been received from Batticaloa for the appointment of a resident clergyman to that station. It is now visited only once in six months by the chaplain of Trincomalee, at my request, from a distance of 80 miles. There is a numerous mixed congregation of Europeans and natives, who are too poor to meet the requirements of the Ordinance of 1845. It is very desirable that some provision should be made for the supply of their spiritual wants by the Government.

The provisions of the Ordinance of 1845, for the supply of Christian ministers, being grounded on an Australian enactment for a population wholly British, are little suited to meet the wants of the scattered European residents within this tropical colony, or of a native Christian population, who in their penury have not the means of providing religious instruction for themselves. Thousands of baptized Singhalese Christians are thus left spiritually destitute.

The Collegiate School has been opened under the sanction of the Bishop; preparatory to the more advanced institution, which it is hoped will be matured in the course of the present year. The attendance has been far beyond that which was anticipated. Its principle is one of self-support.

It is not necessary to repeat my observations on the subject of the missionary efforts of the church in different parts of the diocese. The progress is slow, and not always to be depended upon; but as much is effected as the scanty means at our disposal render practicable.

The service most required is undoubtedly for Batticaloa, and its accomplishment through the aid of Government, who alone can effect it, would be a cause of thankfulness and joy to many faithful members of the church.

(Signed) J. COLOMBO.
Colombo, March 29, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy)
C. J. MCCARTHY.

HONG KONG.

(No. 30.) No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor BONHAM to Earl GREY.

Victoria, Hong Kong, April 26, 1851.
(Received July 21, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1850.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The total revenue of the colony has amounted to 23,526*l.* 16*s.* 4¾*d.*, or 90*l.* 6*s.* 10¼*d.* less than in 1849, and the expenditure to 34,314*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, or 4,671*l.* 9*s.* 3¾*d.* less than in the preceding year. This decrease is owing to reductions in the establishments, to the small number of public works undertaken during the year, and to arrears of salaries due to officers on leave, which latter amounts to 538*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

3. The difference between the local receipts and disbursements, amounting to 10,786*l.* 15*s.* 10¼*d.* will be met by the Parliamentary vote for the year 1850–51. I may here remark, that although this vote was for 20,000*l.*, the surplus of 9,213*l.* 4*s.* 1¾*d.* which remains will be reserved for the construction of the proposed Government house, which has been estimated at 14,940*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and has already received your Lordship's sanction, for the payment of certain stores, amounting to 1,319*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.* sent out from England for the Government offices, of which no account has yet reached me, as well as for that of sundry public works in progress. The arrears alluded to in the preceding paragraph will also have to be paid from this source.

Military Expenditure.

4. The military expenditure of 1849 and 1850, is respectively 75,943*l.* and 64,628*l.*, the decrease being caused principally by a reduction of the troops serving here.

Public Works.

5. There have been no public works of any magnitude undertaken during the past year by the department of the Surveyor-General. The erection of a Government house has not been commenced, as is known to your Lordship by my Despatch No. 97 of the 25th October last. The Surveyor-General's Reports, herewith attached, enter so fully into all the details of his department, that it is quite unnecessary for me to offer any remark, beyond noticing that the cost incurred by Government on account of the prisoners incarcerated in Victoria gaol during the last year amounted to 634*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, against which may be set 403*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, the estimated value of their labour during the same period.

No. 1.
No. 2.

Legislation.

6. The five Ordinances passed during the year have been severally reported on in separate Despatches; and I have therefore no further observations to make with regard to them. Her Majesty's confirmation of the three first, as signified to me by your Lordship, has been notified to the inhabitants of the colony.

Councils.

7. An alteration has taken place in the Legislative Council during the year 1850. That body had hitherto consisted solely of members holding office under Government, but, on my recommendation, two unofficial members were added to the Board by appointment under the Queen's warrant. The selection of these members, of course subject to Her Majesty's approval, was left in the

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first instance to the unpaid magistrates, which I thought was likely to afford more satisfaction to the public, than if they had been merely nominated by myself.

Population.

8. The white population has decreased by 61 European males and 10 females. This may be attributed to the return of many Portuguese familes to Macao since the panic of 1849, as well as to several Europeans having migrated to California. The native population on the contrary exhibits an increase of 3,690 souls. The following is a comparative abstract of the population in 1849 and 1850.

	1849	1850	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans	656	585	..	71
Goa and Macao Portuguese .	331	295	..	36
Indians and Malays . . .	223	276	53	..
Chinese	28,297	31,987	3,690	..
Total	29,507	33,143	3,743	107

No. 3.
No. 4.
No. 5.

The enclosed returns, furnished by the officiating Registrar-General, will show in detail the population of Hong Kong on the 31st December 1850. The deaths amongst the white population (which embraces English, Americans, and Portuguese), are returned at 89, being at the rate of 10·11 per cent. This per centage must not, however, be taken as a correct estimate of the mortality in this part of the community, the greater number of the deceased being sailors and sojourners, who cannot properly be considered to belong to the fixed population of the colony. The average monthly number of prisoners confined in the gaols during the year was 150, and the deaths amounted to 8, giving an

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average mortality of 5·33 per cent., as appears by the enclosed return from the sheriff. The average monthly number of European prisoners was 20, among whom no casualty occurred. With regard to the mortality amongst the Chinese population, my Despatches forwarding the Blue Books for former years will have shown your Lordship the impossibility of obtaining accurate information on the subject.

The Colonial Surgeon's Report, attached to the Blue Book, contsins all the information that it is possible to collect with reference to the general state of health, sickness, and mortality during the past year.

No. 7.

9. I beg to append a memorandum, drawn up at my request by the Brigade-Major, showing the number of deaths which have occurred in the garrison during the year 1850. This shows the mortality amongst all branches of the military service to have been 17·89 per cent., being 23 per cent. amongst the European, and 10 per cent. amongst the native part of the force, which averaged during the year 625 and 409 respectively.

Education.

10. From the return, at page 193 of the Blue Book, it will be seen that there are 12 schools on the island, 7 of which are under the superintendence of Christian tutors. Some of these are supported by the several religious institutions established in Hong Kong, and others maintained by voluntary contributions, and by the parents of the pupils. With regard to the progress of the four Chinese schools at Victoria, Aberdeen, Stanley, and Wongneichung, whose

No. 8.

teachers are paid by the local Government, the enclosed Report from the Committee superintending the same will place before your Lordship all necessary information.

Trade.

11. The total number of vessels which arrived in Hong Kong in 1850 was 884, and their tonnage amounted to 299,093 tons, showing a decrease of 12 vessels, but an increase of 5,382 tons, when contrasted with the year 1849. It is also satisfactory to remark, that the number of vessels from Great Britain and the United States of America has greatly increased as will be seen by a glance at the following table:—

	From Great Britain.		From United States of America.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
In 1849	39	16,938	16	9,087
In 1850	65	31,213	90	37,809
Increase in 1850 . .	26	14,275	74	28,722

The number of vessels from India in 1849 and 1850 was, respectively, 127, measuring 61,747 tons, and 125 of the burthen of 63,128 tons, thereby showing a decrease of two vessels, but an increase of 1,381 tons in 1850.

Of the shipping arrived in Hong Kong during the past year, the Harbour Master's Returns, appended to the Blue Book, under the head of "Imports and Exports," show that 160 vessels imported, and 121 exported, goods into and from the colony. From the same returns it appears, that treasure to the value of 6,071,183 dollars, equivalent to 1,264,829*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, has been shipped here for India, the greater part of this amount being, no doubt, in return for opium sold in China.

I may here add, that in 1850 sixteen vessels were registered in the colony measuring 3,399 tons, two of which measuring, conjointly, 225 tons, were built at Hong Kong.

With respect to the native trade of the colony, I beg to enclose a memorandum prepared by the Assistant Chinese Secretary. No. 9.

Crown Lands.

12. The fixed revenue derivable from Crown lands for the year ended 31st December 1850, was as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Mercantile firms . . .	5,440	0	4¼
Private individuals . . .	4,298	18	11½
Chinese	1,554	13	2
Total . .	£11,293	12	5¾

Which amount, when contrasted with the years 1848 and 1849, gives a trifling increase during two years of 185*l.* 17*s.* 6¾*d.* I think, therefore, that our annual fixed revenue under this head for years to come may be fairly estimated at about 11,000*l.*

Police.

13. I consider that our police force is perfectly competent for the prevention of crime within the precincts oi Victoria, where its service is mainly required. I attach a Return, drawn up by Mr. Superintendent May, showing the number of felony cases coming under the cognizance of the police from 1847 to 1850 inclusive, from which it will be perceived that felonies have fallen from 856 cases in 1849 to 674 during the last year. No. 10.

I likewise forward several Returns, showing the criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court, and the causes brought before and decided by the chief magistrate and the Court of Petty Sessions, respectively, during the past year, as well as a Return of the number of civil cases tried by the Chief Justice, and actions commenced within the same period. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14.

14. On the whole, my Lord, I have no hesitation in reporting the state of this colony to be satisfactory. The native population is certainly on the increase, and from the police returns it would seem that crime is on the decrease. This may be attributed to the arrival here during the past year of a number of artisans and tradesmen from Canton, who have been, in a great measure, induced to resort to the colony by reason of the trade which is now carried on between it and California. The Chinese inhabitants have also become more accustomed to our institutions. Hong Kong, as I have already reported in separate Despatches on this subject, will not, in my opinion, ever be the port of trade, which on its first formation it was expected to become; and I think it not impossible that three or four of our larger British commercial establishments will be at no distant period broken up, as from competition and

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other causes the profits of the China trade formerly enjoyed by a few are now divided amongst many, and hence the maintenance of an expensive establishment here has become not only unnecessary but undesirable to parties having houses of business in Canton. The port, however, is not without its use, even to them; for goods are often landed here intended for the northern ports, as indeed they are sometimes when destined for Canton, especially when the market is dull there, and when it is conceived by their consignees that further importation would produce further depression.

From December 1850 to March of this year 15 American whalers have arrived laden with oil, of which a considerable portion, under the provisions of the New Navigation Law, has been shipped to England in British bottoms. I am informed, by a very respectable authority, that 60 or 70 vessels of this description are expected here next winter, and as each of these vessels is estimated, on an average, to expend some 500*l.* in the colony, by which each class of the community is benefited, this branch of trade deserves especial encouragement. I understand, moreover, that the masters of the above whalers, when here, convened a meeting, and passed a resolution that Hong Kong was the cheapest and most suitable port in the east for the resort of whalers, and for the transhipment of their cargoes. These vessels can refit here at a comparatively small expense, procure such supplies as they may be in need of, and return to the whaling ground as soon as the season opens. I entertain, therefore, every hope that this trade may prove of great use to the colony. A vessel has also lately arrived here, under American colours, from Oregon, for the purpose of entering into contracts for the supply of masts, spars, &c., which at times are much required here. The returns will be, of course, from Hong Kong.

In conclusion, I would add that although the colony is of great use to the few firms engaged in the opium trade, yet it is on the general foreign trade that Hong Kong must mainly depend for progressive improvement.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. G. BONHAM.

Encl. 1 in No. 39.

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
February 11, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my annual Report upon the works which have been undertaken during the year, and upon the general state of repair, &c. of all civil roads, works, and buildings upon the island.

VICTORIA.

Roads and Bridges.

The district from the gap to the valley has been kept in repair by convict labour, amounting during the year to 2,234 men, being equivalent to an expenditure of 46*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; this is rather a large item for repair of so short a road, but it is caused by the necessary attention to the new portion of the road, and the expenditure is further enlarged by the distance the men had to travel to the work, which occupies nearly an hour both going to and returning from work, or nearly one-fifth of their effective day's labour.

The final payment for that portion of the road from the Wongneichung Valley to North Point, which was widened and improved, as alluded to in my last Report, and which was so much damaged by the storm of the 13th September, was made during the year, amounting to 270*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which, with the previous advance of 75*l.* made last year, makes the full cost of the service 345*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* paid by Government, and in addition to which the sum of 115*l.* was paid by private subscription. In consequence of the misunderstanding between the clerk of works and the contractor nothing was done to the road until May of the present year, when orders were received to repair the damages and render the road again serviceable for carriages. This repair was effected for an expenditure of 63*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and although we had no typhoon during the year there were several gales which tried the unfinished portions of the walls and newly deposited earth severely, I am happy to state without effecting any damage. I have endeavoured to protect the line of road by encouraging the growth of grass and shrubs, or prickly pear, upon a slope of sand outside the sea-wall, and in several places they are thriving very well, but the extreme drought of the last six months has caused many to wither; these, however, I hope I shall succeed in replacing at as early a period as the rains will permit.

Of the bridges in the Wongneichung Valley, I have much pleasure in reporting that the three remaining wooden ones were reconstructed with brick arches upon the old abutments, in

lieu of the timber platforms, which it was found quite impossible to preserve from rot and the ravages of the white ants.

Report and estimate 1 of 1850 authorized the construction of three bridges; the two small bridges, of 17 feet 6 inches and 12 feet span respectively, I experienced no difficulty in forming with the old materials (bricks) belonging to the Bungalow, abandoned by the proprietor and pulled down by Government, expenditure 37*l.* 10*s.*; but the large bridge I found it impossible to complete according to the original intention, viz., in two semi-elliptic arches of 30 feet span, and was consequently obliged to build two additional piers, and form four segmental arches of 13 feet 9 inches span; these were completed more satisfactorily and the superstructure was finished, both spandrils and parapet, with the dressed stone belonging to the Bungalow, and only suitable for such work, the whole costing the sum of 106*l.* 5*s.*

In the early part of the year, and before the above work was found to be absolutely essential, a repair, amounting to 4*l.* 12*s.*, was obliged to be made to secure portions of the framing and platforms.

Drains.

The final payment on account of the drain or brick sewer to join the Ordnance sewer, report and estimate 8 of 1847, which it was found so difficult to complete, in consequence of the extreme hardness of the rock through which it had to pass, was made during the year. This service must have entailed a considerable loss upon the contractor, and I was at last compelled to execute the work by day's labour, charging the expense against the balance due.

Repairs to drains in the whole city only amounted to 2*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* (Req. 39.)

Marine Works.

During the gales of the latter part of the year 1849 several large boats caused considerable injury to two of the piers in Tapingshan, and upon one of which a fast boat was entirely wrecked; the repairs demanded amounted to 11*l.* (Req. No. 28); the other one was repaired at an expenditure of 5*l.* (Req. No. 11).

Supply of water to Government house and offices was executed under the superintendence of the Royal Engineer department; the sum of 151*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* having been paid on account, the remaining sum was paid in the early part of the present year.

Buildings.

At the Court-house the sum of 156*l.* 5*s.* was expended in the furniture and fittings for the Court-room, which was permanently arranged, giving the necessary accommodation applied for by the Chief Justice, together with the formation of a skylight, which was also arranged for the better ventilation of the room, which was much required in hot weather with a crowded Court. The heavy entablatures to both fronts of this building show some symptoms of failure, portions of the cornice have fallen down; but as I believe the greater part of the projections have been formed with teak wood, it is probable there is no great decay in the framing to render any repair necessary.

The tower of the cathedral was completed during the year for the sum of 697*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the total payments made on account of the whole building amounted to 1,206*l.* 5*s.*, this sum, however, formed part of the private subscription.

For the protection of the Albany Godowns, a large building abandoned by the proprietors, the sum of 30*l.* has been expended.

Also in pulling down the Bungalow in the Wongneichung valley, resumed by Government in removing to store some of the building materials which were being stolen by the Chinamen, an expenditure of 30*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* was made. With some of the above materials and others supplied from collected stores, and upon the requisition of the superintendent of police, approved of by his Excellency, I built a boat-shed and stabling for the police, rearranged the accommodation, and built new cells at the central station, repaired and whitewashed the kitchens, and built proper drains therefrom to the main sewer in the street, the whole being performed for the sum of 31*l.* 5*s.*

Two prisoners effected an escape from the gaol by placing a plank upon the lean to roof of a privy, and thus gaining the summit of the wall dropped therefrom into the road, a height of 22 feet; in consequence of this a *chevaux de frise* was placed thereon 3 feet high, as well as for further safety an inner guard established, rendering the whole more secure, the above service cost 15*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* (Requisition No. 14).

Sundry repairs and painting were made to the flagstaves at Government house and offices, amounting to 7*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* under Requisitions 36 of 1849, and Nos. 3 and 9 of 1850.

The east side of the verandah to the Bungalow on Hospital Hill was rendered more secure against typhoons by removing the large jalousies, and filling in between the columns with brickwork, and inserting an ordinary sized window instead, also in bracing and strengthening a portion of the north front of the verandah; a part of this service was performed by the tenant, the remainder was executed by Government at an expenditure of 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

The several police stations in the city, four in number, exclusive of the central station, were thoroughly whitewashed, repaired, and painted (the latter service not having been performed for three years) for the sum of 34*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

The other police stations in the island, viz., at Aberdeen, Stanley, and East Point, underwent no repairs during the year; but on my inspection at the beginning of this year I had occasion to note several dilapidations, particularly at Aberdeen, but most of these are not strictly chargeable to Government, and notice to that effect has been given to the superintendent of police.

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Convicts.

An expenditure, amounting to 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* (Requisitions No. 42 of 1849, and 10 of 1850), was incurred in the purchase of stone-hammers, rope, and winch, for the use of the prisoners confined to hard labour within the gaol; these are mostly Europeans, and the total number employed during the year amounted to about 3,100, not working the whole day or regularly either; 300 tons of stone have been broken, the quantity I have used on the road does not amount to more than 180 tons, but I hope to dispose of all that may be broken in the present year, and thus be enabled to form a hard compact surface for most of the streets throughout the city.

The repairs to convict tools, wheelbarrows, shovels, pickaxes, &c., has amounted to the sum of 20*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* I have been enabled with the labour of the convicts to keep in very fair repair almost the whole of the streets in the city, including the Queen's Road and the Wongneichung Valley Road alluded to before; upon the former in the ordinary surface repairs, and including a very extensive damage done to the embankment near Mr. Edger's house I have expended the labour of 3,047 men, valued at 63*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and upon the rest of the roads and streets in the city the number of 5,485 men, equivalent to an expenditure of 114*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, forming the total amount of 8,532, equal to 177*l.* 15*s.*, for a length of 8¼ miles, or nearly 3*d.* per yard per annum.

Sundry services to drains were completed by 57 men, equivalent to 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

In the transport of materials, viz., that of hard wood, stone, and tiles, from the Bungalow in the Wongneichung Valley to the store at the Government offices, and also for the repairs and alterations to the Central Police Station, as well as for the construction of the bridges in the valley, I have employed 3,343 men, valued at 69*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Two of the streets in the city, viz., Elgin-street and Wyndham-street, were improved, the former at the turn leading to Hollywood-road, and the latter at the junction with Albert-road, by the labour of 1,078 men. I also formed two streets near Hollywood-road, to give access to some lots of land offered for sale: this service employed 432 men. Another service, under the head of Construction, was performed in clearing and levelling the ground between the Queen's-road and the sea, extending from the Main Guard-house to a drain crossing the area, employing thereon 758 men, valued at 15*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

This ground forms part of the plaza; the remainder of the area, from thence to Messrs. Lindsay's premises, is partly formed of the natural uncut ground, and partly by deposit of earth from the parade-ground and area of the Government offices and church. It is very irregular, and averages a height of 4 feet or more, containing about 10,000 cubic yards; and as the labour of its removal would involve a large expenditure of convict labour, probably the total number of convicts at my disposal for six months, the completion of the service has been delayed until a future period. The total number employed on these three services amounts to 2,435 men, equal to 50*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

The miscellaneous service performed by convict labour comprises clearing the ground, inland lot, No. 1, for police boat-shed, clearing sands at Pedder's Wharf, transplanting trees, work at Flag-staves, clearing weeds, &c., from Government ground, and scavengers for the city, amounting in the whole to 886 men, valued at 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Thus the total number of men employed during the year out of the gaol amounts to 15,253, giving an equivalent value of work, amounting to 317*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; for the year 1849 the number employed was 17,846; for 1848, 18,151.

The prisoners who are condemned to hard labour within the walls of the prison have, as stated before, broken 300 tons of stone for the roads; it is certainly hard, and I now cause it to be broken very fine, and, estimating their labour at 5*d.* per diem, would give an amount of 64*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, or about 4*s.* per ton, which is a very high price indeed; this work is an employment, and the stone is useful, but certainly no punishment. The tread-mill, when it arrives, will effect, I have no doubt, all that may be desired for that purpose.

In addition to this service a party of ten sailors were employed for three months in clearing and levelling the ground round the Debtors' Gaol. The value of their labour I estimate at 6*d.* per day, and amounts to 21*l.* 5*s.* Thus the total value of all convict labour that I can bring to account amounts to the sum of 403*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

On comparing the actual expenditure on account of the gaol with the value of work performed by the convicts, I must observe that at least two-thirds of the total number of persons confined in the gaol do not earn anything at all, and are consequently a burden upon the Government.

Road round the Island.

His Excellency having visited this road at the beginning of last year, instructed me to complete those portions of it between Aberdeen and Stanley which had been postponed or left unfinished. These works comprised four stone arches in the Staunton Valley, the foundations and abutments of which were finished, and the construction of two drains near Deepwater Bay. The first service was executed for the balance remaining due upon the original contract for the work, and cost 50*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; the other services I did not pay for until the termination of the year, and the expenditure will, therefore, be accounted for in my next Report.

The road, although it had no repairs for two rainy seasons, was in most places in very fair order, except on the sea-coast, near Aberdeen, and through Quarries near Aldrich Bay and Sowkewan, where extensive damages occurred, and where I have annually reported the difficulty of preserving it, both on account of its exposed position, and through the carelessness of the quarrymen in blocking up the drains and causing such an extensive deposit of silt to accumulate in the river-courses and land adjoining. For the general preservation of the road, that

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is, in clearing the side channels, and arranging for the natural and proper discharge of rain-water, as well as to repair some particular localities, to render the passage of horses and pedestrians secure, his Excellency was pleased to authorize an expenditure of 66*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, of which I expended 63*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and arranged a contract for that purpose, obliging the party to execute the necessary work, as well as to keep the whole in repair until the 31st December 1850; and on visiting the line in the month of January of the present year, I was much gratified to find the whole road in very capital order, with the exception of those sea-coast parts, alluded to before, and some of the wooden bridges; several of these, however, I caused to be reduced in width, and was thus enabled to perform a satisfactory repair without any additional outlay, the sound portions of the abstracted timber being available for other bridges in the neighbourhood.

I have to report the commencement of the new road to avoid the Gap-hill, commencing at the Albany Godowns, and terminating at the bridge in the Wongneichung Valley. This service will, I hope, be completed in March, and be of great advantage to the public, as giving a healthful promenade and agreeable driving-road for the hot season.

The trees planted along the sides of some of the roads in the city have in general thriven tolerably well; about one-tenth of them, however, have been much injured by goats and drunken sailors, and other wanton injuries have been done to them by other parties; but there are several varieties of the banyan, mango, bamboo, acacia, and other native trees extremely hardy, which grow very quickly, give considerable shade, and I should be very happy to see them extensively planted all over those parts of the city where the advantage of them would be felt.

The small plantation of fir-trees at the rear of the Albany Barracks, planted by myself in the year 1845, and which were then only one foot high, are now upwards of seven feet, and look very strong and healthy.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor-General.

The Hon. Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(No. 10.) Enclosure 2 in No. 39. Encl. 2 in No. 39.

Surveyor-General's Office, Victoria,
12th February 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my, Annual Report upon the state and progress of the department for the year 1850.

For the whole of the above period the entire duties connected with the supervision of labour, both for work under contracts and that performed by the convicts, has devolved upon mysel with the assistance of the Chinese overseer and Coolies. In consequence of the reduction in the department of the civil engineer and road overseer during the previous year, I adopted measures for arranging that the supervision of all works performed by the department should be undertaken by the Chinese overseer, to whom I gave the requisite instructions and a short detail of the contracts; and he, together with his Coolies, when necessary, were always stationed on the work, to see that the services were properly performed, and my directions to the workmen or contractor fully complied with. Thus the road round the island was regularly visited, its state of repair constantly reported, as well as the progress made with the few works of construction ordered on the Aberdeen and Stanley Road; also, when repairing and improving the road to North Point, the same service was performed. In addition to this, I directed the overseer and his men to take a general charge of the roads and streets, drains, &c., in the city, to execute contingent repairs in such places where it was not necessary to send the gang of convicts. By this arrangement, with the assistance of convict labour, I was enabled to keep the whole city in repair, without disbursing any money whatever, which I have never been able to effect in previous years.

The overseer was ordered to attend the office every day for instructions, and at the same time give a written report of the previous day's work; thus during the year 30 days' labour were occupied in grassing slopes, 15 days in surveying, 288 days clearing drains and side-channels, 488 days repairing and weeding roads and streets, and 102 days in attending to the trees on the roads; this, together with attendance upon me in the mornings and evenings, when their services were demanded to lay out ground for sale, define boundaries of lots, or other miscellaneous work, comprised the whole of their duties, which have been very satisfactorily performed; and I have to report most favourably of their general good conduct, and particularly so of their overseer, Assow, who is a most valuable assistant to me, and (for a Chinaman) a most deserving and exemplary man.

The expenditure on account of roads not in the city amounted to 385*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, on account of bridges 156*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, drains 41*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, marine works 16*l.*

Buildings.

The construction and repair of buildings I took entirely under my individual supervision (the overseer only reporting the number of men at work thereon); these comprised the completion of the church tower, the fittings and furniture, &c., to the Court-house, sundry contingent

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repairs, and a variety of works under the head of construction, fully detailed in my Report upon Works and in the Blue Book Return; the whole amounting to an expenditure of 1,523*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, of which 1,206*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* was for the church.

The direct supervision of convict labour is now entrusted to the Indian serjeant of the guard, who was formerly the overseer attached to my department. He receives his orders direct from me, or through overseer Assow (who also assists him). He is an intelligent man, generally attentive, and I am well satisfied with his conduct, as he performs his duties quite as well as can be expected from a man of his class.

In the supply of new tools, both for hard-labour within and without the gaol, and also for the repair of tools, I have expended the sum of 35*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* This is considerably less than the previous year's expenditure, but many of the wheelbarrows must soon be condemned, being too old for repair; but there is a good stock of wood from houses pulled down or resumed by Government, which will be very suitable for new ones, or repairs to buildings, when demanded. If I had a good carpenter attached to my department, I should find his services most useful, and I have no doubt it would effect an ultimate saving, as it would enable me to execute a great variety of repairs, which, for however trifling an amount, I must previously obtain the sanction of his Excellency the Governor; and, in consequence, I am often obliged to defer sundry requisite repairs until a sufficient number have accumulated to enable me to submit them to his Excellency; whereas if the carpenter was always available, this delay would never occur, and the convicts' tools, and the several buildings under my charge (27 in number), would be repaired immediately they require it. I have no doubt that I could engage a tolerably good carpenter at 30*s.* a-month, or 18*l.* per annum, and as I invariably spend that amount of money in repair of convict tools alone, the employment of such a man would not be a burthen, although it would swell the amount of my departmental expenses. His work would be of the utmost advantage to the Government, and I am sure be attended with satisfactory results.

In the office Mr. Power still continues to give perfect satisfaction in the various duties required of him as book-keeper and general clerk, in the preparation of the ordinary accounts of expenditure of the department, as well as in the careful arrangement and entries demanded in the registration of memorials and the duties pertaining to the issue of leases. There have been but few transactions in land during the past year, only 45 memorials having been registered. Of these, 30 were for absolute sale affecting 35 lots, and only 4 for surrender to Government affecting 7 lots, the remainder being of a miscellaneous character. Of these 45, 13 were by Chinese and 7 endorsements of surrender, the documents necessary for which were executed in the office. The number of leases issued was 9, and sales of land have amounted to the sum of 156*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum only, the rental of lots resumed by Government amounting to 153*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, leaves (with the addition of 5 grants) the total land rental of the year 11,293*l.* 12*s.* 5¾*d.*, or 44*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.* more than it was for the year 1849.

I trust that I shall be enabled, during the present season, to make the necessary surveys, alluded to in my last Annual Report, of the several buildings and works erected since my general survey of the town in 1843. I am preparing a map of the cantonment and ground adjoining, showing the several buildings and colonial property extending from the Albany Godowns to the Ice-house, and when that is complete I shall proceed to the survey of the remainder of the city; this duty, although a simple and by no means an arduous one, in ordinary cases where there happens to be any European assistant, or where a person can devote his whole time to the service, but it being incumbent upon me to attend the office at the ordinary office hours I can only devote the mornings and afternoons to it, which causes considerable delay, as it occupies additional time in going to and returning from work, as well as in re-arranging the several lines of the survey for the intended day's work, and this is of no mean consideration in this climate even during the cold season, where exposure without exercise is so injurious to health; surveying, although a tiring duty, and particularly street surveying, obliging a person to stand still almost for the greater portion of the time occupied in the work.

I have much pleasure in recording that the year has passed without any sickness in the department, and that the cause of my lameness (and consequent inability to walk or ride much during the previous year) having quite disappeared, I have been enabled to execute my duties with more satisfaction to myself both in the office and out of doors.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General.

The Hon. Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3 in No. 39.

CENSUS of HONG KONG, 31st December, 1850.

—	Total Number of Houses occupied.	Total Number of Boats.	Population. Male.	Fem.	Children. Male.	Children. Fem.	Total.
Europeans and Americans . .	361	..	321	79	34	31	465
Portuguese (Goa and Macao) .		..	218	88	61	48	415
Indians, Malays, &c. . . .		..	180	60	25	11	276
Chinese in employ of Europeans		..	1,633	161	20	11	1,825
Ditto residing in the City of Victoria	1,204	..	9,909	2,287	1,005	984	14,185
Ditto Boat Population, Victoria Harbour	..	727	2,453	780	620	319	4,172
Ditto residing in Villages . .	802	..	3,217	862	465	354	4,898
Ditto Boat Population, other than Victoria	..	634	2,956	1,301	1,152	798	6,207
Ditto temporary Resident, Vagrants, &c.	..	..	660	40	..	..	700
Aliens, such as Seamen and temporary Residents, &c. .	..	..	149	..	..	..	149
Total . . .	2,367	1,361	21,696	5,658	3,382	2,556	33,292

—	Population. Male.	Fem.	Children. Male.	Children. Fem.	Total.
Total Europeans .	321	79	34	31	465
Total Goa and Macao Portuguese, Indians, &c. . .	398	148	86	59	691
Total Chinese .	20,828	5,431	3,262	2,466	31,987
Total Aliens . .	149	..	..	..	149
. .	21,696	5,658	3,382	2,556	33,292

* The Troops are not included.

(True Copy,)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 4 in No. 39.

No. 4.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by Chinese in the Colony of Hong Kong, stating the number of persons resident therein on December 31, 1850.

Name of District or Place.	Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total Population of each place.	No. of Persons who died during preceding 12 months. In the Colony.	No. of Persons who died during preceding 12 months. Out of the Colony.	Total Mortality.	General nature of Occupation of the Inhabitants.
City of Victoria	11,542	2,448	1,025	995	16,010	65	..	65	Trade.
Aberdeen and vicinity . . .	786	95	59	37	977	1	..	1	Trade with fishing.
Hong Kong	94	71	48	42	255	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Pokfoolum	28	26	8	7	69	..	..	..	Ditto.
Saiwan and vicinity	48	23	23	22	116	..	..	..	Ditto.
Sheak O.	146	65	19	26	256	..	..	..	Fishing and ditto.
Sheak toon tsin and vicinity . .	49	15	16	17	97	..	..	..	Ditto.
Showkewan and vicinity . . .	466	91	57	29	643	2	..	2	Stone cutting.
Sookumpoo and vicinity . . .	758	151	84	56	1,049	5	..	5	Trade.
Sei-ing-poon	12	11	..	..	23	..	..	..	Agriculture.
Wongneichung.	283	120	64	58	525	10	..	10	Ditto.
Stanley and vicinity	547	194	87	60	888	2	..	2	Trade with fishing.
	14,759	3,310	1,490	1,349	20,908	85	..	85	

(True Copy,)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 5 in No. 39.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number and Description of Chinese Vessels Anchored or Plying in the Harbours and Bays of Hong Kong, on the 31st December, 1850, specifying the Number of Persons on Board.

Description of Boat.	VICTORIA. No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children. Males.	Children. Fem.	ABERDEEN. No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children. Males.	Children. Fem.	STANLEY. No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children. Males.	Children. Fem.
Junks	2	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trading Boats	12	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	469	120	20	..
Passage Boats	7	56	..	..	..	4	19	3	6	2	5	24	..	..	..
Salt Boats	44	580	..	20	..	2	22	..	..	..	5	49	4	6	5
Stone Boats	3	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Boats	18	72	50	30	18	53	636	275	360	272	95	488	265	310	209
Cargo Boats	20	112	60	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Boats	4	20	..	..	..	5	20	6	10	7	..	..	..	..	..
Fast Boats and Hakows . .	110	300	170	162	80	..	..	..	..	..	11	60	10	9	7
Cooking Boats	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	3	..	2	4	1	3	..
Sampans*	500	1,060	500	388	206	178	350	267	208	105	154	616	311	185	169
Lorchas	4	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Boats	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	727	2,453	780	620	319	245	1,052	551	587	386	327	1,710	711	533	390

* Upwards of 200 employed in fishing.

Return of the Number and Description of Chinese Vessels—No. 5, *continued.*

Description of Boat.	Saiwan and Showkewan.					Sheak-ó.					Total.				
	No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Males.	Fem.	Children.	
				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.
Junks	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	97	..	..	..
Trading Boats	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	549	120	20	..
Passage Boats	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	102	3	6	2
Salt Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	651	4	26	5
Stone Boats	4	25	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	65	3	5	2
Fishing Boats	25	78	34	23	18	3	13	..	..	..	194	1,287	624	723	517
Cargo Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	112	60	20	15
Wood Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	40	6	10	7
Fast Boats and Hakows	1	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	122	363	181	174	89
Cooking Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	1	6	..
Sampans*	7	8	1	..	..	15	41	..	1	..	854	2,075	1,079	782	480
Lorchas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	41	..	..	..
Water Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..
Total	44	140	39	31	22	18	54	..	1	..	1,361	5,409	2,081	1,772	1,117

* Upwards of 200 employed in fishing.

(True Copy,)
W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) Charles May,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 6 in No. 39.

Return of the average Number of Prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol during every Day of each Month of the Year 1850.

Months.	Europeans.	Chinese and Coloured Prisoners.	Total.	Number of Deaths.	Remarks.
January	24	140	..	1	One Indian died of dysentery.
February	26	131	..	..	. . .
March	25	155	..	1	One Chinese died of dysentery.
April	14	87	..	..	. . .
May	17	112	..	1	One Indian died of suppuration of lungs.
June	17	122	..	..	. . .
July	19	110	..	..	. . .
August	26	118	..	3	One Chinese died of cholera. One Chinese died of congestion of lungs. One Chinese died of natural causes.
September	25	165	..	..	. . .
October	19	145	..	1	One Chinese died of hospital gangrene.
November	17	138	..	1	One Chinese died of dysentery.
December	13	144	..	..	
	242	1,567	1,809	8	

Average Number in each Month . . . 150
Total Deaths 8
Mortality . . . . . 5·33 per cent.

(Signed) W. H. Mitchell, Sheriff.

(True Copy,)
W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 7 in No. 39.

Memorandum showing the Number of Deaths which have occurred in the Garrison of Hong Kong during the Year ended 31st December, 1850.

Description of Troops.	Period.								Average Strength during the Year.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to average Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to entire Force.
	Quarter ending 31st March.		Quarter ending 30th June.		Quarter ending 30th September.		Quarter ending 31st December.					
	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength.	Deaths.				
Europeans	710	11	694	19	608	84	499	30	625	144	23·04	17·89
Malays and Natives of India	412	2	422	15	410	7	392	17	409	41	10·02	
									1,034	185		

(Signed) A. E. Burmester, Captain, Brigade Major.

Brigade Office, Hong Kong, 6th April, 1851.
(True Copy,)
W. Caine, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 8 in No. 39.

HONG KONG.

Encl. 8 in No. 39.

SIR, Victoria, Hong Kong, April 5, 1851.

WE have the honour to reply to your letter of 1st April 1851, by the following Report on the Government Chinese schools for the past year.

2. The average number of scholars under instruction has been 93; 30 at Victoria, 18 at Stanley, 20 at Aberdeen, and 25 at Wongneichoong.

3. The teacher at Aberdeen having been dismissed for gross misconduct was replaced by another, with whose success in the instruction of his pupils we have reason to be satisfied. The teacher appointed to the school at Wongneichoong, opened during the year, is an elderly man, a native of the village, a schoolmaster by profession, and a Christian convert. He had for many years taught in that neighbourhood, and was recommended by the villagers themselves as a fit person.

4. The system pursued in the Victoria school not meeting with our approbation, Mr. Moncrieff proposed to the teacher to remove to St. Paul's College and there receive instruction, as well in the arts of teaching generally as in the truths of the Christian religion. The offer was accepted, and the school served for the time by a teacher from the establishment of the College. After a fair trial, however, it was considered improbable that the original teacher would soon be able to conduct the school in a mode of which we could approve, and as the Bishop of Victoria had a vacancy for a teacher in the College, and kindly agreed to take this man permanently into connexion with him, we thought it better that his relation to the Government should cease, and that the teacher who supplied his place should be continued in charge of the school. We regret that in consequence of this change the nnmber of scholars decreased for a time. The former teacher received the 10 dollars a-month only in aid of his school, which before any Government assistance was granted consisted of more than 30 scholars, but the present teacher stood upon a different footing. Latterly the number has again increased, and it now corresponds with that which by the effect of the Government grant was added to the original school.

5. The teachers of the four schools are now, therefore, all nominees of the Government, not receiving, as far as we are aware, any compensation from their pupils, and they are all professed Christians.

6. Christian books have been introduced into all the schools, but it is not compulsory on the scholars to learn them. If the parents object, the course of study is confined to native reading.

7. The following are the principal books now used:—

Native Works.

The three character Classic.
The one thousand character Classic.
The four books and five Classics.

Christian Works.

Medhurst's three character Classic.
Bishop Boone's Catechism.
The Bible.

8. The progress of the scholars has been, on the whole, tolerably satisfactory; we hope, however, by a more effectual supervision, and by the introduction of a few elementary works on various branches of useful knowledge, as soon as Chinese literature shall have been enriched by these, to work some improvement. The great distance of three, or at least two, of the four schools, coupled with our imperfect knowledge of the language, renders the supervision difficult and unsatisfactory. We can, however, only suggest one remedy that lies beyond ourselves, and this is, that the school Committee should be remodelled, aad that to the Bishop of Victoria should be accorded the entire superintendence of the schools, or at least a joint superintendence.

9. The most serious impediment to progress is the fluctuation of the scholars in each school, owing to the caprice, but principally to the avarice or the necessities of the parents who are unwilling to allow children to remain at school who may be employed elsewhere, with a, to them, more tangible prospect of pecuniary gain, for the importance attached by Chinese to the acquisition of knowledge, though great, is, we fear, secondary to that attached to the acquisition of money.

We are, &c.,
(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
E. T. R. MONCRIEFF, LL.D.,
Committee for superintending Chinese Schools.

The Hon. Major Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

HONG KONG.

Encl. 9 in No. 39.

Enclosure 9 in No. 39.

Victoria, Hong Kong, January 27, 1851.

MEMORANDUM on the Junk Trade in the harbour of Victoria, from 1st March to 31st December 1850.

A MEMORANDUM furnished in February 1850 explained the difficulty of supplying extensive or accurate data regarding the trade of this colony, and the defectiveness of the means of obtaining information upon that head.

From the return daily made up by a native in the employ of the Chinese Secretary's Office, it appears that there anchored in Victoria harbour during the above period 467 junks loading with stone from the colonial quarries, a slight advance upon the stone junks of 1849, which amounted to but 456.

In the salt trade there is a considerable increase, 456 junks having imported 345,050 piculs of salt in 10 months, while the whole import of 1849 was 335,350 piculs imported in 334 junks.

The monthly average of general traders has continued nearly the same as during the latter eight months of 1849; of the first four months there was no record, but, in the remainder, 596 junks, laden with general cargoes, anchored here, while during the latter 10 months of 1850 there have been 706 at Victoria with general cargoes, moving to or from the east and west coasts of the Canton province, Fuhkien, the islands of Hainan and Formosa, and Singapore and Siam.

From this last port a single junk brought areca-nut, Brazil-wood, rattans, pepper, birds'-nests, leather, and nutmegs.

From Singapore three large vessels, the same cargo as above, birds'-nests excepted, and with it drugs, dried fish, glasses, and biche-de-mer.

Three from Formosa, coal, sulphur, rice, potato-flour, planks, and skin. The rest from various ports of the coast, reaching from Tien-tsin to Hainan Island; pigs, sheep, and poultry, drugs, bark, dried fruits, pulse, grain, sweet potatoes, sugar, sugar-candy, cocoa-nuts, areca-nuts, betel-leaf, dried fish, blubber-fish, rock-suckers, biche-de-mer, hams, bacon, pickled vegetables, eggs, native wine and manufactured tobacco, salt, alum, coal, charcoal, fuel, sulphur, rattans, coarse paper, crockery, cloth, grass-cloth, leather, furs, raw silk, planks, raw iron, and iron ware.

Compared with 1849 there has been a slight falling off in the marine junk trade of some four or five vessels a-month, and there have been none, as in 1849, from Tonquin; but it is impossible to account for this by any of the causes which might ordinarily be supposed to affect a coast trade.

During the last two months when, although the monsoon is fair, the weather is such as to render navigation not a little perilous to the frail native craft, and while there has been more just alarm felt on the score of piracy than since the destruction of the pirates fleet in September 1849, the number of monthly aarivals has been greater than at any period since May 1849.

In both November and December no fewer than 124 junks have touched here; the greatest number on record before this being in May 1849, when 122 are shown to have anchored here.

(Signed) T. WADE, Assistant Chinese Secretary.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 10 in No. 39.

Enclosure 10 in No. 39.

RETURN of the Total Number of Felony Cases coming under the Cognizance of the Hong Kong Police, including those in which no Persons were apprehended.

Year.	Total Number of Cases.
1847	585
1848	713
1849	856
1850	674

(Signed) CHARLES MAY, Superintendent of Police.

Victoria, Hong Kong, February, 1851.

(True Copy,)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 11 in No. 39.

RETURN of Criminal Cases that have been tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong during the Year 1850.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	CRIME.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	SENTENCE.					REMARKS.			
					Death.	Death recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour over One Year.	Hard Labour, One Year and under.	Charge abandoned.		Postponed.	
										Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
1	1	Abduction of Girl under 16 Years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Arson	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Assault	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
2	2	Assault and false Imprisonment	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	3	Assault, with intent to rob	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
1	1	Aggravated Assault	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	2	Assault and Robbery	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	3	Breach of Prison	3	..	..	..	..	..	*2	..	..	..	..
2	2	Burglary, with intent to rob	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
6	8	Burglary and Larceny	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Burglary and Stabbing	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	Conspiracy to sell a Girl for purpose of Prostitution	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Demanding money with menaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	2	False Imprisonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1	2	False Imprisonment and Extortion	2	..	..	..	..	..	†2	..	..	..	..
1	1	Forgery	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	10	Larceny	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	7	..	..
2	2	Larceny by a Servant	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	Larceny in a Dwelling-house	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
2	2	Manslaughter	2	..	..	..	‡1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	9	Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..
3	3	Perjury	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	25	Piracy	13	8	..	..	13	..	..	1	3	1	1
4	41	Piracy, with Stabbing	23	4	12	2	9	..	..	1	14	..	..
7	11§	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	3	..	..	..	2	3	1	2	..	..
1	2	Revolt	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	12	Robbery with arms	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	6	..	..
4	4	Robbery, with stabbing	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
5	5	Stabbing, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..
81	163	Total	78	29	12	4	40	7	14	18	51	4	4

* James Gilroy, one of the prisoners, was ordered to be discharged on payment of 1s. to Her Majesty.
† In this case, the prisoners were further sentenced to pay a fine of 50 Dollars each, and to be further imprisoned till such fine was paid.
‡ This prisoner was indicted for murder, but the Crown waiving that charge, he pleaded guilty of manslaughter.
§ One of these prisoners died before the day of trial in prison. This will explain the difference of one in the totals.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.

(Signed) ROBERT DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

(True Copy,)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 12 in No. 39.

ABSTRACT of CAUSES under cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office Hong Kong, during the Year 1850, with the mode of disposal.

Number of Causes.			Civil Causes, how disposed of.				Criminal Causes, how disposed of.															
							Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or bailed for Trial at the Supreme Court and Petty Sessions.		Committed pending delivery by the Governor.				Undecided.	
																			To the Chinese Authorities.		To the Consul of France.			
Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant or Claim withdrawn.	Summoned to Petty Sessions.	Undecided.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,731	556	1,175	64	126	359	7	1,692	66	465	19	674	29	50	6	47	1	380	10	10	..	49	..	17	1

The Civil Causes summarily decided by the Magistrates consisted of—

Claims for Police Rates	192	
Recovery of deserted leasehold premises	1	
Fees on Opium Licenses, &c.	4	
	—	197

The Criminal Causes summarily decided consisted of—

Unlawful possession of goods, malicious injuries, obstruction of wharves and thoroughfares, keeping public brothels, illegal assemblage with intent to injure property, furious driving, &c. &c.	164	
Rogues and Vagabonds, plying boats and hawking without License	86	
Misconduct as Police Constables	40	
Resisting Police	25	
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	214	
Assaults and Batteries	157	
Keeping Public Gambling Houses	4	
Unlawful combination among workmen	1	
False Balances and Weights	1	
Breaches of Spirit Licenses	2	
Exercising without License the calling of Pawnbroker, Auctioneer, Retailer of Opium or Spirits	13	
	—	707
Add Committals for Trial, Summonses for Defendants in cases of Debt, Damage, &c.		827
Total		1,731

(True Copy,)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
Chief Magistrate.

Enclosure 13 in No. 39.

ABSTRACT of Causes under Cognizance at the Court of Petty Sessions, Hong Kong, during the Year 1850, with the Mode of Disposal.

No. of Causes.			Civil Causes, how disposed of.						Criminal Causes, how disposed of.											
									Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted and Punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or Bailed.	
Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Undecided.	Withdrawn.	Referred to Supreme Court.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
575	359	216	208	41	71	2	34	4	315	3	182	2	64	1	30	..	33	..	6	..

Classification of Offences.

CRIMINAL—

Larceny	146
Robbery and Housebreaking	4
Embezzlement	3
Extortion	1
Receiving Stolen Property	9
Obtaining Money by false pretences	2
Demanding Money with menaces	2
Uttering counterfeit Coin	2
Riotous assemblage	1
Combination amongst Workmen	2
Assaults with intent to Rob	3
Assaults and Batteries	9
Vagrancy	22
Returning to the Colony after having been deported	8
Cutting and destroying Trees	1
Desertion from Vessels in Harbour	1
Total	216

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER, Chief Magistrate.

(True Copy.)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 14 in No. 39.

RETURN of the Number of Cases Tried before the Honourable J. W. Hulme, and Actions commenced in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of Hong Kong, during the year ending the 31st December, 1850.

Cases tried before the Honourable J. W. Hulme in 1850.

COURT.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	JUDGMENT.			TOTAL.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court—		Dollars.					Dollars.
Common Law .	1	4496·62	None.	None.	1		
Chancery . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		
Summary . .	123*	17792·19	85	32	5		
Insolvency . .	Hearings 5†	Debts in Schedule 6328·88	Insolvents Discharged 5	None.	None.		
Appeals . . .	2	12260·00	2	None.	None.		
Vice-Admiralty Court	18	68597·56	17	1	None.	149	109475·25

Actions commenced in 1850.

COURT.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	JUDGMENT.			Remaining in dependence.	TOTAL.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Damages.
Supreme Court—		Dollars.							Dollars.
Common Law .	25‡	69900·31	19	None.	None.	1	5		
Chancery . .	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2		
Summary . .	154	21843·82	31	85	32	5	1		
Insolvency . .	4	Debts in Schedule 4274·88	None.	Petitioners Discharged 4	None.	None.	None.		
Ecclesiastical .	27	Assets per Appraisement 19228·47	None.	..	..	..	..		
Appeals . . .	2	12260·00	None.	2	None.	None.	None.		
Vice-Admiralty Court	14	66824·55	None.	11	1	None.	3§	226	194332·03

* One of these cases was referred to the Registrar to report on and is still undecided.
† One of these was a remanded case of 1849.
‡ In eight of these cases the defendant was arrested on a capias issued from the common law side, and they were subsequently brought into the summary jurisdiction. The debt and damages in the said cases amount to 1640·22 dollars.
§ One of these was commenced in 1849.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy-Register. (Signed) ROBERT DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

(True Copy,)
W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

LABUAN.

(No. 18.) No. 40. No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor SCOTT to Earl GREY.

Government House, Labuan,
March 25, 1851.
(Received May 19, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of this settlement for the year 1850.

Revenue.

The local revenue of the past year amounts to the sum of 1,798*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*, showing an increase over that of the previous year of 1,047*l.* 11*s.*

A portion of this increase has been derived from a recovery of certain loans made from the Colonial Treasury in 1849, and also from the sale of Government leases of town lots, two sources which cannot be considered as constant; deducting, therefore, a fair allowance for this adventitious addition to the revenue of the year, it will still exhibit an increase of about 600*l.* over that of the year 1849, which has been derived from sources that will, it may be expected, annually, with the development of the settlement, yield larger and increasing amounts.

LABUAN.

The balance of revenue available towards defraying the civil service of the settlement for the present year amounts to 4,140*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the past year reaches the sum of 6,751*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*, that of 1849 a sum of 8,687*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*

By an inspection of the comparative yearly expenditure at page 17 of the Blue Book, it will be perceived that the reduction of 1,936*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, here shown, is included in the item of Fixed Establishments. Owing to occurrences which have taken place in the department of the Lieutenant-Governor, of which your Lordship is aware, the very small sum of 305*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* only has been drawn from the Treasury, instead of 1,380*l.*, the amount granted for the services of that Department. On the other hand, owing to the unusually unfavourable rate of exchange in Singapore, where the bills are negociated, the loss on the exchange of the bills drawn by this Government on Her Majesty's Treasury exceeds by 252*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* the similar item of the year 1849.

It is also necessary to remark, that from the circumstance of the late Treasurer having transferred the salaries of the departments paid in January 1850 to the accounts of the previous year, the disbursements on account of salaries included in the accounts of 1850 extend over 11 months only.

Making, therefore, the necessary corrections for these items, the decrease of the expenditure over that of the previous year will not exceed 687*l.*, if the decrease attributable to permanent changes in the fixed establishments, and other economical arrangements made by the Government for this purpose, are alone considered.

Public Works.

Under this head of service has been expended a sum of 1,766*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, of which 149*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* was disbursed for building a commissariat store for the military, and a further sum of 145*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.* in draining and levelling around the barracks.

No work of any great extent has been carried on in this branch of the service. The chief outlay has been made in cutting down the forest and making ditches or drains on the plain, and near the site of the town, with the view of improving the sanitary condition of the island. A road has also been commenced opening a communication betwixt this part of the island and the coal mines at Tanjong Kobong.

Climate and Population.

The sanitary condition of this settlement duringthe past year has continued as favourable as that of 1849, made known to your Lordship by his Excellency Sir James Brooke, in his report of that year.

It has always been considered that the remittent, or as it is frequently called, the jungle fever, which prevailed to so great an extent during the first year of this settlement, was attributable to local causes which were capable of removal, and the improvement that followed the removal of a portion of the jungle, and a partial drainage in the vicinity of the habitations, and the continued increase in the salubrity of the island as these improvements progress, tend to support and confirm this conclusion.

Intermittent fever of a mild type, and very amenable to medical treatment, periodically prevails, especially during the months of June and July. Dysentery and chronic rheumatism also prevail, though to a very limited extent; but these as well as intermittent fever are diseases common to all countries situated in low latitudes. I find that the sanitary condition of our settlement during the past two years, when compared with other tropical countries, shows that the climate of Labuan may be considered as being on the average fully as salubrious as that of any other.

I requested the military surgeon who lately arrived here, and who is at present acting colonial surgeon, to examine the medical records of his predecessors, and he states, " So far as I have been able to observe, with the exception " of a mild form of fever during the months of June, July, and August, the " island was far from unhealthy during the year 1850; and it is to be expected, " from the improvements perfected and perfecting in clearing and draining the

" island, that this year and each following year will show a great diminution in " the number of cases of fever, and probably also of rheumatism."

The following statement exhibits the average amount of the population during the year, with the number of deaths belonging to each class, viz.:—

	Population.	Deaths.
Europeans	29	1
Indo-Britons	8	1
Sepoys	146	3
Chinese	134	9
Malays and Klings . . .	268	11
Malay labourers not having permanent residences . . .	800	4
Total . . .	1,385	29

The 800 Malay labourers, enumerated in the above list, form a migratory population who constitute the mass of the workmen employed by Government, and by the Eastern Archipelago Company at Tanjong Kubong. They visit Labuan for the purpose of labour for a few weeks, and then return to their villages, their places being in the mean time always supplied by fresh applicants for work. Being thus continually on the change, they cannot be fairly included in any estimate of mortality. Excluding them, therefore, from the above list, we have a fixed population of 585 souls, amongst which 25 deaths have taken place, giving the moderate per centage of 4·2 as the mortality for the year; and I may remark that this per centage is unduly increased by including the Chinese population, who from their depraved, gross, and dissipated habits, always exhibit a large mortality.

Sale of Land.

During the year 1850 town lots to the number of 123 were sold, realizing a sum of 169*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The annual revenue derivable from the quit-rent on these lots amounts to 150*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Crime.

As elucidation of the extent and nature of the crimes and misdemeanors of this settlement, I beg to enclose a return of criminal cases tried before the High Criminal and General Court, together with a return of cases heard before the magistrate of police. Encl. No. 2. Encl. No. 3.

The total number of persons imprisoned during the year was 37, of which 25 were for periods not exceeding three months.

Considering the mixed and often depraved class of people which generally resort to a new settlement, many of them with the sole view of profiting by their roguery, I cannot but regard as favourable the statement of crime as exhibited in these tables.

Coal.

The working of the coal at Tanjong Kobong is still continued in the same manner as from the beginning, that is by quarrying the outcrops, and the supply of coal has been, therefore, both more limited and expensive than will be the case when the mines are opened after the usual method. The level or opening which the superintendent has begun from the sea-shore on a level with the high tide, has now reached the larger seam of coal, and the delay which has taken place in opening these mines it may be expected will now soon be brought to a close.

I am not aware of the precise quantity of coal excavated, but 678 tons only were disposed of to the public, of which 578 tons were supplied to Her Majesty's navy, and the remaining 100 tons conveyed for sale to Singapore.

The examination which has been made during the past year of these coal measures has established their extent and value to be fully equal to the expectation that had been formed of them; the large seam alone cannot contain less than 700,000 tons of coal lying above tide level.

I have already reported to your Lordship, in my Despatch No. 29, dated 9th of April of last year, that two seams of coal have been discovered near the head of the harbour in the vicinity of the town. These, as far as they have yet been

LABUAN.

examined, do not appear to average more than three feet in thickness, and could not, therefore, be worked to advantage against the richer deposits at Tanjong Kobong. Between these two places there is a distance of five miles, and it is probable that other seams exist, but hitherto we have failed to discover any intermediary outcrops.

Piracy.

No overt act of piracy occurred during 1850 in our vicinity, but I regret to add, as already communicated to your Lordship in my Despatch No. 16, of date February 18, that a small pirate fleet of boats visited the Gaya islands, situated within sixty miles of this island, in the month of January last. Three boats detached from this fleet succeeded in capturing several native boats, and carried off, to be sold into slavery, upwards of thirty people from the neighbouring rivers. It is believed that the number of piratical prahus did not exceed eight or nine, and I have been informed by one of the captured persons who escaped that they were from two islands called Tunkil and Tibuan, situated to the east of the Palawan.

The settlements on the rivers on the north-west coast of Borneo, as Pandassan, Tampasuk, Malludu, &c. peopled, by the Illanuns who were formerly the dread of these waters, may be considered in a state of transition. On the attack of these rivers in 1845-6 by Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, many of the most desperate characters fled to other parts; but those that now remain have still the disposition to revert to their former lawless proceedings, and would undoubtedly do so, did not the wholesome dread they entertain of Labuan check this inclination. Several of these chiefs, finding the necessity of following a legitimate traffic, have during the past year visited Labuan, and expressed their friendship and desire to trade with the settlement.

It cannot be expected that a rapid change can be effected in long-established habits, or that piracy, carried on so extensively and in such detail as that which formerly obtained in Borneo Proper, can be suddenly suppressed. A careful supervision of the piratical communities, and the moral influence which this settlement will acquire, and yearly extend over a larger circle, and the civilization which as a consequence will follow, will no doubt ultimately effect these desirable objects.

To this end the proximity of Labuan to the seat of the Bornean Government is advantageous, for the strong and direct contrast thereby afforded of a civilized government and a semi-barbarous one must be conducive to civilization; the cruelty and oppression practised by the latter cannot long exist in juxtaposition with the principle of justice and protection exercised by the former, and oppressed and pillaged as the mass of the people have hitherto been, they are not slow to appreciate the advantages of our mode of government, and already it is no uncommon occurrence for the minor chiefs of different rivers, in ignorance of our precise political relations with their Sultan, to visit Labuan to solicit our adjudication of matters in dispute, or the punishment of some crime that may have been committed amongst their people.

Trade.

The difficulties against which we have had to contend in carrying out one of the primary objects had in view in forming this settlement, viz. the extension of commerce, are known to your Lordship.

One of the greatest of these difficulties was the panic which arose in consequence of the sickness that prevailed during the first year, by which influential settlers were deterred from establishing themselves in the island.

The improved sanitary condition of the settlement has, in a great measure, removed this impediment to success, and several Chinese and Malay settlers, hitherto engaged in trade in the city of Brune, have purchased land, and located themselves here.

We have also had to encounter the covert schemes and opposition of the Pangirans of Borneo itself. Few of these nobles have any independent source of income, and they are consequently obliged to resort to chicanery and unjust exactions levied on the poorer and weaker class, generally submitted to with extraordinary patience, but sometimes creating resistance, when it is carried, as it often is, to a most cruel extent. The servile condition of the lower orders alone permits the exercise of this tyranny. The Pangirans are fully aware

that their tenure of this power is unsupported either by ancient custom, or just rights, and that any change by which the civilization of the people would be advanced, would remove it from them. Their object has, therefore, hitherto been to throw secretly every obstacle in the way of the success of Labuan, by falsifying the actions and motives of the Government, and by seeking to instil into the minds of the people, an unjust fear of our settlement and its proceedings. In the beginning some success attended these schemes, but as our intercourse with the various rivers of the coast extended, these false representations became weakened, so that the number of boats now visiting Labuan with commodities of trade is increasing, and the native trade is gradually drawing hitherwards.

The first step, diminutive as it may be, towards developing the trade of Borneo proper has been taken, but much remains to be done. The native trade as at present carried on is limited. Camphor, edible birds' nests, sago, rice, trepang, wax, rattans, small quantities of tortoiseshell, seed pearls, and a few common commodities of tropical climates, form the staple articles; nor can it be expected that the traffic will go beyond these, if left to the Malay: to open and develop the commercial resources of these countries, will require European example, enterprize, and capital. Antimony, iron, and coal, are known to be in abundance, and report states the existence of other minerals; the pearl fishery is said to be valuable; cotton employed by a few of the natives in the manufacture of their dress, grows luxuriantly, and with the rudest cultivation. Coffee and the sugar cane are common. Dye woods, as well as gums, oil, and other vegetable exudations, whose properties are yet unknown, abound in the vast forests which cover the face of the country; and nutmegs and other spices are indigenous, so that it is reasonable to suppose that these valuable products might be advantageously cultivated, and land and labour for such experiments exist in cheap abundance. It is much to be regretted that the Eastern Archipelago Company has been obliged to confine its labours to mining the coal in Labuan, and to abandon the more extended commercial operations for which it was established, as set forth in its prospectus; for such a company, if in command of capital, might create a large and lucrative trade; of the capabilities of Borneo proper to produce this trade, there can be no doubt, it is true but little is yet known of the interior or its inhabitants, but it is certain that every extension of our knowledge of the country, serves to confirm the fact of its richness in mineral and vegetable productions.

Social Condition.

It is gratifying for me to be enabled to communicate to your Lordship that peace, good order, and general contentment prevail within this settlement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40. Encl. 2 in No. 40.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been tried before the High Criminal and General Court of Labuan during the year 1850.

No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	CRIME.	Conviction.	Acquittal.	Sentence.								
					Death.	Fine.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.						
							Under 3 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	9 Months.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.
1	1	Murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Wilfully neglecting to use precautions to save the life of a sailor who fell overboard.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	Robbery with assault and battery	4	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
5	9	Robbery	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
1	1	Escape from working gang . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	Attempt at rape	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	19		12	8	1	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	2

J. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Governor.

LABUAN.

Encl. 3 in No. 40.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

RETURN of CRIMES and MISDEMEANOURS that have been Tried by the Police Magistrate of Labuan during the Year 1850.

No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	CRIMES.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	Bound over to keep the Peace.	Sentence.								
							Fine.	Imprisonment with Hard Labour.							Whipping.
								Under 1 Month.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	
7	11	Drunk and disorderly	9	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	Drunkenness and assault	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	18	Assault	14	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	15	Assault and battery	13	2	..	..	10	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
22	23	Larceny	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	2	3
2	2	Accessaries to ditto	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	Robbery	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
1	1	Arson	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	Illegally detaining clothes . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Kidnapping woman and child . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Threatening language	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Cruelty at sea	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	7	Absconding from hired service . .	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	2	Having stolen property in possesion .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	Rogue and vagabond	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	3	Injury to public property	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	99	TOTALS	76	23	1	1	46	..	5	11	9	..	..	2	4

J. SCOTT, Lieutenant-Governor.

FALKLANDS.

No. 41.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(No. 5.) No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RENNIE to Earl GREY.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
February 20, 1851.
(Received May 15, 1851.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850.

2. I have the gratification to state that on every source of interest or advantage to the colony there has been a satisfactory increase.

3. The resort of shipping to the settlement has greatly augmented. In 1849 the total tonnage of vessels was 9,200, and in 1850, 13,672; deducting ships of war (of which class there were about 3,000 tons in 1849, and only 500 in 1850), an increase in tonnage of mercantile vessels to about double the amount of former years is shown. In 1849, only 12 English merchant vessels entered the harbour; in 1850 there were 23. American traders, with a few European vessels, make up the remainder. As the local prosperity of the Falklands is chiefly dependent on the demands by the crews and passengers of shipping calling for refit or refreshments, either of native production or imported into the islands for their supply, the steady increase which has taken place for the last two years in this important item is cheering.

4. The fixed revenue, likewise, small as it is, shows a decided advance, from 184*l.* 10*s.* in 1849, to 442*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* in 1850.

5. Labour is in great demand, and at high wages; unskilled from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, mechanics from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per diem. Provisions of all kinds are at reasonable prices, and from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than during the system of Government rations.

6. The imports by the colonists having been unusually large the last year, in consequence of the sale of the cargoes and hulls of two American and one English ship, wrecked and condemned in the colony, a considerable withdrawal of specie took place, and the non-arrival of any on account of the local Government has contracted operations materially. No very serious inconvenience, however, has as yet actually been experienced, and from your Lordship's Despatch of the 27th August 1850, No. 71, I am in daily expectation of receiving 1,000*l.*

I have, &c,
(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

London: Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1851 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS

For the Year 1851.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

1852.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1852.

SCHEDULE.

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REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(No. 26.) No. 1.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Colonel BAZALGETTE to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

Government House, Halifax, July 5, 1852.
(Received July 19, 1852.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of the Census taken under a law of this Province in 1851.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator of the Government.

The Right Hon.
Sir John Pakington, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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STATISTICS of each COUNTY of the PROVINCE of NOVA SCOTIA, exhibiting a view of the POPULATION, PURSUITS, INDUSTRY, and RESOURCES of the COUNTRY, within each County of the Province.

No. 1.

CENSUS of the PROVINCE; exhibiting the aggregate NUMBERS, AGES, and SEXES of each Description of Persons.

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Persons under 10 Years of Age.		No. of Persons from 10 to 20 Years of Age.		No. of Persons from 20 to 30 Years of Age.		No. of Persons from 30 to 40 Years of Age.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Halifax -	5,488	6,291	4,228	4,659	2,543	3,553	2,485	2,616
2	Lunenburg	2,576	2,618	1,877	1,860	1,387	1,293	885	843
3	Queen's -	1,107	1,081	975	841	555	550	378	393
4	Shelburne -	1,490	1,412	1,909	1,502	714	788	496	518
5	Yarmouth -	2,227	2,083	1,713	1,645	917	987	652	647
6	Digby -	2,099	1,912	1,468	1,454	863	941	637	635
7	Annapolis -	2,214	2,133	1,733	1,653	987	1,181	751	793
8	King's -	2,245	2,122	1,720	1,679	1,082	1,086	777	737
9	Hants -	2,345	2,261	1,719	1,629	1,044	1,168	754	728
10	Cumberland	2,442	2,370	1,665	1,680	1,099	1,079	888	772
11	Colchester -	2,520	2,412	1,912	1,866	1,116	1,142	818	838
12	Pictou -	4,158	4,038	3,036	3,105	1,772	2,196	1,240	1,359
13	Sydney -	2,095	2,129	1,749	1,788	973	1,161	596	605
14	Guysboro' -	1,817	1,737	1,405	1,374	834	873	519	496
15	Inverness -	2,814	2,727	2,096	2,014	1,451	1,397	820	831
16	Richmond -	1,750	1,650	1,197	1,275	839	872	539	521
17	Cape Breton	4,613	4,476	3,389	3,420	2,101	2,118	1,380	1,333
18	Victoria -								
	Total -	44,000	43,452	33,791	33,444	20,277	22,385	14,615	14,665

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 1.—CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE—*continued.*

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Persons from 40 to 50 Years of Age.		No. of Persons above 50 Years of Age.		No. of Married Persons of both Sexes.	No. of Widowers.	No. of Widows.	No. of Ratepayers.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	Halifax -	1,761	1,608	1,906	1,974	11,392	380	1,127	4,187
2	Lunenburg	718	848	640	850	4,595	85	277	2,469
3	Queen's -	275	283	392	426	2,253	61	144	1,260
4	Shelburne -	374	370	507	542	2,868	77	234	1,710
5	Yarmouth -	479	456	669	667	4,088	85	240	2,197
6	Digby -	505	454	635	649	3,659	95	213	1,854
7	Annapolis -	580	633	827	801	4,378	122	306	1,961
8	King's -	527	539	824	800	4,286	128	317	2,194
9	Hants -	585	538	825	734	4,184	126	274	2,304
10	Cumberland	496	482	755	611	4,066	97	193	2,048
11	Colchester -	585	546	916	798	4,701	135	238	2,399
12	Pictou -	1,062	922	1,379	1,326	7,103	215	539	3,062
13	Sydney -	428	468	713	762	3,242	99	329	1,788
14	Guysboro' -	351	339	601	492	3,030	80	198	1,670
15	Inverness -	532	507	824	904	4,295	129	387	2,298
16	Richmond -	387	371	498	482	2,993	88	246	1,319
17	Cape Breton	971	907	1,467	1,405	7,568	236	654	3,668
18	Victoria -								
	Total -	10,616	10,271	14,378	14,223	78,701	2,238	5,916	38,388

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Paupers.	Deaf and Dumb.		Blind.		Lunatics.		Idiots.		Indians.		Coloured Persons.		Total Population.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Halifax -	339	23	10	13	13	30	35	10	6	78	91	733	955	39,112
2	Lunenburg	24	3	1	-	-	4	6	4	2	11	10	7	4	16,395
3	Queen's -	29	-	3	-	-	-	1	4	2	25	27	107	106	7,256
4	Shelburne -	15	2	3	1	3	2	-	4	5	16	9	209	231	10,622
5	Yarmouth -	25	3	6	2	3	1	3	8	6	11	2	126	121	13,142
6	Digby -	65	5	5	3	1	-	5	12	11	74	80	226	228	12,252
7	Annapolis -	56	8	2	5	3	6	3	6	5	54	64	253	230	14,286
8	King's -	63	7	8	2	3	3	6	12	3	4	2	95	90	14,138
9	Hants -	49	3	2	1	1	2	3	7	13	31	33	75	95	14,330
10	Cumberland	20	6	5	5	-	-	2	4	3	1	-	61	75	14,339
11	Colchester -	17	7	8	3	2	3	6	9	5	10	5	10	10	15,469
12	Pictou -	117	16	7	5	7	8	5	25	9	47	55	13	7	25,593
13	Sydney -	15	10	4	7	5	4	3	17	8	62	52	73	89	13,467
14	Guysboro' -	32	7	3	7	7	2	2	6	6	37	25	294	309	10,838
15	Inverness -	55	10	17	7	4	4	5	15	12	2	7	1	2	16,917
16	Richmond -	31	5	2	2	2	2	1	11	5	11	8	20	21	10,381
17	Cape Breton	60	17	12	11	8	5	4	22	22	50	62	18	14	27,580
18	Victoria -														
	Total -	1,072	132	98	74	62	76	90	176	123	524	532	2,321	2,587	276,117

No. 2.—BIRTHS, &c.—SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

No. of County.	Counties.	Births, Deaths, and Marriages.			Schools and Pupils.	
		No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Marriages.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
1	Halifax - -	1,226	420	224	115	4,497
2	Lunenburg - -	501	158	125	61	1,620
3	Queen's - -	159	78	57	37	1,069
4	Shelburne -	229	100	96	49	937
5	Yarmouth - -	346	171	82	61	1,806
6	Digby - -	358	127	67	57	1,323
7	Annapolis - -	331	111	79	66	1,839
8	King's - -	488	174	126	60	1,749
9	Hants - - -	344	110	72	48	1,589
10	Cumberland - -	401	90	68	71	1,861
11	Colchester - -	526	127	143	93	2,365
12	Pictou - -	781	194	120	102	3,525
13	Sydney - -	372	109	58	46	1,348
14	Guysboro' - -	338	131	67	43	1,026
15	Inverness - -	493	183	116	86	1,857
16	Richmond - -	323	138	72	31	764
17	Cape Breton - -	904	381	138	70	2,179
18	Victoria - -					
	Total -	8,120	2,802	1,710	1,096	31,354

No. 3.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

No. of County.	Counties.	Church of England.	Catholics.	Kirk of Scotland.	Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.	Free Church.	Baptists.
1	Halifax - -	10,245	13,317	1,868	3,539	1,397	3,525
2	Lunenburg -	5,128	679	39	568	2,168	2,727
3	Queen's - -	1,176	564	11	56	2	1,699
4	Shelburne -	1,529	107	197	568	42	3,461
5	Yarmouth -	634	2,810	19	349	106	4,931
6	Digby - -	1,972	5,259	74	89	12	3,918
7	Annapolis -	3,000	565	52	213	104	7,356
8	King's - -	972	1,143	155	402	764	6,859
9	Hants - -	2,731	1,005	79	3,931	113	2,173
10	Cumberland -	1,349	617	624	1,379	340	1,661
11	Colchester -	771	311	700	7,908	755	1,811
12	Pictou - -	1,105	2,031	9,886	7,665	3,588	197
13	Sydney - -	372	11,260	86	949	498	276
14	Guysboro' -	2,518	2,895	154	912	250	809
15	Inverness -	278	8,349	930	118	4,189	264
16	Richmond -	546	7,229	541	18	1,984	45
17	Cape Breton -	2,156	11,493	3,452	103	8,968	531
18	Victoria - -						
	Total -	36,482	69,634	18,867	28,767	25,280	42,243

No. 3.—Religious Denominations—*continued.*

No. of County.	Counties.	Methodists.	Congregationalists.	Universalists.	Lutherans.	Sandimanians.	Quakers.	Other denominations.	Churches.
1	Halifax	2,457	515	248	48	90	6	494	74
2	Lunenburg	1,565	20	49	4,011	- -	1	79	19
3	Queen's	1,501	858	39	17	- -	- -	267	24
4	Shelburne	2,245	23	23	3	- -	10	21	28
5	Yarmouth	686	353	2	- -	- -	4	567	37
6	Digby	792	15	- -	- -	3	6	112	35
7	Annapolis	2,705	14	38	7	1	77	154	46
8	King's	2,309	288	101	- -	2	17	756	31
9	Hants	2,982	125	- -	- -	1	19	311	49
10	Cumberland	3,413	9	48	- -	4	8	612	42
11	Colchester	466	19	13	- -	- -	2	29	31
12	Pictou	314	1	4	- -	- -	37	56	32
13	Sydney	14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27
14	Guysboro'	1,282	167	12	1	- -	- -	14	9
15	Inverness	120	159	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	24
16	Richmond	60	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	12
17	Cape Breton	685	73	3	- -	- -	- -	315	47
18	Victoria								
	Total	23,596	2,639	580	4,087	101	188	3,791	567

No. 4.—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Persons engaged in Learned Professions, Commerce, Manufactures, Mechanics, Agriculture, Fisheries, Navigation, and Lumbering.

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Clergymen.	No. of Lawyers.	No. of Doctors.	No. of Merchants and Traders.	No. of Persons employed in Manufactures.
1	Halifax	44	57	31	760	253
2	Lunenburg	11	5	9	324	300
3	Queen's	15	4	6	85	293
4	Shelburne	13	2	5	43	105
5	Yarmouth	16	3	8	135	125
6	Digby	14	2	7	89	134
7	Annapolis	21	10	11	93	178
8	King's	21	7	10	81	107
9	Hants	17	5	6	74	225
10	Cumberland	16	11	15	80	482
11	Colchester	17	5	8	64	367
12	Pictou	21	9	11	159	280
13	Sydney	12	7	2	62	73
14	Guysboro'	16	4	3	107	57
15	Inverness	12	2	2	73	87
16	Richmond	4	3	4	67	40
17	Cape Breton	18	7	7	119	94
18	Victoria					
	Total	288	143	145	2,415	3,200

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Mechanics.	No. of Farmers.	No. of Persons engaged in the Fisheries.	No. of registered Seamen.	No. of Persons employed at Sea.	No. of Persons engaged in lumbering.
1	Halifax	2,023	2,099	1,823	86	271	92
2	Lunenburg	380	3,018	1,155	24	178	192
3	Queen's	257	400	316	- -	135	289
4	Shelburne	337	317	1,806	282	263	54
5	Yarmouth	449	1,151	406	210	553	17
6	Digby	279	1,331	202	48	350	21
7	Annapolis	476	1,993	48	23	266	7
8	King's	486	2,500	22	46	113	4
9	Hants	404	1,822	3	105	267	10
10	Cumberland	624	1,932	11	99	138	220
11	Colchester	502	2,333	42	74	189	223
12	Pictou	1,089	3,463	5	204	55	13
13	Sydney	301	2,113	197	52	83	—
14	Guysboro'	242	1,248	1,222	81	125	38
15	Inverness	373	2,118	473	41	108	7
16	Richmond	171	490	1,072	3	594	1
17	Cape Breton	502	3,276	1,124	35	273	66
18	Victoria						
	Total	8,895	31,604	9,927	1,413	3,961	1,254

No. 5.—BUILDINGS, VALUE OF PROPERTY, AND ASSESSMENTS.

No. of County.	Counties.	Inhabited Houses.	No. of Families.	Uninhabited Houses.	Houses building.	Stores, Barns, and Out-houses.	Probable Value of Real Estate.
1	Halifax	5,492	7,091	316	211	5,178	£1,893,887
2	Lunenburg	2,761	3,016	51	73	3,439	414,830
3	Queen's	1,116	1,195	52	43	1,384	252,506
4	Shelburne	1,443	1,630	51	112	1,918	137,090
5	Yarmouth	2,055	2,181	71	116	2,635	286,703
6	Digby	1,882	2,016	57	88	2,202	281,173
7	Annapolis	2,312	2,520	62	69	4,004	454,624
8	King's	2,263	2,387	60	68	3,667	618,166
9	Hants	2,157	2,295	163	71	2,952	585,809
10	Cumberland	2,146	2,236	113	117	3,177	590,224
11	Colchester	2,351	2,565	76	171	3,857	572,318
12	Pictou	3,869	4,110	150	191	4,757	655,619
13	Sydney	1,847	1,947	69	97	2,231	278,689
14	Guysboro'	1,614	1,796	55	107	1,426	166,361
15	Inverness	2,413	2,478	380	248	3,337	316,787
16	Richmond	1,559	1,731	72	172	1,860	127,096
17	Cape Breton	4,175	4,347	230	393	4,734	419,041
18	Victoria						
	Total	41,455	45,541	2,028	2,347	52,758	£8,050,923

No. of County.	Counties.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Assessed Value of Personal Property.	Sum assessed for County Rates.	Sum assessed for Poor Rates.	Highest Rate for Poor and County.	Lowest Rate for Poor and County.
1	Halifax	£1,461,195	£1,134,912	- -	- -	- - -	£0 0 1
2	Lunenburg	- -	- -	£350	£377	£3 10 0	0 2 0
3	Queen's	- -	104,236	220	313	10 16 8	0 2 0
4	Shelburne	- -	- -	93	194	- - -	- - -
5	Yarmouth	357,415	348,000	98	530	16 8 4	0 0 10
6	Digby	150,667	34,713	118	226	- - -	- - -
7	Annapolis	313,560	56,568	181	658	3 17 6	0 0 2
8	King's	582,938	173,556	235	435	3 15 0	0 0 9
9	Hants	- -	203,811	126	459	- - -	- - -
10	Cumberland	500,741	112,610	119	222	- - -	- - -
11	Colchester	- -	114,954	304	288	3 5 0	0 0 4
12	Pictou	- -	91,880	456	- -	- - -	- - -
13	Sydney	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -
14	Guysboro'	- -	- -	207	372	5 1 0	0 1 0
15	Inverness	328,453	116,560	250	- -	1 13 4	0 0 6
16	Richmond	- -	- -	194	- -	- - -	- - -
17	Cape Breton	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -
18	Victoria						
	Total	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -

No. 6.—AGRICULTURE.

No. of County.	Counties.	Improved Lands.			Live Stock.				
		Acres of dyked Land.	Average Value.	Acres of other imp'd Land.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	Milch Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
1	Halifax	540	4	23,326	1,762	6,456	5,185	12,845	3,605
2	Lunenburg	- -	- -	29,396	669	9,142	3,744	11,934	2,989
3	Queen's	45	3	13,905	295	3,231	1,553	5,540	933
4	Shelburne	59	6	16,435	311	3,295	2,236	9,241	1,450
5	Yarmouth	1,720	6	30,575	662	8,022	3,364	12,449	1,694
6	Digby	83	4	17,242	496	6,063	2,568	11,709	1,222
7	Annapolis	2,793	19	44,512	1,514	12,546	5,158	17,526	2,852
8	King's	6,988	17	66,668	2,381	14,176	5,216	19,383	4,652
9	Hants	5,292	22	60,162	2,176	10,232	4,967	16,377	3,100
10	Cumberland	16,170	7	84,897	2,623	11,082	5,483	20,677	4,342
11	Colchester	5,139	15	66,531	2,636	15,278	7,092	22,143	4,410
12	Pictou	20	40	103,562	4,561	18,920	10,030	29,920	8,224
13	Sydney	- -	- -	69,370	1,628	9,388	6,328	20,827	2,771
14	Guysboro'	111	4	11,409	659	3,211	2,810	9,495	1,638
15	Inverness	1,052	9	81,212	2,946	11,227	8,547	24,127	3,521
16	Richmond	- -	- -	16,581	715	2,952	2,450	8,987	873
17	Cape Breton	- -	- -	63,527	2,755	11,636	10,125	29,000	3,257
18	Victoria								
	Total	40,012	- -	799,310	28,789	156,857	86,856	282,180	51,533

No. 6.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

No. of County.	Counties.	Grain Crops.					
		Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Buckwheat.	Bushels of Indian Corn.
1	Halifax	5,139	8,496	102	51,584	11,194	177
2	Lunenburg	4,892	50,361	8,078	12,421	1,013	403
3	Queen's	816	4,052	1,761	10,870	1,886	378
4	Shelburne	4	1,401	10	2,129	46	230
5	Yarmouth	228	2,583	2,657	6,606	3,206	169
6	Digby	1,420	5,387	990	11,748	4,910	379
7	Annapolis	11,081	17,048	17,035	42,955	13,984	11,779
8	King's	11,403	4,977	26,868	94,573	11,290	14,947
9	Hants	26,585	8,072	1,242	108,823	13,138	3,948
10	Cumberland	34,004	8,885	2,199	70,823	45,642	514
11	Colchester	30,880	6,858	377	166,234	39,291	1,998
12	Pictou	88,186	22,103	35	263,703	13,151	413
13	Sydney	34,304	9,378	25	142,949	5,897	1,737
14	Guysboro'	1,827	503	9	25,702	4,761	89
15	Inverness	28,951	18,064	17	152,010	813	185
16	Richmond	837	3,153	- -	33,119	4	5
17 18	Cape Breton Victoria	16,600	24,776	33	188,188	75	124
	Total	297,157	196,097	61,438	1,384,437	170,301	37,475

No. of County.	Counties.	Various Crops.						Products of the Dairy.	
		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Peas and Beans.	Bushels of Grass Seeds.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Turnips.	Bushels of other Roots.	Butter. *lbs.*	Cheese. *lbs.*
1	Halifax	18,063	352	85	53,900	20,404	1,258	144,909	977
2	Lunenburg	17,538	889	24	72,939	26,947	2,938	96,626	1,424
3	Queen's	5,752	682	166	31,496	4,933	816	69,654	2,462
4	Shelburne	5,496	136	- -	51,196	6,708	929	58,827	24,640
5	Yarmouth	11,599	357	62	94,717	36,338	3,398	200,869	92,530
6	Digby	8,497	1,122	35	90,236	39,954	1,394	78,725	3,036
7	Annapolis	23,985	3,833	170	146,899	73,470	5,539	186,717	171,961
8	King's	28,117	1,786	169	574,692	29,694	1,990	232,092	93,960
9	Hants	26,112	1,855	478	112,407	31,658	4,413	309,013	14,410
10	Cumberland	25,150	1,781	583	128,924	41,295	4,014	391,715	11,611
11	Colchester	30,430	2,526	550	182,645	24,052	1,615	317,256	11,377
12	Pictou	21,626	4,622	1,099	157,603	69,849	1,649	378,471	58,130
13	Sydney	17,399	763	124	52,958	11,702	194	348,420	90,726
14	Guysboro'	8,384	272	6	31,326	12,145	882	95,560	1,176
15	Inverness	19,176	408	58	69,164	14,928	413	317,014	55,998
16	Richmond	4,262	87	5	21,033	1,332	203	58,936	1,351
17 18	Cape Breton Victoria	16,251	167	72	114,654	21,718	680	329,086	16,300
	Total	287,837	21,638	3,686	1,986,789	467,127	32,325	3,613,890	652,069

No. 7.—FISHERIES.

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Vessels employed.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats employed.	No. of Men.	No. of Nets and Seines.	Quantity of dry Fish cured.	No. of Barrels of Salmon.	No. of Barrels of Shad.
1	Halifax	96	2,184	255	1,437	1,054	6,764	14,684	25	1
2	Lunenburg	186	2,478	659	458	640	5,610	21,057	7	—
3	Queen's	27	1,178	228	119	229	612	8,998	—	—
4	Shelburne	109	27,229	694	419	679	1,342	35,417	50	—
5	Yarmouth	71	2,206	477	49	76	396	20,270	—	—
6	Digby	34	990	169	82	112	256	10,901	- -	43
7	Annapolis	6	247	19	62	86	197	602	- -	20
8	King's	7	580	38	32	45	131	994	30	856
9	Hants	- -	- -	- -	8	11	19	87	6	546
10	Cumberland	3	109	18	25	23	273	680	97	563
11	Colchester	2	25	6	28	50	96	229	15	1,450
12	Pictou	- -	- -	- -	6	13	97	34	75	—
13	Sydney	6	90	26	180	153	1,056	1,033	184	—
14	Guysboro'	71	2,350	289	833	1,005	7,227	15,834	601	4
15	Inverness	74	1,007	284	247	379	955	11,901	193	—
16	Richmond	99	2,197	456	522	860	2,654	32,255	42	25
17 18	Cape Breton Victoria	21	463	83	654	1,298	2,469	21,458	344	28
	Total	812	43,333	3,681	5,161	6,713	30,154	196,434	1,669	3,536

No. 7.—FISHERIES—*continued.*

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of Barrels of Mackerel.	No. of Barrels of Herring.	No. of Barrels of Alewives.	Quantity of Smoked Herring.	Value.	Quantity of Fish Oil.	Value.
1	Halifax -	29,835	5,085	182	93	£53,573	17,895	£1,508
2	Lunenburg	9,417	4,878	202	- -	15,113	8,401	875
3	Queen's -	1,441	4,880	- -	30	- -	10,274	1,055
4	Shelburne -	4,610	6,680	61	275	22,215	40,992	3,977
5	Yarmouth -	1,129	1,398	611	100	15,000	7,988	851
6	Digby -	1,385	5,213	10	4,830	7,615	1,356	327
7	Annapolis -	108	529	16	7,362	1,555	752	132
8	King's -	2	849	164	2,115	1,200	242	27
9	Hants -	- -	340	- -	107	—	—	—
10	Cumberland	36	678	162	150	1,810	932	98
11	Colchester -	- -	112	- -	300	2,404	98	9
12	Pictou -	- -	50	12	- -	- -	13	2
13	Sydney -	1,828	1,250	32	- -	- -	2,518	252
14	Guysboro' -	20,054	8,460	815	- -	28,208	21,378	1,641
15	Inverness -	5,401	2,287	2,172	6	18,492	17,174	1,914
16	Richmond -	15,373	4,398	851	- -	50,085	22,947	1,782
17	Cape Breton	9,428	6,113	53	41	- -	36,290	3,304
18	Victoria -							
	Total -	100,047	53,200	5,343	15,409	£217,270	189,250	£17,754

No. 8.—MANUFACTURES.

No. of County.	Counties.	Mills and Factories.								
		No. of Saw Mills.	Value.	No. of Hands employed.	No. of Grist Mills.	Value.	No. of Hands employed.	Steam Mills or Factories.	No. of Tanneries.	Value.
1	Halifax -	68	£5,012	98	19	£13,430	20	2	19	£6,368
2	Lunenburg	156	8,305	242	54	2,735	45	–	10	1,072
3	Queen's -	66	16,375	256	6	1,550	4	1	6	1,863
4	Shelburne -	20	2,713	64	4	715	5	–	4	160
5	Yarmouth -	45	4,016	73	5	465	5	–	25	3,461
6	Digby -	95	5,046	110	7	870	7	1	15	1,010
7	Annapolis -	88	4,142	103	34	3,190	35	–	22	990
8	King's -	55	2,605	44	26	3,240	23	–	24	1,132
9	Hants -	47	4,120	39	19	4,510	161	3	14	1,296
10	Cumberland	226	16,161	366	38	4,840	37	–	14	1,065
11	Colchester -	99	7,286	148	34	6,355	45	–	37	1,409
12	Pictou -	93	7,124	114	40	11,697	45	1	20	3,045
13	Sydney -	45	1,848	25	26	5,320	24	–	10	2,015
14	Guysboro' -	20	2,375	34	11	1,720	10	–	3	300
15	Inverness -	14	1,126	27	31	5,115	40	–	6	510
16	Richmond -	2	860	21	10	1,985	17	–	1	5
17	Cape Breton	14	755	22	34	4,912	50	2	7	1,061
18	Victoria -									
	Total -	1,153	£89,869	1,786	398	£72,649	437	10	237	£26,762

No. of County.	Counties.	Mills and Factories—*cont.*								
		No. of Hands employed in Tanneries.	Value of Leather manufactured.	Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured.	No. of Foundries.	Value.	No. of Hands employed.	Quantity of Iron smelted. *Tons.*	Value.	Value of Castings.
1	Halifax -	35	£14,736	£4,486	2	£2,000	16	30	£160	£500
2	Lunenburg	15	3,790	4,491	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Queen's -	22	4,395	2,607	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Shelburne -	8	121	4,661	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Yarmouth -	26	2,172	5,761	1	100	2	—	—	—
6	Digby -	15	1,410	2,499	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Annapolis -	21	1,971	4,123	1	1,500	- -	- -	- -	170
8	King's -	25	2,235	4,657	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Hants -	16	1,866	2,807	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Cumberland	68	1,170	3,268	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Colchester -	41	2,590	3,452	3	5,000	105	250	3,750	113
12	Pictou -	35	7,630	11,713	1	800	10	120	720	1,503
13	Sydney -	17	2,753	3,181	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Guysboro' -	7	650	3,008	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Inverness -	10	2,040	3,723	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Richmond -	1	242	2,239	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Cape Breton	12	2,854	6,978	1	3,500	5	- -	- -	1,200
18	Victoria -									
	Total -	374	£52,625	£73,654	9	£12,900	138	400	£4,635	£3,486

No. 8.—MANUFACTURES — *continued.*

No. of County.	Counties.	Mills and Factories—*cont.*							
		Weaving and Carding Establishments.	Value.	No. of Hands employed.	No. of Hand-looms.	Value.	Yds. of fulled Cloth manufactured.	Yds. of Cloth not fulled manufactured.	Yards of Flannel manufactured.
1	Halifax	3	£850	11	337	£662	2,474	37,597	7,264
2	Lunenburg	2	290	3	784	1,965	45	62,325	2,465
3	Queen's	1	200	2	201	568	-	20,631	194
4	Shelburne	-	-	-	449	611	-	27,156	4,133
5	Yarmouth	2	200	3	405	687	273	35,396	4,588
6	Digby	2	350	2	489	695	12	26,236	7,023
7	Annapolis	7	535	9	598	1,349	306	59,227	18,103
8	King's	11	1,450	12	479	800	37	56,517	22,909
9	Hants	8	1,425	9	414	1,305	294	71,714	14,939
10	Cumberland	5	900	11	774	2,135	2,825	66,858	24,269
11	Colchester	11	1,550	22	1,121	3,018	6,031	104,661	14,242
12	Pictou	13	1,955	22	1,132	2,384	27,052	59,198	32,672
13	Sydney	5	655	-	809	1,615	21,703	31,661	22,546
14	Guysboro'	5	430	6	246	709	898	25,669	10,823
15	Inverness	2	250	2	1,133	3,477	30,664	38,601	15,828
16	Richmond	1	100	1	531	570	2,234	23,153	1,270
17	Cape Breton	3	550	4	1,194	1,936	24,850	43,504	16,084
18	Victoria								
	Total	81	11,690	119	11,096	24,486	119,698	790,104	219,352

No. of County.	Counties.	Mills and Factories—*cont.*							
		Breweries and Distilleries.	Value.	No. of Hands employed.	Gallons of Malt Liquor manufactured.	Gallons of distilled Liquor manufactured.	No. of other Factories.	Value.	No. of Hands employed.
1	Halifax	11	£3,612	38	70,000	10,600	15	£2,405	35
2	Lunenburg	-	-	-	-	30	1	120	2
3	Queen's	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
4	Shelburne	-	-	-	-	-	12	1,650	28
5	Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	31	4,202	16
6	Digby	-	-	-	-	-	5	200	-
7	Annapolis	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,055	10
8	King's	-	-	-	-	-	4	70	3
9	Hants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Colchester	-	-	-	-	-	3	400	6
12	Pictou	6	2,420	4	8,076	1,270	46	2,504	50
13	Sydney	-	-	-	-	-	2	800	7
14	Guysboro'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	3	450	8
16	Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Cape Breton	-	-	-	-	-	3	526	11
18	Victoria								
	Total	17	£6,032	42	78,076	11,900	131	£14,382	185

No. of County.	Counties.	Agricultural Implements, Carriages, &c.			
		Value of agricultural Implements manufactured.	Value of Chairs and Cabinet Ware manufactured.	Value of Carriages manufactured.	Value of other Wooden Ware manufactured.
1	Halifax	£1,190	£3,626	£350	£4,351
2	Lunenburg	494	336	86	346
3	Queen's	123	6	305	210
4	Shelburne	25	101	10	1,433
5	Yarmouth	337	718	1,682	1,271
6	Digby	162	66	235	311
7	Annapolis	142	363	597	529
8	King's	896	288	944	396
9	Hants	878	162	412	35
10	Cumberland	476	721	1,290	109
11	Colchester	1,516	532	910	649
12	Pictou	2,546	949	1,062	978
13	Sydney	1,581	701	877	1,349
14	Guysboro'	1,006	325	180	3,962
15	Inverness	4,175	2,135	363	1,699
16	Richmond	84	20	-	286
17	Cape Breton	1,009	106	188	1,319
18	Victoria				
	Total	£16,640	£11,155	£9,491	£19,233

No. 8.—MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

No. of County.	Counties.	Coal, Lime, Bricks, Gypsum, &c.								
		Quantity of Coals raised.	Casks of Lime burnt.	Value.	Quantity of Bricks made.	Value.	Tons of Gypsum quarried.	Value.	No. of Grind-stones quarried.	Value.
		Chalds.		£		£		£	*Tons.*	£
1	Halifax	- -	1,391	1,118	961,000	635	95	4	—	—
2	Lunenburg	- -	822	394	259,400	280	—	—	—	—
3	Queen's	- -	- -	- -	17,000	26	—	—	—	—
4	Shelburne.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Yarmouth	- -	900	175	120,000	150	—	—	—	—
6	Digby	- -	- -	- -	75,000	72	—	—	—	—
7	Annapolis	- -	- -	- -	526,000	454	—	—	—	—
8	King's	- -	50	13	262,000	307	—	—	—	—
9	Hants	- -	9	2	- -	- -	76,743	10,095	—	—
10	Cumberland	2,400	1,383	187	102,000	494	73	11	36,712	5,198
11	Colchester	- -	612	160	420,000	558	2,160	311	*No.* 55	4
12	Pictou	59,574	12,393	955	48,000	120	4	4	363	547
13	Sydney	- -	220	90	36,000	90	450	11	—	—
14	Guysboro'	- -	223	74	10,000	15	—	—	—	—
15	Inverness	18	6,061	599	9,000	10	- -	- -	*No.* 292	69
16	Richmond	- -	118	30	- -	- -	270	62	—	—
17	Cape Breton	53,000	4,421	636	- -	- -	- -	- -	*No.* 118	39
18	Victoria	-								
	Total	- 114,992	28,603	4,433	2,845,400	3,211	79,795	10,498	- -	5,857

No. of County.	Counties.	Soap and Candles.		Quantity of Maple Sugar manufactured.	Vessels.		
		Value of Soap manufactured.	Value of Candles manufactured.		No. of Vessels built.	Tonnage.	No. of Boats built.
		£	£	*lbs.*			
1	Halifax	- -	6,013	6,298	844	5	192	82
2	Lunenburg	-	152	293	454	50	2,579	743
3	Queen's	- -	101	129	- -	5	484	62
4	Shelburne	-	732	60	- -	6	119	211
5	Yarmouth	-	1,468	984	- -	21	3,851	69
6	Digby	- -	509	332	691	27	5,484	43
7	Annapolis	-	1,311	962	1,307	10	911	38
8	King's	- -	2,057	1,789	1,314	18	3,414	13
9	Hants	- -	1,395	1,485	2,771	10	1,566	7
10	Cumberland	-	2,743	1,470	57,641	38	10,233	37
11	Colchester	-	2,206	1,802	10,977	22	3,192	16
12	Pictou	- -	3,544	2,903	18,290	27	9,680	51
13	Sydney	-	1,508	875	7,095	20	845	83
14	Guysboro'	-	1,330	479	862	11	910	230
15	Inverness	-	1,921	650	6,043	7	377	165
16	Richmond	-	213	187	20	185	11,346	335
17	Cape Breton	-	1,074	512	2,132	24	2,593	469
18	Victoria	-						
	Total	-	28,277	21,210	110,441	486	57,776	2,654

Financial Secretary's Office,
March 1852.

D. M'CULLOCH,
Secretary to the Board of Statistics.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 9.—IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

PORT OF HALIFAX.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN				
ARTICLES IMPORTED.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies			United States of America.
Description and Quantity.		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.	
Ale and Porter, 20 hhds., do. 387 casks, 525 barrels	946	-	27	-	38
Arrowroot, packages 197	-	48	200	-	40
British Manufactures, packages 76,984	370,035	-	-	-	-
Brandy, pipes 21, hhds. 394, puns. 5, qr. casks 26, cases 23	5,142	-	507	-	234
Bricks, No. 86,500	-	-	123	-	7
Beef, barrels 944	-	-	542	-	892
Burning Fluid, barrels 269	-	-	-	-	1,051
Bacon and Hams, packages 140	-	-	603	-	215
Bran, bushels 5,700	-	-	-	-	176
Books and Stationery, packages 848	-	-	138	-	5,471
Bread and Biscuit, packages 8,622	-	-	904	-	5,454
Brooms, dozen 1,735	-	-	-	-	618
Barley, bushels 12,568	-	-	1,417	-	-
Butter, kegs 2,004	-	-	2,293	-	219
Bark, packages 149	-	-	-	-	217
Coals, tons 222, chaldrons 101	780	-	5	-	5
Corks, packages 215	-	-	50	-	40
Coffee, packages 1,485	-	631	321	-	1,387
Cigars, packages 444	-	90	76	-	467
Cloth, packages 12	-	66	64	-	-
Corn, bushels 31,434, minots 5,135	-	-	2,430	-	2,154
Cocoa, bags 306	-	162	-	-	205
Corn Meal, barrels 15,761	-	-	594	-	9,494
Candles, packages 346	-	-	64	-	256
Cotton Manufactures, packages 1,782	-	-	160	-	15,238
Canvas, bales 285	-	-	-	-	776
Cordage, coils 2,004	-	-	-	-	2,841
Coal Tar, barrels 137	-	-	80	-	29
Clocks and Watches, packages 39	-	-	-	-	148
Drugs and Medicines, packages 1,172	-	-	-	-	2,995
Eau de Cologne, cases 14	60	-	30	-	24
Flour, Wheat, barrels 134,500, half barrels 138	-	-	58,339	-	64,613
Flour, Rye, barrels 8,858	-	-	-	-	5,737
Furs, packages 72	-	-	2,268	-	-
Fruit, dried, packages 11,937	-	18	-	-	1,770
Fruit, fresh, packages 835	-	9	2	-	1,416
Fish, dry, quintals 108,888	-	-	51,494	-	-
Fish, pickled and smoked :					
Alewives, barrels 2,386	-	-	1,716	-	-
Herrings, barrels 30,148, half barrels 54, boxes 43,395	-	-	14,230	-	-
Mackarel, barrels 1,130	-	-	1,056	-	-
Salmon, barrels 4,491, tierces 154, boxes 125	-	-	8,082	-	-
Trout, barrels 234	-	-	199	-	-
Green, tons 5, barrels 164	-	-	228	-	-
Oysters, barrels 1877, bushels 150	-	-	145	-	840
Geneva, pipes 15, hhds. 238, qr. casks 25, demijohns 331	1,681	-	44	-	3
Glass Manufactures, packages 368	-	-	46	-	549
Ginger, bags 230	-	102	-	-	215
Hemp, tons 39, bales 64	914	-	-	-	503
Hides, hhds. 35, bales 5, bundles 93, number 9,069	-	54	1,527	-	2,140
Hardware, packages 3,601	-	-	113	-	7,389
Hats and Caps, packages 246	-	-	12	-	1,029
Hops, bales 46	-	-	-	-	348
Indigo, packages 24	704	-	-	-	-
India Rubber Manufactures, packages 339	-	-	14	-	1,708
Jewellery, packages 6	-	-	-	-	898
Lard, packages 367	-	-	240	-	123
Lead, tons 105	-	-	-	-	-
Leather Manufactures, packages 637	-	-	-	-	1,923
Leather, packages 1,893	-	-	48	-	3,806
Molasses, puns. 1,386, tierces 1,176, bls. 659, casks 396	-	860	4	-	3
Musical Instruments, packages 35	-	-	132	-	367
Nets and Lines, bales 27	-	-	49	-	328
Oats, bushels 87,390	-	-	7,085	-	-
Oatmeal, barrels 363, cwt. 10	-	-	265	-	46
Oakum, bundles 806	-	-	240	-	144
Onions, barrels 1,308, bags 236	-	64	106	-	411
Oil, Fish, casks 497, tierces 167, hhds. 373, barrels 199, cans 171	-	-	7,471	-	4
Oil, Sperm, barrels 39	-	-	-	-	122
Olive, barrels 96, cases 49, baskets 2	-	-	30	-	578
Paint, barrels 146	-	-	96	-	16
Pork, barrels 2,190	-	-	2,741	-	3,239
Potatoes, bushels 49,679	-	-	2,708	-	-
Pease, barrels 222	-	-	140	-	-
Pimento, bags 222	-	400	-	-	-
Rum, puncheons 407	47	-	214	-	1,106
Rosin, barrels 1,080	-	-	8	-	368
Rice, casks 90, tierces 482, half tierces 61	-	-	-	-	1,793

No. 9.—IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

STERLING.		SHIPS INWARDS.										
		Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		Total.		
Foreign States.	Total.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
- -	1,011	79	40,670	612	41,449	253	45,805	179	19,676	1,123	147,600	10,630
- -	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	370,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	5,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	5,609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	6,394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,650	3,989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,054	1,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	4,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	10,088	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	122,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	5,737	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	2,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
757	2,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	51,494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	14,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	8,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	3,753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	7,502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	3,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,694	43,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	7,085	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	7,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	5,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,880	4,247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 9.—Imports for the Year 1851—*continued.*

PORT OF HALIFAX—*continued.*	ESTIMATED VALUE IN				
ARTICLES IMPORTED. Description and Quantity.	From Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies.	British Colonies. North America.	British Colonies. Elsewhere.	United States of America.
Sugar, hhds. 9,214, casks 29, bls. 3,957, tierces 378, half tierces 9, boxes 415	1,815	139	-	-	5,719
Salt, tons 12,498, bushels 66,892, bags 450	6,549	1,443	464	-	-
Stone Manufactures, packages 204	-	-	347	-	210
Seines, packages 10	-	-	-	-	239
Soap, packages 1,126	-	-	311	-	144
Salaratus, packages 512	-	-	60	-	998
Seeds, packages 106	-	-	23	-	315
Seal skins, No. 9,049, barrels 2	-	-	2,266	-	-
Starch, boxes 245	-	-	91	-	17
Stone, (lime), tons 395	-	-	77	-	32
Spices, packages 102	-	-	7	-	229
Tea, packages 17,295	8,716	-	129	15,000	23,556
Tobacco, packages 6,032	-	-	750	-	23,513
Tallow, packages 656	-	-	42	-	2,077
Tar and pitch, barrels 3,092	-	-	-	-	1,060
Turpentine, barrels 77	-	-	-	-	189
Turnips, bushels 2,793	-	-	129	-	-
Vinegar, barrels 514	-	-	605	-	173
Whiskey, hhds. 14, casks 8, puns. 11, qr. casks 8	219	-	280	-	60
Wine, pipes 23, hhds. 130, casks 3, qr. casks 687 Wine, cases 430, baskets 100, kegs 289, bls. 2	3,414	55	1,635	-	434
Wheat bushels 51,940, bags 992	-	2,799	-	-	6,874
Woollen manufactures, packages 94	-	-	-	-	1,233
Woodenware, packages 1,811	-	10	113	-	1,255
Logwood, tons 127	-	275	-	-	15
Lignum vitæ, tons 110	-	160	10	-	51
Shingles, No. 5,072,700	-	-	2,005	-	-
Miscellaneous articles, not amounting to 100*l.* each	-	-	485	-	1,216
Total	401,022	7,385	181,549	15,000	223,835

Custom House Halifax, N. S., June 1852.

ARTICLES IMPORTED. TOTAL FROM	ESTIMATED VALUE IN				
	From Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies.	British Colonies. North America.	British Colonies. Elsewhere.	United States of America.
Halifax	401,022	7,385	181,549	15,000	223,835
Pictou	16,329	-	5,103	-	8,444
Windsor	2,217	-	1,609	-	6,292
Parrsboro'	7	-	1,499	-	1,455
Digby	-	-	7,462	-	4,888
Yarmouth	4,912	2,147	3,173	-	21,708
Lunenburg	-	283	36	-	1,140
Liverpool	198	1,108	1,470	150	7,164
Guysboro'	-	-	232	-	-
Sydney	6,413	-	1,332	-	4,849
Arichat	4,596	68	5,512	1,119	4,057
	435,688	10,991	208,977	16,269	283,832
Total Imports in 1851	435,688	10,991	208,977	16,269	283,832
Total Imports in 1850	378,404	14,623	238,520	42,991	322,515

Custom House, Halifax, N. S., June 1852.

No. 9.—IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.—*continued.*

STERLING.		SHIPS INWARDS.										
Foreign States.	TOTAL.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		TOTAL.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
100,922	108,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,847	10,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	557	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,740	57,141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	24,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,940	8,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	9,673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
330	2,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165,393	994,184	79	40,670	612	41,449	253	45,805	179	19,676	1,123	147,600	10,630

STERLING.		SHIPS INWARDS.										
Foreign States.	TOTAL.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		TOTAL.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
165,393	994,184	79	40,670	612	41,449	253	45,805	179	19,676	1,123	147,600	10,630
281	30,157	8	3,499	170	10,130	273	32,410	12	1,291	463	47,330	2,885
- -	10,119	2	354	75	6,961	168	16,327	- -	- -	245	23,642	1,260
- -	2,961	1	169	38	2,722	108	8,134	- -	- -	149	11,025	605
- -	12,351	- -	- -	207	13,275	447	24,694	- -	- -	654	37,969	2,450
1,306	33,327	7	1,324	59	3,145	111	11,663	10	984	187	17,116	891
130	1,589	- -	- -	4	177	16	1,184	1	66	21	1,427	111
766	10,857	2	424	35	4,337	29	2,943	18	2,104	84	9,808	504
- -	232	- -	- -	2	274	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	274	6
358	12,954	6	1,007	193	18,776	54	5,830	40	3,020	293	28,633	1,620
952	16,298	2	297	52	3,365	122	10,686	7	867	183	15,215	801
169,266	1,125,029	107	47,744	1,447	104,611	1,581	159,676	267	28,008	3,402	340,039	2,116
169,266	1,125,029	107	47,744	1,447	104,611	1,581	159,676	267	28,008	3,402	340,039	2,116
59,161	1,056,213	139	65,864	1,963	136,992	2,896	281,340	254	25,509	5,255	509,705	34,475

HENRY TREW,
Controller H.M. Customs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 10.—EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARTICLES EXPORTED. Description and Quantity.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN: To Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies.	British Colonies. North America.	British Colonies. Elsewhere.	United States of America.
Ale and Porter, casks, 744	-	609	759	-	-
Butter, firkins, 6,158	-	7,800	2,278	-	6
Beef and Pork, bbls. 505	-	244	766	12	-
Beef, fresh, qrs. 232	-	-	464	-	-
Bread, bags and bbls. 286	-	-	724	-	-
Cattle, live, No. 164	-	984	204	-	-
Candles, boxes 454	-	85	213	-	-
Chocolate, boxes 851	-	-	735	-	-
Confectionary, boxes 153	-	25	545	-	-
Codfish, quintals 243,847	-	67,524	390	4,386	2,638
Mackerel, bbls. 92,484	-	20,719	1,882	828	56,841
Herring, bbls. 56,281	-	20,063	3,445	320	12,659
Herring, smoked, boxes 7,046	145	214	167	15	20
Salmon, bbls. 5,979	-	2,242	-	122	9,249
Flour, bbls. 263	-	50	213	-	-
Hides, No. 3,146	-	-	359	-	1,221
Leather, sides, No. 700	-	-	448	-	-
Meal, bbls. 255	-	-	216	-	-
Oil, fish, casks 5,985	498	7,908	4,847	-	1,555
Oats, bushels 15,699	-	16	75	-	530
Potatoes, bushels 34,850	-	-	-	-	348
Paint, mineral, bbls. 163	-	-	230	-	-
Rum, puns. 39	-	-	585	-	-
Skins and Furs, puns. 185	11,250	-	34	-	284
Soap, boxes 1,086	-	87	188	-	-
Lumber, No. feet 2,037,265	-	1,512	270	136	-
Shingles 3,880,700	-	892	199	-	-
Deals, pieces 320,357	1,067	-	-	-	-
Shooks and Heading, No. 14,328	-	-	-	-	-
Staves, No. 42,286	27	94	8	-	-
Hoops, No. 134,681	-	240	3	-	-
Wool, bales 28	-	-	-	-	272
Miscellaneous articles not exceeding £200	80	505	1,792	-	822
Total	13,067	131,813	22,900	5,819	86,455

Copy of Return made by Controller

ARTICLES EXPORTED. TOTAL FROM	ESTIMATED VALUE IN: To Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies.	British Colonies. North America.	British Colonies. Elsewhere.	United States of America.
Halifax	13,067	131,813	22,900	5,819	86,455
Pictou	7,787	251	7,308	-	30,772
Windsor	1,490	-	41	-	4,530
Parrsboro'	2,826	-	2,928	-	3,180
Digby	-	-	3,851	-	7,275
Yarmouth	114	10,160	1,853	-	5,146
Lunenburg	-	313	9	-	1,126
Liverpool	-	28,049	1,050	-	877
Guysboro'	-	-	931	-	-
Sydney	1,466	270	18,906	-	8,805
Arichat	757	2,323	2,673	2,640	2,993
Total	27,597	173,179	62,450	8,459	151,159
Total Exports in 1851	27,597	173,179	62,450	8,459	151,159
Total Exports in 1850	52,157	190,275	84,028	4,818	178,885

Custom House, Halifax, June 1852.

No. 10.—EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

STERLING.		SHIPS OUTWARDS.										
Foreign States.	Total.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		Total.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
112	1,480	27	23,413	689	60,571	188	38,834	112	11,046	1,016	133,864	10,001
1,168	12,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	1,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,350	117,288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,454	87,724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,648	40,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
334	11,947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
474	15,282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	585	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	11,568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
202	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,175	3,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
428	1,519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,930	1,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	3,199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59,666	319,720	27	23,413	689	60,571	188	38,834	112	11,046	1,016	133,864	10,001

HENRY TREW,
Controller H. M. Customs.

of Customs and Navigation Laws.

STERLING.		SHIPS OUTWARDS.										
Foreign States.	Total.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign States.		Total.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
59,666	319,720	27	23,413	689	60,571	188	38,834	112	11,046	1,016	133,864	10,001
- -	46,208	14	7,266	166	10,579	415	44,206	- -	- -	595	62,051	4,003
- -	6,062	7	1,128	58	5,235	221	21,023	- -	- -	286	27,386	1,429
- -	8,935	10	2,156	42	2,041	82	5,782	- -	- -	134	9,979	626
- -	11,126	- -	- -	200	14,130	343	24,990	- -	- -	543	39,120	2,599
106	17,380	10	2,465	98	8,159	57	4,851	1	105	166	15,580	789
- -	1,449	- -	- -	3	183	16	1,195	- -	- -	19	1,378	106
415	30,392	- -	- -	83	10,847	17	1,200	4	597	104	12,640	634
- -	931	- -	- -	7	466	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	466	36
785	30,234	5	1,764	192	18,161	85	9,274	18	928	300	30 127	1,721
10,464	21,850	1	536	57	3,235	12	847	7	825	77	5,443	357
71,436	494,287	74	38,728	1,595	133,607	1,436	152,202	142	13,501	3,247	338,038	22,201
71,436	494,287	74	38,728	1,595	133,607	1,436	152,202	142	13,501	3,247	338,038	22,201
50,784	560,947	183	77,174	1,930	148,777	2,606	247,154	102	9,749	4,821	482,854	32,575

HENRY TREW,
Controller H. M. Customs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE.—NOVA SCOTIA. 1851.

———	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	Quinquennial Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports - -	1,031,955	838,413	984,838	1,056,213	1,125,029	1,007,290
„ Exports - -	831,071	523,771	560,947	671,286	494,287	616,272
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Shipping, Inwards - -	490,910	461,837	485,586	509,705	340,039	457,615
„ Outwards - -	416,463	473,990	482,854	501,237	338,038	442,516

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(No. 18.) No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
April 12, 1852.

SIR, (Received May 10, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1851, together with the accompanying report.

Section 1.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

It is gratifying to me to be able to report a further improvement in the financial condition of the colony, and that the revenue raised has been more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year.

The amount of customs duties raised in the year 1851 is 74,205*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, showing an increase of 9,680*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* when compared with the duties raised in the preceding year (64,524*l.* 7*s.*); this increase has been occasioned by a considerable improvement in the import trade of the colony in the past year.

The total revenue of the colony in the year 1851 amounted to 80,395*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, a decrease apparently of 2,256*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* when compared with the amount of the year preceding (82,652*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*); but I must observe that in 1850 7,008*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, raised by loan under a colonial Act, and 5,200*l.* Treasury notes, formed part of the estimated revenue of that year; deducting, therefore, these two items, the actual increase of the revenue of the colony in 1851 over that of the year 1850 is 9,952*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

The expenditure in the year 1851 amounted to 75,770*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to 4,624*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; and loans have been paid off in the past year amounting to 6,730*l.*

Section 2.—*Imports and Exports.*

The returns furnished exhibit a further improvement in our import trade, the increase in our import trade being 75,875*l.* over the estimated value of that in the year 1850; and in that year there was a very considerable improvement over the trade of the year preceding, the increase of our imports in 1850 showing an excess of 97,126*l.* over that of the year 1849.

On the other hand, the export trade has declined in the past year, when compared with the estimated value of the year preceding, the decrease on the year being 16,019*l.* The exports, however, in the year 1850 showed an increase of 99,203*l.* over the estimated value of that of the year 1849.

	£
The estimated amount of imports in 1850 - -	867,316
„ „ „ 1851 - - -	943,191
That of exports in 1850 - - -	975,770
„ „ 1851 - - -	959,751

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following tables will exhibit the total estimated value in pounds sterling of our import and export trade in the year 1851.

Articles Imported.

From Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
	West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
374,571	13,344	180,259	8,583	201,075	165,359	943,191

Articles Exported.

To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
	West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
409,394	66,192	79,773	24,335	20,012	360,045	959,751

Section 3.—*Fisheries.*

The total estimated value of the exports of our fisheries in the year 1851 amounted to 920,147*l.*, a decrease of 8,280*l.* when compared with the amount exported in 1850, 928,427*l.*

The following tables will exhibit the result of both fisheries in the past year.

Oils Exported.

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Cod, unrefined—							
Tuns. Galls.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3,250 203 -	98,326	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 35 -	- -	66	—	—	—	—	—
105 39 -	- -	- -	3,158	—	—	—	—
49 52 -	- -	- -	- -	1,476	—	—	—
7 220 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	238	—	—
			- -	- -	- -	—	—
Total 3,415 37 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	103,264
Cod, refined—							
Tuns. Galls.							
65 76 -	4,265	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 136 -	- -	- -	118	—	—	—	—
10 114 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	673	—	—
Total - 77 70 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,056
Seal—							
Tuns. Galls.							
6,510 146 -	194,797	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 218 -	- -	266	—	—	—	—	—
150 39 -	- -	- -	4,505	—	—	—	—
209 21 -	- -	- -	- -	6,271	—	—	—
1 14 -	- -	- -	- -	-	30	—	—
88 119 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,654	—
Total 6,968 45 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	208,524

OILS EXPORTED—*continued.*

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Blubber, Dregs, and Pitchings—							
Tuns. Galls.							
414 163	3,009	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 235	- -	- -	48	—	—	—	—
10 204	- -	- -	- -	76	—	—	—
Total - 431 190	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,133
Seals Skins—							
Number.							
498,945	74,843	—	—	—	—	—	—
215	- -	- -	32	—	—	—	—
11,717	- -	- -	- -	1,608	—	—	—
753	- -	- -	- -	- -	113	—	—
Total - 511,630	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	76,596

The total value of our export trade in oils and skins amounted in 1851 to 396,573*l.*, and an increase of 20,286*l.*, when compared with the export of these articles estimated in the year preceding at 376,287*l.*

FISH EXPORTED.

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Dry Cod—							
Quintals.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
35,326	16,911	—	—	—	—	—	—
134,979	- -	62,339	—	—	—	—	—
82,964	- -	- -	37,709	—	—	—	—
29,249	- -	- -	- -	14,207	—	—	—
15,431	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,140	—	—
719,303	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	354,516	—
Total - 1,017,252	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	492,882
Core—							
Quintals.							
40	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	- -	16	—	—	—	—	—
402	- -	- -	160	—	—	—	—
Total - - 482	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	192
Caplin— Packages.							
467½	163	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	- -	5*s.*	—	—	—	—	—
43½	- -	- -	11	—	—	—	—
3	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
18	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	—	—
11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2*l.* 15*s.*	—
Total - 544	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	182

NEWFOUNDLAND.

FISH EXPORTED—*continued.*

Description and Quantity.	Estimated Value in Pounds Sterling.						
	To Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
		West Indies.	North America.	Elsewhere.			
Salmon—							
Tierces. Barls. Cases.							
118 61 13	528	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 105 5	- -	326	—	—	—	—	—
33 581	- -	- -	1,261	—	—	—	—
2,331 346	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,684	—	—
391 520	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,225	—
2,956 1,613 18	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,024
Herrings—							
Tierces. Barls.							
312 -	156	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,839½ -	- -	2,430	—	—	—	—	—
12 28,016½ -	- -	- -	14,024	—	—	—	—
8 2,316 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,278	—	—
745 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	373	—
Total 20 36,229 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,261
Sounds—							
Kegs.							
122½ -	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
128 -	- -	- -	22	—	—	—	—
48 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	—	—
16 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—
Total - - 314½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53
Trout—							
Tierces. Barls.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
12 -	- -	- -	16	—	—	—	—
10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	—	—
7 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	—
Total - 10 19 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40

From the above returns, the value of the fish exported in the past year amounted to 523,574*l.*, and when compared with the export of the preceding year, 552,140*l.*, there appears a decrease on the year of 28,566*l.*

It must, however, be observed that the value of our fish and oil exports can never be estimated so as to exhibit the actual prices realized by the trade; the above returns are framed from an estimate of the shipments made at the Custom House at the time the vessels are cleared, and cannot be taken at all as the average of the sums obtained for the cargoes either in the home or foreign markets; and from evidence taken before a committee of the House of Assembly in the spring of this year, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of all the trade, who were examined, that the competition of foreigners, supported by large bounties, in our fish markets, has been increasing considerably for the last few years, and that, together with the encroachments of the French fishermen on our waters, and the heavy duties imposed by the Governments of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Brazil on our fish imported into those countries, has had a most disastrous and injurious effect on the mercantile interests of Newfoundland, as well as on the general prosperity of the island, and in the last year the general trade has been most unremunerative, the loss on the fish shipments in 1851 being estimated at not less than 150,000*l.*

Section 4.—*Shipping.*

The following return shows the amount of tonnage employed in the import and export trade of the island.

The number of ships that entered inwards in the past year was from

Great Britain	202 Ships.	29,968	Tonnage.
British Colonies	571 „	52,819	„
United States	131 „	16,479	„
Foreign States	326 „	40,234	„

Making in all 1,230 ships containing 139,500 tons, and navigated by 8,257 seamen.

The number that cleared outwards was

To Great Britain	121 Ships.	16,026	Tonnage.
British Colonies	629 „	67,729	„
United States	28 „	2,742	„
Foreign States	302 „	40,950	„

Making in all 1,080 ships containing 127,447 tons, and navigated by 7,534 seamen.

Section 5.—*Agriculture.*

It is satisfactory for me to be able to report that the efforts that have been made to promote the cause of agriculture by the importation of an improved breed of cattle and of good seed, are being appreciated by those on whose behalf they have been made, and that the beneficial effects are already visible in the increased comfort of our agricultural population.

The Newfoundland Agricultural Society, in submitting a review of their transactions for the past year, observed that they are able to report a steady advancement in the agriculture of the colony, not only as regards improved crops, a better system of tillage, and a more careful management of manures, but also with regard to the number and quality of the live stock on the various farms, to rear which a greater desire is now manifesting itself than heretofore.

This society has ever received my patronage and active support; and in the last year I induced the Legislature, in addition to their usual legislative grant, to place a loan at the disposal of the society to enable it to extend its operations in importing cattle of pure breed for the benefit of the colony at large; and the cattle ordered by the society in accordance with those views are expected to arrive early in the spring of this year.

The formation of new roads and the improvement of those already made have added very much to the development of the agricultural resources of the colony, and they have afforded increased facilities to our labouring population to earn a comfortable maintenance.

With regard to the crops of the last season, an abundant harvest of hay, oaten fodder, and turnips was housed by the farmer, but owing in a great measure to a wet season there was a considerable falling off in grain crops; and I regret to say that very little, if any, improvement has yet taken place in that most essential one to our agriculturists, the potatoe crop, which was far from being either a productive or healthy crop.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir ALEX. BANNERMAN to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Government House, Prince Edward Island,
July, 1852.
(Received 19th July, 1852.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1851, together with an explanatory statement, as required by instruction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. BANNERMAN

The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington,
&c. &c. &c

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT to accompany the Blue Book for Prince Edward Island for the Year ending January 31, 1852.

The civil establishment consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, whose salary, 1,500*l.*, is voted by the Imperial Parliament, and the following, paid by the Colonial Government:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Chief Justice	466	13	4
Assistant Judge and Master of the Rolls	333	6	8
Attorney General (exclusive of fees)	100	0	0
Secretary	266	13	4
Treasurer	266	13	4
Clerk to Executive and Legislative Councils	80	0	0
Collector of Impost	133	6	8
Registrar and Keeper of Plans	133	6	8
Clerk of the Crown, for travelling expenses	26	13	4
Sixteen Comptrollers of Navigation Laws, who are also Collectors of Impost for the out-ports, and receive a per-centage on the amount of duty collected	160	0	0

Besides these there are the Solicitor General, and a Registrar in Chancery; also a Surveyor General, who receives no fixed salary, but paid for his services when required.

There is a Sub-Inspector and Adjutant General of Militia, who receives a salary from the colony of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling. There are various other offices of minor importance, the holders of which are paid out of the resources of the colony.

There are also a Comptroller of Navigation Laws, and Searcher and Clerk of the port of Charlotte Town, whose salaries are paid by the Imperial Government, and are officers appointed by and under the control of Her Majesty's Commis-missioners of Customs.

The revenue is derived principally from a duty of 2*s.* 4*d.* the gallon on spirits, 2*s.* 2*d.* on wines, and 1*s.* 8*d.* the gallon on rum; 2*d.* per gallon on beer; 5*s.* 2*d.* per gallon on all spirits distilled in this island; 2*d.* the lb. on all manufactured tobacco, and 1*d.* on unmanufactured tobacco; and an ad valorem duty, varying from 2 to 20 per cent., on all goods, wares, and merchandise, excepting cigars, which pay 30 per cent., and wheels and materials for manufactories, which pay a duty of 25 per cent., under an annual colonial legislative enactment.

An assessment of 1*s.* 8*d.* the 100 acres on all improved, 3*s.* 4*d.* the 100 acres on all unimproved lands; 2*s.* 8*d.* on each unimproved town pasture, common, or water lot, and 1*s.* 4*d.* on every improved lot, in the town and royalty of Charlotte Town; 10½*d.* on each improved, and 1*s.* 9½*d.* on each unimproved town pasture and water lot in the towns and royalties of George Town and Prince Town, by a colonial enactment of 11 Vict. cap. 7. passed for 15 years.

The foregoing are the principal sources of revenue; besides which there is a duty payable upon licences to retail spirituous liquors; marriage and pedlar licences; a tonnage duty on vessels, for the support of lighthouses and mainte-

nance of buoys and beacons; the receipts of the post office*; and interest payable on bonded duties after they become due.

The revenue to the 31st January 1851 amounted to 15,192*l.* 12*s.* 2¾*d.* That for the year ending 31st January 1852 amounted to 15,264*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*; exceeding the former amount by 72*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.* The amount would have been much greater, but several vessels loaded with goods were detained by the severity of the weather in the Gut of Canso, and only reached the island within the last few days.

* The post office receipts are exceeded by the expenditure.

The expenditure to the 31st January 1851 was - -	£7,240 15 10
Ditto to the 31st January 1852 - - -	16,115 18 3½

It will be seen that the expenditure for the year ending 31st January 1852 exceeded that of 1851 by 8,875*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* The Assembly having refused to grant the usual supplies for 1851, it was necessary the year following to grant a larger sum for roads, bridges, and wharves, and for other services which were not provided for.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The principal items of expenditure are the civil establishment, all for the year ending 31st January 1851	2,140	4	4
Roads, bridges, and wharves - - -		Nil.	
Expense of the Legislature - - -	1,001	12	1½
District schools, including Central Academy -	1,216	9	9½
Mails, postage, &c. - - - - -	256	14	5
Crown prosecutions - - - - -	91	15	1
Expense of gaols, &c. - - - -	223	18	9
Public printing - - - - -	107	2	10
Grants to indigent persons - - - -		Nil.	
Interest on outstanding Treasury warrants - -	1,177	2	9½
Boards of Health - - - - -	15	17	11¾
Lunatic Asylum and House of Industry - -	233	6	8
Royal Agricultural Society - - - -	313	6	8
Lighthouses - - - - -	83	4	8½
Sundries - - - - - -	379	19	9¼
	£7,240	15	11

The whole of the expenditure and revenue is calculated in British sterling, which bears a premium of 50 per cent. over island currency, 100*l.* British sterling being equal to 150*l.* currency.

Judicial Establishment.

The judicial establishment consists of a Chief Justice and three Assistant Judges, one of whom is professionally educated, and acts as Master of the Rolls. The Supreme Court sits four times a year in Charlotte Town, and twice a year at St. Eleanor's in Prince County, and twice a year at George Town in King's County.

The Chief Justice also presides in the Instance Court of Vice Admiralty.

The Lieutenant-Governor presides in the Court of Chancery, in which he is assisted by the Master of the Rolls, who is also an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court; the Lieutenant-Governor also presides in the Criminal Court of Vice-Admiralty, and in the Court of Marriage and Divorce.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

This establishment consists of seven clergymen, stationed respectively at Charlotte Town, George Town, Saint Eleanor, Port Hill, Crapaud, Cherry Valley, and Melton. The rector of Charlotte Town, who is also ecclesiastical commissary, receives 100*l.* a year from the Imperial Government, 100*l.* a year from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and 36*l.* a year as officiating chaplain to the garrison, beside surplice fees. He has no parsonage house, and is assisted in his duties by a curate, whose services are paid for by the parishioners.

The other six clergymen are in a great measure supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has also liberally contributed to the erection of all churches in the island. Nearly one half the population consists of

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Roman Catholics. The different religious persuasions, according to the census taken in 1847, were as follow:—Roman Catholics, 27,147; members of the Church of England, 6,530; members of the Church of Scotland, 9,895; dissenters from ditto, 10,507; Wesleyan Methodists, 3,659; Baptist, 2,900; other denominations, 1,710: total population, 62,348.

Education.

There is an academy in Charlotte Town, established under an Act of the Colonial Legislature of 10th Geo. 4. cap. 9., and endowed with 200*l.* a-year. The masters are appointed by certain trustees, and were increased from two to three by the Act of 6 Victoria, cap. 21., the head master being therein assigned 100*l.* a-year, the second master 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the third master 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year, in addition to the tuition money paid by the students, which is divided as follows: one half to the head master, one third to the second master, and one sixth to the third master. There are also apartments in the academy for the two senior masters.

There is also a national school in Charlotte Town, the master of which resides in the building, and receives 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the Colonial Government. Besides the before-named establishments, there are 124 district schools in different parts of the island, the masters and mistresses of which, having previously undergone an examination by a Board of Education established for that purpose, receive an annual allowance from the Government, varying from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, according to their respective qualifications and the locality of the schools. The sums thus expended for 1851 up to 31st January was already stated to have been 1,216*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* sterling. A visitor of schools is appointed for each county, whose duty it is to inspect the district schools established therein half yearly, and report their efficiency after each inspection to the Board of Education, for which he receives an annual salary of 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Commerce.

The commerce of the island consists in the exchange of its agricultural produce, ships built in the island, and a small quantity of fish for British and American manufactures, and other articles of necessary consumption. It is to be hoped that the establishment of fisheries in a colony so well adapted for their being successfully carried on as Prince Edward Island is will be the means of increasing that branch of trade to an indefinite extent, particularly as the building of large ships has become a ruinous trade in the colony. The number of vessels built in the island for the year 1850 up to 31st December was eighty-six.

The mercantile intercourse is chiefly carried on with Great Britain, the neighbouring colonies, and the United States.

On my assumption of the government in the spring of 1851, in accordance with instructions from the Colonial Minister, responsible government (for some years before eagerly sought for by the colonists) was conceded to Prince Edward Island, and Her Majesty's hereditary revenues surrendered to the colony. As was naturally to be expected, much party spirit existed before the concession was made, and it will continue to exist in a greater or less degree until the change of system has had a longer trial, and its opponents get more reconciled to the deprivation of that power and ascendancy in the island to which many years' possession appeared to give them an inherent right, but which they can now only regain by obtaining the confidence of their fellow colonists in the usual constitutional way, and, from my short experience in the island, and from all I have seen, I am of opinion the change was not only necessary, but will prove beneficial to the colony, and that I shall next year have to give a more favourable account of its progressive improvement.

A. BANNERMAN,
(Signed) Lieutenant-Governor.

BERMUDA.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Elliot to the Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington Bart.

Bermuda, June 31, 1852.
(Received August 2, 1852.)

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the duplicate Blue Book for the year 1851.

2. There has been no change in the legislation, taxes, income, expenditure, or general circumstances of this colony during the past year; and I need only add upon this occasion, that its progress continues to be satisfactory, particularly in the rural industry of the people.

3. I have in another place submitted to Her Majesty's Government the advantage which would follow from relieving the fresh-beef contractor from the necessity of maintaining reserves of live cattle in his own stalls, merely binding him to supply per week, if required, not less than a certain quantity of ox meat, stall-fed, of approved quality. There can be no doubt that the acreage of the colony is equal to the maintenance of the 1,300 or 1,400 head of oxen annually imported for the public establishments; and if the contractor were relieved of the stipulation to maintain reserves, very difficult of fulfilment, owing to accidents at sea in the boisterous season, it seems probable that a general trade in live oxen would spring up in the fine-weather months, to the great improvement of the colony as a military post, and with much benefit to the people.

4. The lands are still for the most part lying waste or perishing under the exhausting effects of overcrowded plantations of stunted juniper growth of small and declining value; and I am disposed to believe that there can be no more hopeful mode of encouraging the clearance and hire of land on liberal terms, with much profit to the proprietors as well as relief to the people, than by the modification in the contract which I have here and elsewhere suggested. If the cattle were sold for no more than their cost, the manure during the period that they were stalled would of itself be amply remunerative, for the cultivation of this colony cannot be maintained without that assistance, and is profitable with it. An acre of land in Bermuda capable of producing arrowroot may safely be estimated to give an annual net return of 35*l.*, a crop of Irish potatoes or other esculent being generally taken off in the year from the same land, when sufficiently manured.

5. The situation of the colony as regards the means of maintaining the force and other public establishments in sufficient fresh beef supplies is unsatisfactory, and it is much to be wished that every judicious effort in that sense should have the support of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, &c &c &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

JAMAICA.

(No. 115.)

No. 5.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

King's House, Jamaica, December 31, 1851.
(Received February 9, 1852.)

My Lord,

1. The readiest and perhaps most useful form in which I can prepare the general report that ought to have accompanied the Blue Book of Jamaica for the year 1850 will be to give a summary statement of what has taken place in each of the more important departments of public affairs since the date of my despatch No. 32, March 10, 1849,* and to add to that statement such observations as in the course of it may occur to me.

2. The struggle of the representatives of the planting interest in the local Legislature to enforce, by the stoppage of the supplies, a large and immediate retrenchment of the salaries of the public, and especially of the judicial officers

* For Sir C. E. Grey's despatch No. 3, March 10, 1849, vide annual Blue Book Reports on the "past and present state of Her Majesty's colonial possessions," presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 1849, page 81.

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of the colony, without compensation, has subsided, and the more moderate measure of a prospective reduction, which is to take place as vacancies of offices occur, has been substituted by the Island Act of the 14 Vict. c. 43. It was right that the Council should resist steadily the attempts made in 1847, 1848, and 1849, because the proposed reductions, though large as they affected individuals, were insignificant as measures of general relief; because they involved breaches of public faith and of legislative stipulations; because they were urged in disregard of the rights and duties of two out of the three branches of the local Legislature; and because the success of them would have shattered the frame of government and the administration of law, and left all things so much at the mercy of a party, half maddened by the losses they were sustaining, and by the apprehension of ruin, that new plans for the coercion of labour in one form or another would have been continually attempted here, and pressed upon the Home Government, and would have been opposed and vehemently condemned in England by those who made the abolition of the apprenticeship unavoidable, in 1837 and 1838; so that the result would have been only increased confusion and distress. Even as it was, the struggles in the local Legislature produced much mischief. They absorbed the attention of all engaged in them, to the exclusion of more useful legislation. The suspension of the annual duties on rum in 1849 gave a shock to one of the principal sources of the island revenue, by which a specific loss of at least 50,000*l.* has been incurred, and the duties have never since attained their former amount; and this, together with the general evils of discord and distraction in the Legislature, have greatly augmented the disorder of the finances. The dissolution of the Assembly, to which it became necessary to resort in the summer of 1849, did not appear at first to have much affected the party whose proceedings had rendered the measure necessary. But some of its most energetic leaders had retired. New elements required new combinations, which cannot all at once be efficiently and durably made. The gentlemen of the West India interest in London could not cordially support the turbulent proceedings of the planters here; and enough was seen by the latter body at the elections to convince them there was some likelihood of their representatives in the Assembly being outnumbered at no distant date by their opponents. Since that time, if there has not been any remarkable advance in practical policy, there has been somewhat less of positively destructive tendency in debate; and at present there is no party which affects to be absolutely dominant in the Assembly.

3. But the depression also of the planting interest from the altered policy of the parent state in its colonial relations has continued; and it seems now to be assuming a steadier and more permanent form, and the finances of the colony have gone and are still going on from bad to worse. The supplies granted for the year have in no instance been equal to the authorized expenditure, although that expenditure has been materially and largely curtailed; and the public debt and liabilities, which, in official returns, are stated to have not exceeded 580,000*l.* in October 1847, are now not much less than 750,000*l.*, if the average amount of what is due from the Treasury at the end of each quarter, beyond what it is immediately able to pay for salaries and for the interest of debt, be taken into calculation. The mode in which this result has been produced may be easily pointed out. The proceeds of the loans contracted between 1839 and 1847, which remained after calling in the island notes or cheques, had been exhausted chiefly by the heavy outlay on coolie immigration, when, in the year ending on the 10th October 1848, the annual proceeds of the import duties, in consequence mainly of alterations in the tariff, fell to 128,000*l.*, whereas in the preceding year they had been 162,000*l.*; and the collections of the land tax, from the indulgences as to time which were afforded by an altered law, instead of the 7,800*l.* of the preceding year, brought into the Treasury only 1,600*l.* The death of the Receiver General, in January 1848, disclosed a deficiency in the Treasury chest of more than 12,000*l.*; and in the same year the transfer of certain charges from the parochial revenues to the general revenue was increased from 5,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*, and those charges within the period of the last four years have amounted altogether to more than 50,000*l.* The interruption of the rum duties in 1849, and the difficulties attending the re-establishment of them, have caused a loss in the last three years of about an equal sum; nor is the amount less of the island cheques and (so called) Exchequer bills which have been issued to meet the extraordinary

and unforeseen expenditure that has been incurred since October 1850, on account of the cholera, and of the relief which it has been necessary to afford throughout the island by the instrumentality of local boards of health. At present, if the collection of the rum duties might be regarded as fully re-established, the general revenue, consisting chiefly of import and tonnage duties, rum duties, and stamp duties, land tax and assessed taxes, might be reckoned at about 220,000*l.*; and the authorized ordinary annual expenditure, consisting principally of the expenses of collecting the revenue, of the interest on the debt and liabilities of the colony, of the cost of maintaining the executive (including the prisons and the police) and the legislative and the judicial branches of Government, and the ecclesiastical establishment, together with the items of parochial charge which have latterly been thrown upon the public Treasury, would not much exceed the revenue.

But in every year some large expenditure has been authorized and incurred, which, not being regarded as ordinary, makes its appearance in the accounts as casual expenditure; and, when that is taken into account, the revenue is shown by the official statements printed with the votes of the Assembly to have been always unequal to the demands upon it, and to have required, in one form or another, an addition to the public debt.

4. That debt, and the liabilities of the colony, in October 1851, consisted of:

		£
1.	The loan from Her Majesty's Government, and arrears of interest - - - - about	192,000
2.	Old island loan certificates - - - -	213,000
3.	Island cheques, payable on demand - - -	52,300
4.	New certificates, called Exchequer bills - -	73,500
5.	Deposits, with arrears of interest - - about	190,000
6.	Due for salaries and unpaid grants, and for interest for the current year, beyond the balance in the Treasury - - - - - - - say	25,000
		£745,800

The "deposits" in the public Treasury are made under the authority of divers Acts of the Island Legislature; and in so small a community it may be thought that there is some danger of such deposits leading to abuses, in the same way as if the Treasury had charge of the funds of a bank; but I am not aware of any instance of abuse. The funds of one insurance company, so deposited, amount to about 20,000*l.*, and the endowment of one charity to as much more. Then there are the rectors and the curates funds, composed of fixed drawbacks on their stipends, and dedicated to the purpose of providing for the widows and children of the clergy of the Established Church; and there are the funds of several other charitable endowments, and the monies of the suitors in Chancery, and the deposits of savings banks. The interest on these debts and liabilities is now full 35,000*l.* a year. The loan from Her Majesty's Government was made, and has been continued, under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 125. and 11 and 12 Vict. c. 38., and it is acknowledged and secured by the Island Act, 4 Wm. IV. c. 2. ss. 3. and 4., which makes the stipulated interest and instalments of principal payable out of "the first and readiest monies in the hands of the Receiver General of the island." The interest in the island loan certificates issued prior to July 1850 is secured upon a sufficient and permanent fund by the Island Act of the 14 Vict. cc. 1. and 2. The interest payable half-yearly of the (so called) Exchequer bills, which in fact do not substantially differ from the other island certificates, except as to the mode in which they are secured, is charged upon the stamp duties, which are continued by recent enactment to the end of 1854, and for the last few years a clause has been introduced into the annual Import Duties Bill, directing the Receiver General to pay from the proceeds of those duties, before any other claims, the interest on all loans, charities, and deposits. The island cheques, payable on demand, do not carry any interest.

5. In the latter part of 1850 a finance committee was appointed by the House of Assembly, which made its report to the House on the 14th January 1851. This report is printed in the votes under that date, and the volume of

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votes is transmitted to your Lordship with this despatch. Much praise is due to the committee, and more especially to its chairman, Mr. William Smith, for the resolution with which the financial condition of the colony is exposed, and for the information which is comprised in the official returns on which the committee founds its report, and which are printed with it. But some of the statements in the report must not be received without explanation, and I cannot exactly agree in the recommendations as to the course which it was thought ought then to be pursued. It appears to be quite a misapplication of the term to call the use and expenditure of the deposits in the Treasury a "misappropriation" of them. There certainly ought to have been more secure means provided for the repayments of them, but at the time when each deposit has been made it has always been intended that it should be spent; and unless it had been so, it would have been an absurdity for the Legislature to pass Acts for the payment of interest upon them. There is no doubt that the deposits may be endangered by a highly embarrassed state of finances; but the colony being under the most positive and express obligations to repay them, its intermediate use of the money, as long as it retains the means of doing so at the time when they may be lawfully demanded, is no more a misappropriation than the investment of the suitors money by the Accountant General of the English Court of Chancery in the purchase of consols. It is a mistake also in the report to have so represented the matter that it might be supposed the large but illusory balances which appear occasionally to have been in the Treasury in the period from 1842 to 1846 consisted of those deposits, and that the subsequent expenditure has been supported by the appropriation of them. Those balances were merely the proceeds of large public loans which were contracted between the commencement of 1840 and the end of 1846, for purposes of almost immediate expenditure, to the amount of nearly 270,000*l.*; and "the deposits from "the first were blended with the other public monies, and have always been "spent as part of the revenue of the year. The repayments of deposits have "occasionally exceeded the receipts of new ones." The recommendations of the finance committee of January 1851 amounted merely to the suggestion that 300,000*l.* should be raised by loan in Jamaica, and 225,000*l.* in England, at six per cent. interest, by which it was calculated that all the other debts and liabilities might be converted and absorbed, except the debt due to Her Majesty's Government, which was to be reduced by payment of arrears of interest to 160,000*l.*, and it was hoped that it might then be allowed to remain for some years at 4 per cent. interest. This would have made the whole annual interest on public debts amount to 37,900*l.*; in addition to which it was part of the plan that there should be annually set aside 10,275*l.* or one-half per cent. on the whole debt, as a sinking fund, which it was calculated would redeem the whole in twenty-nine years. The most obvious objection to this plan was, that it required a new and additional payment of about 15,000*l.* a year for interest and sinking fund to be made out of a revenue which was already unequal to meet the authorized annual expenditure. Mr. William Smith, indeed, the chairman of the committee, contemplated a large addition to the taxes; and perhaps he thought, also, that if 50,000*l.* for interest and sinking fund could be made the first annual charge on the revenue, some of those retrenchments which it had not been practicable to enforce by other means might be induced by necessity, and by the impossibility of finding a surplus sufficient to pay salaries and establishments at the existing rates. But his expectations of obtaining the assent of the Assembly to the imposition of taxes sufficient to carry out his plan, even for a single year, were disappointed; and, in truth, I do not think it was possible that the amount of taxes he contemplated should all at once have been levied in the forms which he proposed. Instead of the plan so recommended by the committee, three bills were passed by the Assembly and the Council in May last, for the issue of debentures in England to the amount of 250,000*l.*, and of stock certificates in Jamaica to the amount of 200,000*l.*, at 6 per cent. interest, and for applying 6,000*l.* annually in redeeming island securities; but these bills appeared to me to be and I believe are now generally acknowledged to have been so objectionable that I was obliged to withhold my assent from them, for reasons which were afterwards stated at length in a message to the Council on the 12th of November 1851, a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship with my despatch, Jamaica, No. 102, November 12, 1851.

6. Your Lordship is aware that the whole course of fixing, raising, and managing the public revenue in Jamaica is exceedingly faulty and perverted. The Government is in no way represented in the House of Assembly, nor has any organ there by which any tax can be proposed, or any estimates of expenditure, or of ways and means, can be laid before the Legislature. All advice, by way of message, from the Governor as to particular measures, is regarded as dictation, and resented as breach of privilege. No member has more right or authority than any other to recommend the sort of taxes that are to be imposed, or the rate or duration of them; and so jealously careful is the Assembly of its privileges, that the revenues for the most part are voted only from year to year, though in 1850 I prevailed on the Legislature to make the interest of the island certificates a permanent charge on the import duties, and to that extent provision is made against the contingency of no Import Duty Act being passed in any particular year. Every member has the right also to propose a grant or appropriation of public money; and in the course of each session a number of miscellaneous grants, though of much less amount now than formerly, are successively authorized, without much reference to estimates, or to the ability of the revenue to bear them, and towards the end of the session are included in one enactment, each individual member who has a grant to propose being naturally inclined to reconcile other members to his own measure by consenting to support theirs. Much of the expenditure, loosely and without much responsibility, is managed by boards, and there is one principal board of commissioners of public accounts, the remarkable constitution and functions of which were, perhaps, sufficiently explained in my general report connected with the Blue Book of Jamaica for 1847. In the last session a step, but I fear a very imperfect one, has been taken towards a better system of audit, by the appointment, under the Island Act of the 14 Vict. c. 53., of an officer with the title of Auditor General. Upon the whole, it may be truly said that there is no system or consistency whatever in the conduct of the financial affairs of the colony, nor any recognized organ of government or legislation which has the power to bring about effectual and comprehensive improvements.

7. There is, moreover, in Jamaica, a parochial taxation which has always been felt more heavily than the taxes which constitute the general revenue, and I fear that it is becoming every year more harassing and injurious. The main assessment used to be upon hereditaments, meaning chiefly cultivated estates; but recently the depressed condition of sugar and coffee properties has led to the imposition of an income tax, both for general and for parochial purposes, which affects the recipients of income from island property, whether they be resident in the island or not; and at the same time that by these and other means the parochial taxation is increased, the highways have in several parishes been allowed to become very bad, and in some places almost impassable for want of repairs; and excepting the roads, and the relief which is scantily afforded to paupers, the objects on which the parochial levies are expended are not felt to be of universal interest nor of the highest importance.

8. The variations in the exports of sugar, rum, coffee, and pimento for the last four years are exhibited in the following table:—

TABULAR STATEMENT of Exports of Sugar, Rum, Coffee, and Pimento for the four years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851, ending severally on October 10.

YEAR.	SUGAR.			RUM.			COFFEE.	PIMENTO.	REFERENCE.
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Puncheons.	Hogsheads.	Quarter Casks.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Year ending October 10, 1848.	37,681	5,547	6,666	19,940	453	111	5,681,941	5,231,908	Votes H.A., 1848-9, Nov. 22, p. 113.
Ditto ditto 1849	36,995	4,923	7,287	16,459	239	45	3,430,442	5,712,424	Votes H.A. 1849-50, Nov. 20, p. 224.
Ditto ditto 1850	33,297	5,046	4,220	15,648	174	198	5,127,255	4,059,825	Votes H.A., 1851, March 21, p. 304.
Ditto ditto 1851	36,319	5,085	4,596	18,257	305	334	5,595,273	4,439,697	Votes H.A., 1851, Nov. 21, p. 107.

The seasons in 1851 have been more propitious than for many years past, and the prospects of the planter would have been somewhat cheerful, were it

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not for the very low price to which sugar has fallen in the London market, and the prospect of its remaining at that level. The trade with the Spainish Main in South and Central America, which used to be in Kingston a flourishing branch of commerce, is becoming rapidly and greatly depressed, and chiefly, as it is said, from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company having found it convenient to make the foreign island of Saint Thomas the main pivot of operations, and centre of correspondence and entrepôt, and from their having ceased to run a packet direct between Jamaica and La Guayra.

9. The planters complaints of the want of labour have been as urgent in 1851 as at any former time, or more so ; and I own that I am not sanguine as to the immediate possibility of obtaining foreign supplies of labour, except at the cost of more than they would produce or would be worth. My impression as to the expenses which have been incurred in bringing coolies from the East Indies, and as to those which must be incurred in sending them back, is that it would have been cheaper to have granted to the planters a direct bounty of two shillings a hundred weight on the export of sugar, seeing that the grant in that case would have been expended within the island. The returns of the Agent General for immigration, showing the number of immigrants brought into the island between February 1848 and 28th April 1851, will be found in the appendix to the volume of votes which is sent with this despatch. Since the latter date only four hundred and twenty-seven have arrived.

10. The cholera which appeared for the first time in this island in the beginning of October 1850, and which still continues its ravages in two or three of the largest parishes, has not only killed thousands of labourers, but has unsettled and otherwise injuriously affected the habits and dispositions of the rest. It is impossible to arrive at any satifactory conclusion as to the numbers that have died. That some statements have been inconsiderately exaggerated is certain, for they involve the supposition of one tenth of the whole population of the island having been swept away in the first three months, which is beyond what has been known to occur in an area of equal extent in India or any other part of the world, and is disproved by what is ascertained to have taken place in Kingston, where the severity of the visitation is acknowledged to have been as great as in any other place or district of equal population. In that city, the inhabitants of which are reckoned at full forty thousand, the deaths from cholera, even at this date, which is nearly fifteen months after the first outbreak, and after great pains have been taken to come at the truth, are not calculated at more than four thousand, which shows it to be utterly impossible that in the first three months there could have been a decimation of the whole inhabitants of an island, some districts of which, even to this day, have been almost wholly exempted from the calamity. My own impression is, that in the whole between twenty-five and thirty thousand have died. I have a strong conviction that the latter number has not been exceeded. But nine tenths of the number, whatever it may have been, have belonged to the labouring class ; and I see no reason to doubt that on the whole ten thousand able-bodied labourers, male and female, or an equivalent amount of labour, has been lost to the colony.

11. All great pestilences have had at the moment a demoralizing effect on the people subjected to them. The indiscriminate fall of the calamity on the good and the bad produces a feeling of distrust in the dispensations of Providence; alarm and despair grow into a recklessness of disposition and habit; and when nearly the whole inhabitants of hamlets are at once destroyed, as in several instances has been the case in Jamaica, it must necessarily have a great effect for some time in making the surviving labourers of the district less settled and steady. But, excepting these consequences of cholera, the general condition of the people is not much changed within the last three years. Generally they are not nearly so wretched as their usually dirty and ragged clothes at first sight make new comers suppose the greater part of them to be. Their huts, where they have freeholds or permanent provision grounds, are said to be kept tolerably clean, and their life is not by any means devoid of physical comforts. It is unjust to make a general imputation against them of laziness ; for although, in common with the inhabitants of all warm climates, they feel more than those of cold ones a liking for repose, and a sense of enjoyment in it, there are few races of men who will work harder or more perseveringly when they are sure of getting for themselves the whole produce of their labour. It is quite true, however, that they regard it as fair, and almost meritorious, to get as much as possible from

their employers, and to do as little as possible for them in return. Nothing will keep them to the journey-work of the master, if the cultivation of their own ground, or indeed their private interest of any sort, draws them away. It does not appear that there are any malignant or habitually turbulent feelings, nor, at present, any pervading thoughts of getting the upper hand, which make them dangerous as a populace, or which agitate or operate upon them in masses; but they are very susceptible of excitement, and are brutal in their rage, and when collected in crowds they are wildly resentful of any supposed wrong, more especially if it seems to be done by contrivance. Within the last year there have been three serious and remarkable riots. One on the occasion of an election of a member of Assembly, when the coroner, who was also clerk of the vestry, and was engaged in taking the poll, was killed on the spot, and the police and magistrates and gentry who were present were put to flight and dispersed. The other riots were at the seat of Government in Spanish Town, and were occasioned by the delivery of possession of a Baptist chapel, under an order of the Court of Chancery, to one of two rival Baptist ministers. In both cases I consider that the injudicious and culpable conduct of persons not belonging to the mere mob had a great deal to do with the matter; and in both cases the women acted a conspicuous part amongst the misled and stimulated crowd of assailants. There is no place in the world, perhaps, where there is now less tenacity than in Jamaica of those distinctions which, in so marked and harsh a manner, used here, as they still do elsewhere, to keep the African, the mixed, and the European races separate; none in which it seems to be more likely that, to a considerable extent, the amalgamation of all the races, which, to the citizens of the United States appears to be so impossible, may gradually and slowly come to pass. But it must not be supposed that the old distinctions have yet wholly ceased to be observed, or that they are not felt and resented. They gall the principal persons of the mixed race more than they do any other class; and at present the tendency to a division of the House of Assembly into two parties depends more perhaps upon the feeling of opposition between the European, or wholly European creole members, and those who are of mixed descent, than upon anything else. That part of the population which is of unmixed African descent feels that it has within the last twenty years gained so large a share of substantial good and advantage, that it is much less sensitive as to the *desagrémens* of its position which still remain.

12. The rioters at the election in St. David's were the supporters of a candidate who belonged to the party of the mixed race, or, as it is frequently called, the coloured party, whom the conduct of the police force upon that occasion, and in the subsequent proceedings against the rioters, offended; and in the Baptist chapel riots at Spanish Town the determined demeanour and resolute energy of the Inspector General of Police, which in my judgment were deserving of the highest praise, brought out the latent offence which in a course of years is almost unavoidably taken by some of all parties against persons holding such situations. The consequence was, that in the session of the Legislature, 1850–1851, an Act for a parochial constabulary force was substituted for the annual Act by which a general police force for the whole island had latterly, through several years, been maintained. I withheld my assent, however, from another bill, by which each parish would have been empowered to make separate regulations for its own constabulary force; a measure that would have gone far towards founding a system of parochial as opposed to general government, which plan is supposed to find favour with the party of mixed descent. A few months trial of the change has restored the Assembly to a sense of the advantage of a general police, and a new Act, which has just been passed for three years (the 15th Vict. c. 3.), divides the island into fifteen police districts, with an inspector in each, who is immediately subordinate to and must take his directions from, and must correspond directly with, the Governor, inasmuch as no appointment of Inspector General is created. This throws a great deal of additional labour upon the Governor, who already had as laborious an office, perhaps, in respect of incessant correspondence and other writing, as any Governor in Her Majesty's dominions. In other respects the new Police Act is likely to answer tolerably well; and I dare say that ere long an Inspector General will be constituted. The determination of Her Majesty's Government to make no new appointments of stipendiary

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magistrates will render it necessary that some other functionaries should, either by the colony or by the parent state, be gradually substituted for them as their appointments become vacant; for, in the actual condition of society in Jamaica, the Government cannot exact nor expect from any unpaid magistracy the duties required for extraordinary occasions, or for the continued observation and regulation of artificial systems of immigration and labour; but I have no great reason to complain generally of the existing magistracy, in the discharge of their ordinary duty of preserving the public peace and repressing crime.

13. The smaller district prisons are falling into decay, and are ill-regulated; and the Assembly has had the matter under consideration for the last two or three years, without coming to any effective resolution. In the General Penitentiary at Kingston the labour of the convicts is turned to some profit, and now contributes largely towards the funds required for the completion of the building. In the last session an Act was passed, 14 Vict. c. 51., empowering the Governor and Council to employ convicts upon public works, and I hope it will be left to its operation. Nothing has yet been done under the Act beyond employing the convicts in repairing roads within three miles of their prison; but it seems to me that, under good regulations, the system might be usefully and beneficially extended. The only secondary punishment which in my judgment is right or good in its results is that of work without wages, or next to none.

14. There is no general system of education in the colony, nor any general support of it, except to a very limited extent; but there is a general sense of the advantages of education. There are a great number of schools of one sort or another, and many charitable endowments, of which, however, the funds have been in most instances wofully mismanaged. One free or foundation school at Wallin, in the parish of St. Ann's, a central and healthy situation, in a fine climate, affords a classical education to between forty and fifty pupils; and the Legislature might easily upon this, as a *nucleus*, construct a large establishment for the whole island, on a plan somewhat resembling those of the great public schools of England, to which purpose a portion of the funds of the other endowments for education might be made applicable.

15. These, my Lord, are the matters of fact which have occurred to me as most requiring to be stated to your Lordship, for the purpose of affording a general view of the condition of this colony during the last three years, and at the present date. But I should be liable to just reproach if there were no suggestions which I could also offer as to means by which a state of affairs, which is in many respects so discouraging and full of difficulty, might be improved; and it was my intention to have closed this despatch with a few observations on the original and acquired advantages and resources of the island and its inhabitants, and with a distinct enunciation, not only of the peculiar difficulties of their present position, but of those changes and remedial measures, which, according to the best of my judgment, are required in the regulation of the legislature and government, in the revenues and financial affairs, in the law of property in land, and in the methods and costs of forensic procedure. But these are matters as to which, though I do not feel myself to be in danger of expressing any crude or unconsidered opinion, I am fearful of hazarding any hasty or ambiguous expressions; and the distractions which the session of the Legislature, the setting up of a new general police force, and some accidental circumstances of the moment, force upon my immediate attention, will perhaps sufficiently excuse me in your Lordship's opinion for deferring to the next or to the following packet the remainder of what I may feel it to be my duty to offer as a part of my general report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

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Report from committee on the Governor's message of 12 December last, and to ascertain financial condition of the island presented.

EXTRACT from the Votes of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, dated 14th January 1851.

Mr. William Smith, from the committee to whom was referred his Excellency the Governor's message of the 12th day of December last, with permission to such committee to sit during the adjournment, and that such committee should ascertain and report to this house the actual financial condition of the island on the 10th day of October 1850, presented a report, which was received and read, ordered to be entered, and is as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

The committee, to whom was referred the message from his Excellency the Governor of the 12th December 1850, with instructions to inquire into, and report upon, the financial condition of the island on the 10th October last, beg leave most respectfully to report—

That they have been furnished by the Receiver-General with the following statements of account, which they now lay before the House:

No. 1. Statement of cash receipts and payments of the public of Jamaica for year ending 10th October 1850.

2. Comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the public of Jamaica for years ending 10th October 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively.

3. Comparative statement of debts due by the public of Jamaica for years ending 30th September 1841 to 1846, and 10th October 1847 to 1850 respectively.

4. A return of loan certificates outstanding 10th October 1850.

5. An account of salaries, interests, &c. due by the public of Jamaica on the 10th October 1850, for which the balance of cash on that day was applicable.

6. A return of deposits, charities, &c. with rates of interest paid thereon.

7. Summary of liabilities, 10th October 1850.

8. Collecting constables' arrears, 10th October 1850.

9. Abstract of the table of public debt from 30th June 1841 to 10th October 1850.

Your committee take leave to call attention to the comparative statement, No. 2, from which it will appear that during the year ending 10th October,

	£	£
1847. The expenditure amounted to	304,658	
And the revenue did not exceed	240,310	
Leaving a deficiency of		64,348
1848. The expenditure amounted to	235,746	
And the revenue to	190,788	
Leaving a deficiency of		44,958
1849. The expenditure amounted to	192,552	
And the revenue to	176,405	
Leaving a deficiency of		16,147
1850. The expenditure amounted to	218,648	
And the revenue to	180,570	
Leaving a deficiency of		38,078
Or a total deficiency, in four years, of		163,531
A reference to the comparative statement, No. 3, will show, that on the 30th September 1846, the total debts of the island were	555,445	
Of which the island loan was	389,220	
Leaving due for deposits and other credits	166,225	
Against which there was cash in chest	97,032	
But showing an actual deficiency in assets, at that date, of		69,193
Which, with the deficiencies of the four subsequent years, will give a total deficiency in revenue of		232,724
To this must be added the estimated loss by the late Receiver-General		7,150
Making a total of		£239,874

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The consequences of this enormous deficiency have been postponed, and its amount in a great measure overlooked by the creation—

	£	£
In 1848 and 1849 of red notes, amounting, on 10th October 1850, to		36,988
In 1850, of exchequer bills, amounting, on 10th October 1850, to		28,350
And by the appropriation of the funds applicable to the payment of chancery, charitable, and savings'-bank deposits to the extent of		174,536
		£239,874
The fact of this appropriation of charitable and other funds is shown by the comparative statement, No. 3, where their total amount is		188,718
Against which there were on 10th October (as shown in the summary of liabilities, No. 7)		
Cash in chest	4,878	
Cash in London	1,662	
Exchequer bills not issued	7,650	
		14,190
But leaving the deficiency which had been misappropriated of		174,528
But, to the afore-mentioned deficiency of revenue to 10th October 1850 of		232,724
must now be added—		
The amount of salaries, interests, &c. due to the public 10th October 1850 (see No. 5)	42,614	
Interest on loan from Her Majesty's Government, to February 1850	19,200	
Further interest on same loan to 10th October 1850	4,267	
Together		66,081
And we shall have the sum of		298,805
As the actual excess of expenditure and unliquidated liabilities over the revenues collected during the five years ending 10th October 1850.		
The summary of liabilities, No. 7, shows—		
The total liabilities of the island, on 10th October 1850, to have been		689,183
To which the committee now add the further interest on the loan to Her Majesty's Government to same date		4,267
Making an actual total of		693,450
Against which the only assets shown by the Receiver General are—		
(No. 7) Cash in chest and in London	£6,540	
Exchequer bills not issued	7,650	
	14,190	
And (No. 8) Collecting constables' arrears—		
Of land tax	2,893	
Rum rolls	2,900	
	5,793	
		£19,983

But, looking at the character of the assets in No. 8, your committee think it prudent to assume the net liabilities of the island, and for which it will be the duty of the House to provide, at the sum of 680,000*l.*

Your committee will not entertain a doubt that this condition of the island finance will occupy the early and serious attention of the legislature, and that the House will recognize the pressing necessity of not only guarding against any augmentation of past evils by any future annual expenditure in excess of revenue, but, devising some immediate and compre-

hensive means of putting the ascertained liabilities of the island on a satisfactory footing, not only with a view to the speedy payment of such of the depositors as may require their money, but the gradual and ultimate liquidation of the entire debt.

Without presuming in the remotest degree to dictate to the House the measures which it would be the most desirable to adopt, your committee beg leave to submit the conclusions at which they have arrived, after a serious consideration of the subject; and should the expression of their views have the effect of eliciting the opinions of those who are more competent to deal with the subject, their object will be fully attained.

It has been already remarked, that the consequences and amount of the annually increasing deficiencies were not duly appreciated, in consequence of the facility which was presented to the Receiver-General for meeting demands by the creation of red notes and exchequer bills, and the appropriation of the funds belonging to depositors. It may be well to recapitulate the character of these resources, and examine their applicability to the purposes to which they have been put.

Of the red notes and exchequer bills it may suffice to say, that while they are perfectly legitimate means of anticipating the collection of taxes already imposed, and by means of which they are ultimately to be withdrawn, their issue for the mere purpose of supplying the annual deficiency of revenue, and without any provision for their payment, is wholly indefensible.

The deposits consist of,

1st. Those which are held at call, and on which no interest is allowed;

2d. Those of the Court of Chancery, savings banks, and public companies, bearing interest, which are subject to variation in amount, but not liable to be suddenly or wholly withdrawn; and

3d. Those of public charities, likewise bearing interest, and of which the principal sums may be looked upon as permanent loans to the island.

It is clear that the rule laid down for the issue of notes and exchequer bills is applicable in every way to the deposits of the first and second class, provided that due care is taken to retain in the treasury such a proportion as experience has shown to suffice for the working of the account; and with regard to the third description of deposits, while they may be legitimately applied to the carrying out of such public works as could not be fairly chargeable against the revenue of any particular year, it would be the bounden duty of the legislature to make provision for the ultimate replacement of the amount expended.

The fact of all the funds under consideration having been used without reference to these obvious principles, renders it desirable to remove the temptation to a recurrence of an evil of which the island must, for many years, experience the injurious effects.

The committee crave reference to the return, No. 6, which shows the various rates of interest paid to the island creditors. It will be seen, that with the exception of the loan to Her Majesty's Government at four per cent., the chancery deposits at four and five per cent., and a part of the island loan at five per cent., the whole of the deposits are at rates varying from six to ten per cent. per annum. It may here be well to remark, that such portion of the chancery deposits and island debt as are overdue will be entitled to claim interest at six per cent. per annum.

The system on which the accounts of the public charities are kept is objectionable, upon various grounds. By throwing the working of the accounts upon the Receiver-General, the trustees of those charities are relieved from all necessity for diligence, while, in the cases of the rectors' and curates' funds, the accruing interest is converted into capital, at the end of each quarter of a year, to the manifest serious detriment of the public interests. Your committee are aware that these favourable terms of interest were conceded in a spirit of commendable liberality towards the objects of these funds, at a time when the finances of the island justified the measure.—Under the altered circumstances of our exchequer, it is submitted that a stricter mode of calculation should be adopted. No reasonable objection could be raised to the conversion of all these funds into stock, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum.

A reference to the return (No. 4) of certificates outstanding on 10th October 1850, will show that a large proportion of the island debt is already overdue, and that the remainder will be payable during the present and two following years. It is assumed that if the arrears of interest are paid up, and satisfactory provision made for this charge in future, Her Majesty's Government will not object to the amount due to them being included in the general arrangement to be hereafter detailed. It is likewise believed that many of the holders, in Jamaica, of the overdue certificates will readily exchange them for a portion of a new loan.

Assuming the portion of the island loan already due, and to fall due in Jamaica, in 1851, at 120,000*l.*, and the amount of chancery and other deposits, which it is proposed either to pay off or convert into stock, bearing six per cent. interest, at 180,000*l.*, we have the sum

JAMAICA.

of 300,000*l.*, which it is believed may be raised by conversion or direct loan within the island.

	£
To meet that portion of the island loan now overdue, or falling due in 1851, in England, say	58,350
Interest due on loan to Her Majesty's Government	23,500
And arrears of salaries, interest, &c., to 10th October 1850, say	42,600
Together	£124,450

It is proposed to negotiate a loan in England to the extent of 225,000*l.*, of which 125,000*l.* shall be called up forthwith, and the remaining 100,000*l.* in 1852, to pay off the remainder of the island loan in Jamaica and England	35,000
Exchequer bills	28,350
And red notes in circulation, 10th October 1850	37,500
	£100,850

The liabilities of the island will thenceforward stand thus:—

Loan from Her Majesty's Government, at four per cent. interest	160,000
Loan in Jamaica, at six per cent.	300,000
Loan in England, at 6 per cent.	225,000
Total	£685,000

And the amount of annual interest will be 37,900*l.*; to which must be added one and a half per cent. per annum on the whole, or 10,275*l.*, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal in twenty-nine years.

Your committee are desirous of anticipating an objection, which may naturally be made to incurring interest on the discharge of a note issue, which it has been found practicable to keep in circulation without that charge; and, in deference to this objection, and admitting the desirableness of using the credit of the colony where it can be turned to a legitimate object, your committee are unanimous in recommending that it be a part of the contemplated arrangement to authorize the issue of notes to the extent of 50,000*l.*, which shall be employed for the sole purpose of investment in an equal portion of the loan in Jamaica, and form the nucleus of the contemplated sinking fund for the redemption of the debt. By such an appropriation of the credit of the island, the entire debt, as well as the note issue, would be paid off in about twenty-five years. It is therefore proposed, in anticipation of this suggestion being adopted, that the loans, both in England and Jamaica, shall be made payable at the expiration of twenty-five years, with liberty to the colony to pay off the whole, or a part, after fifteen years, on giving twelve months' notice to the holders of the stock.

The above report to lie on the table.

Ordered, that the above report do lie on the table.

No. 6.

(No. 73.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. GREY to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

SIR, King's House, Jamaica, August 23, 1852.

(Received Sept. 23, 1853.)

1. I HAVE the honour to lay before you the Blue Book of Jamaica for the year 1851.

* Page 25.

2. As my Despatch * to Lord Grey, Jamaica, No. 115, December 31, 1851, was intended to present a view of the state of the island at that date, it has perhaps acquitted me of any obligation to make a further general report on this occasion, but thinking that a summary of what has taken place in the succeeding eight months to the present time may not be unacceptable to the Secretary of State, I proceed to state it, with a feeling of great regret that the colony still remains in a very languishing and depressed condition.

3. The session of the Local Legislature was brought to a close on the 26th February as reported in my Despatch, No. 16, March 1, 1852. It had been chiefly remarkable, first, for the renewed pertinacity with which the Government here is entirely excluded, not only from those functions in the body of the Legislature which the Crown exercises through its Ministers in both Houses of the English Parliament, but from all guidance, even by advice,

of the proceedings of the Assembly, and by the failure of an attempt on the part of one of its members to introduce the plan of what has elsewhere been called "responsible Government." Secondly, by the continuing deficiency of the revenue, occasioned, however, in this instance, almost entirely by the extraordinary expenditure incident to the prevalence of cholera, for which it was necessary to provide by fresh issues of Exchequer Bills or Certificates. Thirdly, by the reproduction of the three bills empowering Commissioners appointed by the Assembly to raise by loan nearly half a million of money for the purpose of adjusting the public debt on a new basis; from which bills, after their having passed both the Assembly and the Council in the preceding Session, the Governor had withheld his assent, with the subsequent approbation of the Secretary of State, and now after being again passed by both the other branches of the Legislature, the Governor again refused to bring them into operation. Fourthly, by the resolutions and addresses to Her Majesty which were voted both by the Council and the Assembly, representing in the strongest terms the almost desperate condition of the planting interest, and the generally depressed and impoverished state of the colony; the remedies suggested being principally some modification of the duties imposed in the United Kingdom on the importation of sugar, rum, coffee, &c. which might afford some advantages to the British planter, and that the Home Government by its guarantee should assist the Colonial Legislature in raising, by loan, a large amount of money to be employed in obtaining labourers from Africa or other foreign countries, to be employed under contracts for terms of years, according to the provisions of an Act which was prepared and passed for the purpose, the 15 Victoria, chapter 38. It was not perhaps to be much wondered at, that in the actual circumstances of the colony there should have been a disinclination to provide by any new taxes for the return passages of the immigrant coolie labourers to which they had become entitled in the preceding year, as there was a hope that the cost of these passages might be defrayed out of a loan for immigration purposes which it was intended to obtain under the guarantee of the Home Government, authorized by the imperial Act 11 & 12 Vict. chap. 130. But as it has now been ascertained that in the opinion of the Crown lawyers in England the terms of the Imperial Act will not admit of any portion of the guaranteed loan being applied to the return passages, it is greatly to be regretted that there has been a decided breach of faith with the coolies. Under the instructions of the Secretary of State, however, I have again brought the subject to the notice of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, as reported in my Despatch No. 61, July 10, and I do not doubt, that in the next session of the Legislature, provision will be made for the return passages, notwithstanding that there is manifestly an increasing reluctance on the part of those members of the Legislature who are not directly connected with the planting interest to impose fresh burdens on the whole colony for any expenditure connected with coolie or African immigration, which they think is of immediate advantage only or principally to the planting class. The coolies themselves, though they have made several remonstrances, have borne their disappointment with much patience and forbearance, and many of them will probably be willing for any fair composition to waive their claim to return passages and to remain in Jamaica; but it is supposed also that numbers of them will not do this, and it is at all events necessary for the preservation of anything like faith with them, that a settlement of their claims should no longer be deferred. It is very fortunate in such a case, and very remarkable, that the coolies have not, even in proportion to their smaller numbers, suffered nearly as much from cholera as the negroes have.

4. The cholera early in the present year disappeared from amongst the inhabitants after having afflicted the colony by a continuous visitation of about a year and a half, and having destroyed in that time perhaps thirty thousand persons; and scarcely had it ceased before small-pox broke out on the north side of the island, which still continues, and though not so mortal as the preceding pestilence, yet coming close upon the heels of that calamity it has pressed severely upon some of the parishes, especially the two large ones of St. Ann's and Trelawny, and has greatly augmented the difficulties of the planters there, arising from the want of steady and efficient labour.

5. Towards the close of the session the gloomy prospects of the planters and the progressive fall in the price of sugar, and the increasing reluctance of the London houses to make advances for carrying on the cultivation of

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sugar or coffee estates, inclined the House of Assembly to think of appointing delegates to represent in London to Her Majesty's Ministers the calamitous condition of the colony. The House, however, could not come to any agreement as to the persons to be charged with these duties; but some of the inhabitants took the matter up, and a small fund being raised by subscription for the payment of their expenses, three gentlemen under the name of delegates proceeded to England,—Mr. Edward Thompson, the manager under powers of attorney from the owners of several large properties, and himself the owner of large but deeply encumbered and for the present unprofitable estates; Mr. William Smith, the managing Director of the Railway Company and Land Company; and Mr. Girod, the editor of the Colonial Standard Newspaper, which has for a long time been the public advocate at Kingston of the cause of the planters.

6. Since their departure the price of sugar has become rather more favourable to the producer, and from this circumstance, and the hopes that are entertained of some change of colonial policy being intended by Her Majesty's present Ministers, the planters are rather in better spirits, but they still, without any exception, declare that nothing but a remission of some of the British import duties on their produce, and an abundant supply of foreign labour, can save

Encl. Nos. 1 and 4.

them from ruin. I have applied to the principal officers of customs for returns showing the comparative amount of tonnage entered inwards, of tonnage and import duties, and of the quantities of exports during the three last quarters of a year as compared with the corresponding quarters twelve months before, and I have the honour to lay the documents before you. They show that although there has been a loss of tonnage duties from the cargoes of coals being now exempted which are brought for steam vessels, and there has also been a certain falling off in the import duties, which is accounted for by a diminished importation of supplies for sugar estates and by a smaller consumption of luxuries, yet no diminution of the tonnage entered inwards, nor of the staple exports of the colony, has hitherto taken place.

7. The revenue does not fully meet the authorized public expenditure, although within the period of my government that expenditure, except for the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the cholera, had been reduced by nearly one third of the whole, which will appear from the subjoined comparison of the returns of total expenditure for the four years ending on the 10th October 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure during Four Years, each ending October 10.

1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
304,658 6 4	235,695 15 2½	192,522 0 8	218,648 4 8

—*Votes of House of Assembly*, 1850–51, *Jan.* 14; *at p.* 65.

Enclosure 5.

The enclosed "Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments of the public "of Jamaica for the year ending 10th October 1851," will show that the increase of expenditure which took place within that period has been almost entirely owing to the expenses arising from the institution of local boards of health for the alleviation of the misery occasioned by the cholera. Every exertion I believe is made by the present Receiver General to prevent the public inconvenience which must unavoidably be connected with a deficient revenue; but the pressure on the Treasury, and its inability to meet with promptitude many just claims, spread a sense of impoverishment and discouragement throughout the colony, and in many cases, such as those of the stipends of clergy, the inconvenience to which parties are put, by the delays they experience in obtaining what is frequently their only means of livelihood, is great and painful.

8. I do not think it would have been or would now be difficult to find a remedy for these financial embarrassments and difficulties; but the executive branch of the Government, according to the peculiar privileges of the Assembly and the usage of the colony, is without power, and utterly helpless as to any requisite modifications of the revenue. I have gone as far on several occasions

as it was possible to go without producing a quarrel, in recommending to the Local Legislature the substitution of a public tax, in the form of a moderate uniform acreage rate on land instead of the parochial assessments on hereditaments, which at present are made according to old valuations no longer appropriate or applicable, and under which the increasing difficulties of the plantation estates are gradually rendering the assessments unproductive and incapable of being enforced. I shall have shortly a better opportunity than this of explaining fully my views as to an uniform land rate; and I will only add here that I regard it as the main resource of the colony, and that if it were now to be made the basis of the revenue system, it appears to me that the colony, with reasonable assistance from the parent state, might be speedily restored to a sound condition of finance and to general prosperity.

9. The methods, however, which have been adopted by the Assembly have been those of augmenting the import duties and the rum duties and of imposing an income tax both for public and for parochial purposes, and of eking out the revenue by issues of island cheques and new certificates under the name of exchequer bills; and the most important result of all this has been a considerable increase of the public debt, so that it now amounts to between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.*

10. It seems to me to be highly desirable that some rule should be laid down by competent authority for this colony as it exists in the British Parliament, and as it was enacted by the Imperial Parliament for Canada in 1840 by the Act 3 & 4 Victoria, c. 35, that all bills for the appropriation of any tax or impost must be recommended by message of the Governor. At all events and at any rate it appears to be necessary that some more convenient restriction should be put upon the augmentation of the public debt than the veto of the Governor, to which I felt it to be my duty and to be necessary to have recourse at the close of each of the two last sessions of the Colonial Legislature; on which occasions, with the certainty of incurring much odium, and at the risk of being made responsible for the impending embarrassments of the colonial Treasury, I refused to allow the bills to come into operation, although they had passed the other branches of the Legislature, by which the Crown would have been made a party to the raising of 450,000*l.* by loan without having any real power of preventing abuses in the borrowing of it, or of enforcing either the appropriate application of it or of the provisions for the redemption of the loan and the payment of interest in the meantime. Considering the vast colonial possessions of the empire and the rapidly increasing importance of them, and the impossibility that in the present age they should bear to be deprived of the benefits of that system of credit-capital which has been the most peculiar feature of society and government for the last hundred years, and is now the greatest political power of the human race, the present state and future progress of the public debts of the British colonies, and the connexion of them with the original and intrinsic value of the soil prior to and distinct from the application of capital, are subjects of high interest and of great difficulty, and an opportunity, which is free from immediate dangers and so far is convenient, is now presented for taking them into timely consideration.

11. It appears to me that either of two courses may be taken by the Home Government in relation to this colony. The first involves an active and efficient support of the planting interest, and I ventured to point out in my despatch, Jamaica, No. 51, 10th June 1852, the principal steps which in my opinion ought for that purpose to be taken. I am impressed with a conviction that they not only would restore this island to a prosperous condition, but if they should be extended as a general plan to the other colonies would animate, strengthen, and consolidate the whole empire. By a different course the planters, and the merchants connected with them, may be finally informed that the general policy of the empire requires that colonial produce should be permanently subjected to the same import duties in the United Kingdom as the produce of foreign states, and that they must rely wholly upon themselves and upon their own resources, but may reduce the public expenditure to the limit to which they may annually choose to raise their taxes. The consequences of such an intimation in Jamaica I fear would be the immediate abandonment of a large portion of the plantations and a slow decay and extinction of the rest; and a gradual departure and dwindling away of the European inhabitants of any influence or consideration. But in such a state of things I am far from asserting that exertions of the power of England might not preserve the island

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both from foreign attack and from intestine destruction. I believe, however, that the character, the uses, and the destiny of the colony would be entirely changed, and that the government of it, taking all consequences into calculation, would in reality be far more costly than by the other course, and could not possibly tend within any assignable period to such favourable results; whilst for the present, and for an indefinite time, if there were not a temporary ruin there would be a nearly total eclipse.

12. As the period of my government of Jamaica is understood to be near its close, it is my present intention not to assemble the Colonial Legislature for the despatch of business before November, and to direct their attention then principally to the renewal of the acts which would expire before the end of the year, and to making a provision for the return passages of the coolie labourers, and to one or two other matters which I have been instructed to bring to their notice; and, unless I should be otherwise directed by the Secretary of State, I think it will be the most expedient course that I should not urge the Legislature to enter upon any momentous business before Christmas, by which time they probably will have learnt what is the inclination of the Home Government in relation to their memorials of the last session, and may have the advantage of meeting a Governor who will have been recently and personally in communication with the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

The Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

SIR, Custom House, August 20, 1852.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th instant, No. 1,082, conveying the Governor's directions that we should furnish certain returns therein mentioned in time for the next packet.

We herewith have the honour to enclose the following returns, viz.—

No. 2. A comparative statement of the total import and tonnage duties collected in the quarters ended 5th January, 5th April, and 5th July 1852 and 1851.

No. 3. A similar return of the tonnage of vessels entered.

No. 4. A similar return of the staple exports of the island.

We deem it right to draw his Excellency's attention to the circumstance of the difference in the amount of tonnage duty as compared with the number of tons entered, and which arises from the number of vessels importing coals both from the United Kingdom and America for the use of the steam vessels; such coal vessels not paying any tonnage duty, and varying also in number in the different quarters.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. G. SWAINSON, Collector.
W. G. FREEMAN, Controller.

T. F. Pilgrim, Esq.
&c. &c.

PORT OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

No. 2.

A STATEMENT of the Amount of Import and Tonnage Duties collected at the several Ports in this Island during the Quarters ended 5th January, 5th April, and 5th July 1852, as compared with the like Periods during the Year 1851.

Period.	Import Duties.			Tonnage Duties.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quarter ended 5th January 1852	35,152	0	0	4,088	6	2
„ „ 1851	41,935	10	0	4,493	8	7
„ 5th April 1852	35,665	3	1	4,059	14	2
„ „ 1851	36,586	6	2	4,960	9	1
„ 5th July 1852	36,805	18	9	4,191	1	7
„ „ 1851	37,757	11	11	5,213	3	2

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica,
August 20, 1852.

J. G. SWAINSON,
Collector.
W. G. FREEMAN,
Comptroller.

MEMORANDUM of the Number of Tons exempt from Duty in consequence of the Vessels importing Coals either from "Great Britain" or the "United States of America," for the Use of the several Steam Vessels and Packets entering the Port of Kingston.

Period.	Number of Tons.	
	Great Britain.	United States.
Quarter ended 5th January 1852	2,032	2,675
" " 1851	565	354
" 5th April 1852	2,860	2,188
" " 1851	1,719	1,537
" 5th July 1852	3,608	1,914
" " 1851	1,491	383

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica,
August 20, 1852.

J. G. SWAINSON,
Collector.
W. G. FREEMAN,
Comptroller.

No. 3.

A RETURN showing the Amount of Tonnage (inwards) into this Island during the Quarters ended the 5th January, 5th April, 5th July 1852, as compared with the like Periods for the Year 1851.

Period.	Number of Tons.
Quarter ended the 5th January 1852	30,648
" " 1851	24,769
" 5th April 1852	28,765
" " 1851	28,669
" 5th July 1852	22,662
" " 1851	28,112

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica,
August 20, 1852.

J. G. SWAINSON,
Collector.
W. G. FREEMAN,
Comptroller.

No. 4.

A RETURN showing the staple Exports of this Island during the Quarters ended the 5th January, 5th April, and 5th July 1852, as compared with the like Periods for the Year 1851.

Period.	Sugar.			Rum.			Ginger.		Pimento.		Coffee.
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Puncheons.	Hhds.	Casks.	Casks.	Bags.	Casks.	Bags.	Pounds.
Quarter ended 5th January 1852	1,958	265	70	1,348	1	5	5	139	–	18,856	136,206
Quarter ended 5th January 1851	719	80	68	962	5	4	44	2	14	14,236	131,897
Quarter ended 5th April 1852	7,332	822	619	2,734	49	15	210	377	–	15,644	3,016,838
Quarter ended 5th April 1851	8,174	1,023	1,087	3,604	37	11	472	—	6	6,035	1,778,423
Quarter ended 5th July 1852	14,543	2,049	1,325	6,403	101	311	2,635	2,571	3	4,938	3,201,269
Quarter ended 5th July 1851	13,513	2,014	1,825	5,012	46	17	1,083	3,211	–	3,115	1,698,553

Custom House, Kingston, Jamaica,
August 20, 1852.

J. G. SWAINSON,
Collector.
W. G. FREEMAN,
Comptroller.

Enclosure 5.

STATEMENT of Cash Receipts and Payments of the Public of Jamaica, for the Year ending October 10, 1851.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE:						
Import Duty Act	148,164	3	9			
Customs Tonnage Act	11,108	2	0			
Gunpowder Tonnage Act	2,870	12	9			
Lighthouse Tonnage Act	1,196	9	3			
Tax on tonnage, Forts and Fortifications Act	1,435	17	0			
Transient poor's or hospital tax on tonnages	1,528	11	10			
Health officer's fees	294	0	0			
Land Tax Act; Tax on stock, trade, wheels, &c. (poll tax) 1849, and previous	1,723	19	8			
Rum Duty Act	24,632	14	6			
Stamp Duty Act	7,577	10	11			
Governor's proportion of seizures	8	8	7			
The Ordinary's fees	632	9	0			
Docket fees	114	12	0			
Fees of the Chief Justice	208	9	11			
Ditto, Registrar of the Court of Chancery	249	1	6			
Fines at Court, forfeited recognizances	26	6	6			
Public taxes, poll and land, 1850	14,100	9	1			
Ditto ditto 1851	96	8	7			
	215,963	6	10			
Less, duties refunded and reliefs	6,588	18	6	209,379	8	4
Immigration Act, 13 Vict. cap. 30.	113	10	0	113	10	0
Highways and Bridges, Commissioners of:						
Cornwall	33	8	0			
Surrey	42	1	0			
				75	9	0
Deposits bearing interest:						
Court of Chancery	4,138	8	6			
Curates' fund	1,495	19	0			
Jamaica Life Assurance Company	3,730	0	0			
Savings banks	5,075	11	8			
Rector's fund	554	8	0			
Jamaica Orphan Asylum	450	0	0			
				15,444	7	2
Deposits not bearing interest:						
Insolvent's deposits, Cornwall	1,693	11	4			
Ditto Middlesex	1,309	15	0			
Ditto Surrey	1,350	0	0			
				4,353	6	4
Island cheques, 1848 and 1849, issue	3,490	0	0	3,490	0	0

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In the collection of the revenue:						
Clerks of vestries, for duplicate public rolls	1,339	0	0			
Collecting constables salaries	3,225	0	0			
Customs Tonnage Act, salaries of officers	12,635	7	0			
Import Duty Act, salaries of officers and contingencies	3,141	13	4			
Receiver General's salary	3,375	0	0			
Treasury contingencies, clerks' salaries, wages, rent of office, stationery, &c.	1,136	6	3			
Sub-collectors' salaries, for collecting tonnages	299	12	2			
Stamp Act, Commissioners, deputy receivers, and clerks salaries, contingencies, &c.	1,126	11	5			
				26,278	10	2
Civil:						
Annuitants under various laws	1,042	5	0			
Lighthouse contingencies	1,406	11	6			
Miscellaneous expenditure	986	8	7			
Police, pay, &c.	13,620	8	0			
Premium on stock	41	0	0			
Printing	5,161	5	11			
Public hospital £7,790 16 0; Less, amount received 120 14 3	7,670	1	9			
Roads and bridges, grants	4,733	0	0			
Health Officers Act	1,398	3	0			
Tax on tonnage, for forts and fortifications, Commissioners' orders for gunners' pay, &c. &c. &c.	717	8	2			
Fees on Private Bills, House of Assembly £110 2 0; Less received 36 0 0	74	2	0			
Constabulary Bill	3,629	16	8			
Dispensary Act	80	0	0			
Commissioners of highways and bridges, Cornwall, 1851 £151 14 0; Middlesex, 1851 245 18 0; Surrey, 1851 450 0 0	847	12	0			
				41,408	2	7
Interests, annual grants to public institutions, &c.:						
Botanic garden; bath: grants	600	0	0			
Directors of the Milk River bath: grants	306	19	1			
Physician of the Milk River bath: grant	60	0	0			
Directors of the Saint Thomas bath: grants	92	1	10			
Physician of the Saint Thomas bath: grant	60	0	0			
Interest on island loan, exchequer bills, charities, deposits, &c.	25,852	2	4			
				26,971	3	3
Ecclesiastical:						
Apparitor to the bishop: salary	30	0	0			
Rectors' stipends	11,049	9	0			
Curates' stipends	19,581	0	0			
Registrar of the diocese: salary and grants	376	5	3			
				31,036	14	3

Exchequer bills, 13 Vict. cap. 25.	7,650 0 0	7,650 0 0
Island cheques, 25th October 1850; cholera purposes	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Island cheques, 26th November 1850; cholera purposes	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Exchequer bills, 14 Vict. cap. 30.; cholera purposes	37,500 0 0	37,500 0 0

Military:			
Island storekeeper's salary	135 0 0		
Militia law: marshal's pay, &c. &c.	714 0 0		
His Excellency the Governor: for repairs of arms in arsenal	116 10 0		
			965 10 0
Judicature:			
Clerk of the Crown: salary and grants	360 0 0		
Crown solicitor: law bill, &c.	353 10 8		
Crown witnesses and prosecutions: orders of judges	1,514 14 3		
Judges' salaries	16,648 0 0		
Court of Vice Admiralty: grants, clerks' pay	243 10 0		
Penitentiaries: general and female	£9,663 2 11		
Less received	1,015 6 8		
	8,647 16 3		
Prisons	£13,566 8 6		
Less received	83 17 9		
	13,482 10 9		
Insolvent Act: official assignees' salaries	1,375 0 0		
Registrar of the Court of Chancery: salary, clerks' pay, and contingencies of office	1,143 2 2		
Supreme and Assize Courts: pay of clerk, attorney general, criers, &c.	1,213 6 0		
Public interpreter's salary	75 0 0		
Deputy marshals: grants	305 11 6		
			45,362 1 7
Assembly:			
The Speaker: salary, 200*l.*: grant, 300*l.*	500 0 0		
Commissioners of public accounts: clerks' pay, &c.	229 18 6		
Officers of the House of Assembly: salaries, &c.	3,510 8 4		
			4,240 6 10
Government:			
His Excellency the Governor's salary	4,320 2 2		
„ „ Secretary's salary	1,800 0 0		
			6,120 2 2
The Governor and Council:			
Four quarters to 10th October 1851	6,000 0 0		6,000 0 0
			188,382 10 10
Parochial, transferred to the public:			
Clerks of vestries: salaries	3,845 19 9		
Clerks of peace: ditto	5,220 0 0		
Criers of courts of quarter sessions: ditto	232 10 0		
Coroners Act	942 6 9		
Ditto and medical witnesses: grants under Poll Tax Act	487 14 11		
Inspectors of weights and measures: salaries	147 15 10		
Magistrates' clerks: ditto	2,894 3 4		
			13,770 10 7
Boards of Health, 14 Vict. caps. 1. and 2., 14,955*l.*; 14 Vict. cap. 30. (Exchequer bills), 29,970*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; cap. 60., 92*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*	45,018 12 9		
Committees of health: (Resolution Commissioners' public accounts)	900 0 0		
			45,918 12 9

Enclosure 5. *continued.*

Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments of the Public of Jamaica, for the Year ending October 10, 1851—*continued.*

REVENUE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the hands of Messrs. Thomson, Hankey, and Co., London, 10th October 1850, to meet interests and other claims against the public	1,662 0 11	1,662 0 11
Cash in chest, 10th October 1850	4,878 5 1	4,878 5 1
	£	299,546 6 10

PAYMENTS—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Immigration Act, 13 Vict. Cap. 30:	- - -	394 14 8
Immigration, American	- - -	100 14 6
Immigration, Coolie	- - -	1,091 7 2
Grants:		
Board of Education	2,388 0 0	
Lunatic asylum, building account	1,073 14 6	
Metcalfe testimonial	17 2 0	
Penitentiary: building account	659 2 11	
Presbyterian kirk: Kingston	420 0 0	
Assembly: library committee	101 11 6	
Commissioners: statistical essays on parishes	150 0 0	
Immigration	219 9 3	
Kingston Harbour	50 12 2	
Iron bridges: Trelawny	500 0 0	
Police: to late inspectors	975 0 0	
Unpaid at 10th October 1850	1,750 0 2	
Sundry under 14 Vict. cap. 61.	2,234 1 5	
		10,538 13 11
		260,19 6 9 11
Deposits at interest:		
Loan: 8 Vict.	1,000 0 0	
Court of chancery deposits	2,850 9 4	
Savings bank deposits	3,035 13 7	
Rectors' fund	141 9 6	
Curates' fund	479 12 4	
Jamaica mutual life assurance society	3,300 0 0	
		10,807 4 9
Deposits not bearing interest:		
Insolvent deposits: Cornwall	2,588 6 9	
Ditto Middlesex	726 13 8	
Ditto Surrey	1,651 1 10	
Trustees of the ferry road	32 2 4	
„ river road	84 0 9	
		5,082 5 4
Iron bridges: 11 Vict. cap. 17: loan: Trelawny	1,000 0	
		1,000 0 0
Island cheques: old currency issue: destroyed	4 4 0	
1841: sterling issue	101 0 0	
1848 and 1849: ditto	3,485 0 0	
		3,590 4 0
In the hands of Messrs. Thomson, Hankey, and Co. London, 10th October 1851: to meet interests and other claims against the public	1,485 4 6	280,676 4 0
		1,485 4 6
Cash in chest: 10th October 1851: Exchequer bills, 14 Vict. cap. 30, £7,615 0 0		
„ „ island notes, &c. 9,769 18 4	17,384 18 4	17,384 18 4
	£	299,546 6 10

Enclosure 5. *continued.*

Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments of the Public of Jamaica, for the Year ending October 10, 1851—*continued.*

EPITOME of the foregoing.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue				209,379	8	4
Island cheques: cholera purposes: 25th October 1850, 5,000*l.*; 26th November 1850, 10,000*l.*	15,000	0	0			
Exchequer bills: cholera purposes: 14 Vict. cap. 30.	37,500	0	0			
				52,500	0	0
Immigration				113	10	0
Highways and bridges				75	9	0
Exchequer bills: 13 Vict. cap. 25.				7,650	0	0
				269,718	7	4
Deposits bearing interest				15,444	7	2
Deposits not bearing interest				4,353	6	4
Island cheques: issued				3,490	0	0
				293,006	0	10
In the hands of Messrs. Thomson, Hankey, and Co., 10th October 1850				1,662	0	11
				294,668	1	9
In the chest, 10th October 1850				4,878	5	1
			£	299,546	6	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In the collection of the revenue				26,278	10	2
Civil				41,408	2	7
Interests, &c.				26,971	3	3
Ecclesiastical				31,036	14	3
Judicature				45,362	1	7
Military				965	10	0
Assembly				4,240	6	10
Government				6,120	2	2
Governor and council				6,000	0	0
Ordinary expenditure				188,382	10	10
						188,382 10 10
Parochial, transferred to the public				13,770	10	7
Boards of health	£45,018	12	9			
Committees of health	900	0	0			
				45,918	12	9
Immigration, 13 Vict. cap. 30.	394	14	8			
American	100	0	0			
Coolie	1,091	7	2			
				1,536	1	10
Grants, &c.				10,538	13	11
Casual expenditure				71,813	19	1
						71,813 19 1
Ordinary and casual expenditure						260,196 9 11
Deposits at interest						10,807 4 9
Deposits not bearing interest						5,082 5 4
Iron bridges, Trelawny: loan, 11 Vict. cap. 17.						1,000 0 0
Island cheques, destroyed						3,590 4 0
						280,676 4 0
In the hands of Messrs. Thomson, Hankey, and Co., 10th October 1851						1,485 4 6
						282,161 8 6
In the chest, 10th October 1851						17,384 18 4
			£			299,546 6 10

Public Treasury, Kingston, 2d December 1851.

A. BARCLAY, Receiver General.

HONDURAS.

No. 7. (No. 1.) No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir C. E. GREY to Earl GREY.

King's House, Jamaica,
January 12, 1852.
(Received February 9, 1852.)

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch, Honduras, 1851, July 12, No. 121, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Superintendent in Honduras, together with a report on the Blue Book of Honduras for 1850, received here on the 30th ultimo.

No. 35. Dec. 4, 1851, with one Enclosure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. (Executive.—No. 35.) Enclosure 1.

Government House, Belize,
December 4, 1851.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request contained in your despatch No. 48, of the 5th September last, I have the honour to forward a report upon the annual Blue Book for 1850; but I must beg your Excellency to be good enough to bear in mind that I was not in this settlement during any part of that year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, G.C.H.
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I have forwarded the report in duplicate, with the view of enabling your Excellency to send one copy at once to the Secretary of State, if you should be desirous of so doing.

Enclosure 2. Enclosure 2.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK of BRITISH HONDURAS for 1850.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

By the tariff which came into operation on the 1st March 1850, the import duty upon various articles was considerably increased. That on sugar and coffee was raised from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per 100 lbs.; on tea, from 1 per cent. ad valorem to 6*d.* per lb.; on beer and similar articles, from 1 per cent. ad valorem to 6*d.* per gallon; on tobacco, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per 100 lbs.; on segars, from 4*s.* to 9*s.* per 1,000; on lumber, from 1 per cent. ad valorem to 8*s.* per 1,000 feet; and it was enacted, that in calculating the duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem upon "unrated articles" the charges should be added to the prime cost, and that 100*l.* sterling should be reckoned as 500 dollars, instead of, as before, 420 dollars. In no case, however, did the duty imposed exceed that levied in 1847, after which year the Legislature so reduced the tariff as to involve the settlement in considerable embarrassment. Since the year 1847, likewise, the duration of the tariffs has been limited to one year, and great changes, with little or no previous notice, have in consequence been made in various instances.

Fees.

No alteration has been made for some years in the fees levied under the authority of different local enactments.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue exceeds that of 1849 by 875*l.* The principal items upon which there is an increase are, sugar 342*l.*, beer 345*l.*, lumbe 182*l.*, unrated articles 237*l.* These may be attributed to the increased rates of duties; but the largest item of increase is under the head of tonnage, 1,013*l.* This arises entirely from the greater number of vessels entered during the year. The rate is two shillings per ton, and is intended to include light dues. There is, on the other hand, a large falling off, viz., 1,094*l.*, under the head of spirits, caused by decreased importation. Indeed, during the last few years the distillation of spirits has extended considerably here. No excise duty is levied, and unless some alteration of the law in this respect takes place the settlement must be prepared to sustain the permanent loss of much of the revenue now derived from the duty on spirits imported.

The expenditure shows a decrease, as compared with that of 1849, of 921*l.*; but it will be seen that of that amount 638*l.* arises from the diminished outlay on public works; and it is matter of regret that not only have many public buildings become dilapidated from want of funds for their repair, but that the settlement is liable for debts for such works.

Local Revenues.

There are no local revenues of any sort, and a strong feeling has hitherto existed against the imposition of rates for any municipal or local purpose.

Military Expenditure.

Up to 1850, a militia force was maintained at the expense of the settlement; but considerable differences of opinion then arose in the discussion of a proposed Militia Bill, the result of which was the repeal of all former enactments on the subject, and the disbandment of the force. So long as the detachments of the Royal Artillery and West India regiments continue to be stationed here, there appears to be no necessity for attempting to re-establish the militia.

Under present circumstances, the settlement is subjected to no charge on account of the military expenditure.

Council and Assemblies.

The settlers have for some time been pressing upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the necessity for reforming the constitution of the legislative body termed the Public Meeting; and their requests are still under consideration. The present system is most defective. No power of dissolution is vested in the Crown, but the members at their election are required to prove possession of 300*l.*; and if twenty-five votes are recorded in their favour they are elected for life. The qualification of a voter is the possession of 60*l.*, and he is required to register and prove his qualification every three years. But so little interest is taken in the matter, that there is not at present a sufficient number of registered voters to admit of the election of a new member; and there is frequently much difficulty in obtaining the attendance of a quorum of the meeting for the transaction of business.

Education.

I have not yet had sufficient opportunities for forming an opinion upon the progress and prospects of education in the settlement, to render me willing on the present occasion to enter into the subject. In the course of 1850 the sum of 1,000*l.* was granted for educational purposes, and the control of the schools

HONDURAS.

supported or assisted by that vote was vested by an enactment in a Board of Education then created ; but it must, nevertheless, be confessed that there is an apparent indifference on the subject, which is discouraging.

Imports and Exports.

It will be seen that the tonnage of the vessels entered inwards during 1850 amounted to 28,748 tons, of which one third was foreign, against 18,521 tons, in 1849, of which two sevenths were foreign ; but, on the other hand, the value of the goods imported in 1850 amounted only to 196,554*l.*, against 237,861*l.* in 1849 ; the proportionate value of the foreign goods imported in each year being somewhat more than one fourth of the whole. From the mode in which the returns have been kept, it is very difficult to ascertain with certainty upon what articles the increase or decrease has arisen. An account is kept of the articles imported, which are subject to a specific rate of duty ; but all others are set down as " unrated articles," without distinction ; they comprise all articles of cotton, flax, silk, wool, iron, earthenware, &c. &c. ; in short they form much the greatest proportion of the whole of the imports ; and the difficulty of arriving at any precise conclusions respecting them is increased by the fact, that the same things are in one year rated, in the next unrated, and in the third perhaps rated again.

The tonnage entered outwards in 1850 amounted to 23,935 tons, of which about one fourth was foreign, against 18,626 tons in 1849, of which less than one third was foreign. But the value of the exports in 1850 was only 261,015*l.*, against 301,888*l.* in 1849. The great decrease is in cochineal, and may be taken at 50,000*l.* None of it, however, is the produce of this settlement, but it comes entirely from the States of Central America. It is brought here in coasting vessels, and is now for the most part forwarded by the monthly mail steamers to England. No duty is levied here either upon the import or export ; but the merchants of Belize make a charge of one dollar on each bale (of the value of about 30*l.*) which passes through their hands. In the main exports of the produce of this settlement there is a considerable increase ; viz. upon mahogany, 16,000*l.*, and upon logwood, 6,000*l.* There is also a greatly increased export of sarsaparilla ; but this, like the cochineal, comes from the Central American States, principally Honduras. Its value in this market is about 6*d.* per lb., and the quantity exported has risen from 23,000 lbs. in 1848 to 160,000 lbs. in 1849, and to 432,000 lbs. in 1850.

Agriculture.

There is little disposition on the part of what has been hitherto the permanent population of the settlement to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, beyond the cultivation of small pieces of land producing little more than enough for the consumption of their proprietors. Within the last few years, however, two or three sugar plantations have been established ; besides which, the Spaniards who have been driven by civil disturbances out of Yucatan, and have settled in our territory, are almost entirely an agricultural population. They have resorted to the cultivation of sugar and tobacco (both of which appear to thrive), in addition to that of Indian corn, plaintains, and other vegetables ; and there is little doubt that if they determine upon permanently locating themselves within this settlement we may look for a considerable increase in its agricultural produce.

P. E. WODEHOUSE.

Government House, Belize,
4th December 1851.

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No. 8.

Extract from Lieut-Governor NISBETT's Report on the Blue Book of 1851.

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Agriculture	74 to 78	Manufactures	72
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(No. 12.—Executive.)

Government House, Nassau,
May 8, 1852.
(Received July 12, 1852.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward to you the Blue Book for the colony for the year 1851, together with a report which I have prepared to accompany the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. NISBETT, Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK for the year 1851.

Taxes.

THE rate of taxes and duties remain the same as last year.

Revenue.

2. The amount of revenue credited as received from various sources in the year 1851 was 26,105*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, exceeding the amount collected in the previous year by 513*l.* 14*s.*

3. The apparent increase of revenue arose principally from increased importations and other causes specified in the comparison of revenue.

Debt of the Colony.

4. The present debt of the colony, after deducting the liabilities of the Turks Islands government, is 18,787*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, for the forbearance of which interest at the rate of 5*l.* per 100*l.* is payable quarterly.

Expenditure.

5. The total expenditure for 1850 was 29,451*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; for 1851, 25,068*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; making a decrease of expenditure of 4,383*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; but, notwithstanding the diminished expenditure and increase of revenue, a loan to the extent of 1,500*l.* had to be resorted to, under pressure at the Nassau treasury, at one period of the year, under the authority of an Act of the previous session, limited to the then current year, which contemplated such a contingency, to prevent embarrassment in the educational department and departments of the public service generally, and customary expenditure for public works. The improved financial prospects, together with some reduction

BAHAMAS.

of expenditure in the prison department connected with convicts, have caused the omission by the House of Assembly of authority to borrow money in the session commencing February 1852.

6. There appears to be reasonable grounds for expecting that the revenue may be henceforth equal to the expenditure, without resorting to a loan.

7. Governor Gregory, in his opening speech to the Colonial Legislature on the 3d February last, congratulated that body on the prosperous condition of the export trade of the colony, stating that "the value of sponge exported in "1850 was in round numbers 5,700*l.*, while last year it increased to 14,000*l.* "The total value of fruit exported in 1849 was 8,000*l.*, while in 1851 it reached 12,600*l.*;" and that the value "of salt, the other important export of the colony, "reached last year 16,500*l.*"

8. In his closing speech to the Bahama Legislature, on the 25th March, Governor Gregory said,—"On opening the session I adverted with great "satisfaction to the large increase in our export trade of fruit, salt, and sponge. "In due time this will re-act upon our import trade, and I shall therefore leave "the colony for a time, with the comfort of reflecting that its finances are "decidedly improving in every way, and I do not despair of seeing the day, "before I finally quit this Government, when our revenue will be found "to be nearly, if not quite, as large as it was before the separation of *Turks* "from the *Bahama Islands*."

LOCAL REVENUES.

9. These consist of proceeds of sales of Crown land, duty on wood cut off of Crown land, amount of commutation for quit-rents surrendered, and rental of turtle ponds.

10. The sales of Crown land in 1849 amounted to - - £208 18 6
In 1850 - - - - - - 456 3 $3\frac{3}{4}$
In 1851 - - - - - 388 12 0

Sales of Land.

11. The sale of Crown lands exhibits the increasing ability of the population to purchase their own homestead and field for cultivation; neat cottages and other more substantial buildings may be seen springing up at various points of the colony, in proof of an increasing successful industry, and corresponding comfort.

Rental of Salt Ponds.

12. The local rental derived from salt ponds was, for the year 1851, £1,731 19*s.* $0\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, and this is expended in local improvement of salinas, roads, canals, and other works, for the advantage of those interested in salt ponds. The islands where these salinas are situated are rapidly improving in importance. There are at present six salt producing islands, viz., Inagua, Exuma, Long Cay (Crooked Island), Rum Cay, Long Island, and Ragged Island.

Salt.

13. The total number of bushels of salt raked in these ponds is estimated at over one million and a half of bushels; the market for it being principally the United States of America, where it is used in curing provisions for long voyages or for Europe.

Fees.

14. Fees are all regulated by colonial enactments, except the fees and costs payable to officers and practitioners in Vice-Admiralty Court, which latter are regulated by a scale established under the authority of an Act of Parliament of His late Majesty King William the Fourth.

15. The fees received in the principal departments of Government are paid into the Public Treasury, in aid of the revenues of the colony.

BANKS.

16. A statement of the deposits and issues at the public Bank in the several months of the year 1851 will be found in Bahama Blue Book, and shows that the average monthly issues were 16,339*l.*, and deposits 16,968*l.* The amount of interest paid over to the Nassau Treasury as profits of *Nassau Bank* have been, in the year 1851, 400*l.*, while in 1850 only 240*l.* were paid to the Treasury on this account.

17. The increasing usefulness of the banking institution is generally acknowledged and felt.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. The chief expenditure, beyond the ordinary expenditure annually incurred for incidental repairs of roads and public buildings, has been occasioned by the erection of a church having accommodation for 130 persons at "Sandilands," an African settlement in St. Ann's parish, New Providence, and for a bridge called "Gregory Arch," crossing a deep cut, reducing a hill, and thereby facilitating the approach to Nassau from the rural settlements of "Grant Town" and "Bain Town," chiefly populated by labourers of African birth or descent.

19. On the salt producing islands there has been a considerable expenditure, as adverted to under the head of local revenues, in the improvement of the public roads, canals, drains, &c. in connexion with the respective salt ponds thereon, payable out of the rental derivable from allotments leased in the same for a period of twenty-one years, with a pre-emptive right to retain the same for a further period of ten years on an equitable annual rental, to be ascertained at the termination of the first period. Lock-up houses for the temporary custody of prisoners committed by local justices have been erected at "Alice Town," North Bimini, and at "Glenelg," Eleuthera.

LEGISLATION.

20. There were twenty-one Acts passed in the session of the Bahama Legislature ending 1st May 1851 :—

1st. Offering a bounty of 1,000*l.* per annum for approved steam communication between Nassau, Bahamas, and the United States of America, which Act has as yet been productive of no result.

2d. To supply the deficiency in number of stipendiary justices, by investing in their absence local justices with similar powers.

3d. Regulating economically and prospectively the stipendiary establishment of the Nassau prison.

4th. Making provision for the administration of justice in the event of the chief justice being an interested party to any suit, and for taking the renunciation of dower of the wife of the chief justice.

5th. Authorizing the construction of a tramway from the salt pond at Inagua to the shipping place, to facilitate the transport of salt.

6th. Regulating the stowage of gunpowder, and imposing a small fee to defray expense of stowage.

7th. Taking off an invidious restriction on a retired inspector of police.

8th. Authorising in certain cases the prospective abolition of the office of gaoler at certain out islands.

9th. Appointment of a tidewaiter at Inagua, and authority to defray boat-hire at the Receiver-General's department.

10th. For making the convict-station at Inagua more efficient. (The distance from the seat of government, and the consequent want of due supervision, rendered this experiment unsatisfactory, and it has since been abolished.)

11th. This Act merely continues for a further period Acts relative to tonnage and exports, and imposes a duty on derelict goods sold at auction.

12th, authorizes the sale of gaol premises at Harbour Island, and the creation of a gaol there on the new site.

13th, authorizes a hill to be lowered, for the convenience of traffic between Nassau and Grant Town and Bain Town, and the cut to be bridged.

14th, grants a retiring allowance to the late revenual officer at the port of Rum Cay.

15th. This Act contemplates the prospective reduction of salaries attached to certain officers on their becoming vacant. By this Act, when a vacancy occurs in the office of Colonial Secretary, a saving of about 350*l.* is contemplated to be effected, and when a vacancy occurs in that of Colonial Treasurer a saving of about 500*l.*, besides savings on minor officers specified in the Act,

16th. This is the general annual Act for defraying the current and incidental expenses otherwise unprovided for.

17th. This Act also provides for the prospective reduction of the inspector, and authorizes an accumulation of interest for the police reward fund. It has partially come into operation.

18th, alters the law for the assize of bread, and merely requires that bread shall be sold by weight, and the weight stamped on the bread.

19th, makes some alterations in the market regulations.

20th, continues the quarantine law for twelve months. (The Legislative Council and House of Assembly having differed on certain principles desired to be modified, a new law on the subject, for ten years, has since been concurred in.)

21st, provides for pilotage regulations in the colony.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

21. There are thirteen parishes in the colony. Provision is made by law for clerical duty in the whole of them, though in some instances one clergyman has several parishes under his superintendence; and most of the parishes, consisting of islands separated by water, have not efficient clerical visitation.

Number of Churches and Members.

22. The episcopal churches (Church of England), by the return from the Venerable Archdeacon Trew, are nine in number, besides eleven chapels, with 4,078 church members, among whom there are 988 communicants, and 1,399 sabbath-school children, besides 858 children in connexion with the day schools.

Clergy.

23. In 1851 there were resident in the colony Archdeacon Trew and twelve clergymen of the Church of England, one of these clergymen being officiating chaplain to the garrison, who has under his spiritual superintendence, as such, 239 men, 19 women, and 21 children; one Presbyterian minister; five Wesleyan missionaries; two Baptist missionaries in connexion with England, and others of African descent.

Presbyterian.

24. There is a Presbyterian church in Nassau, endowed by the Bahama Legislature.

Wesleyan.

There are two capacious Methodist chapels in New Providence; one at Greenturtle Cay, Abaco; one at Dunmore Town, Harbour Island; and some minor ones at other settlements, at Eleuthera, and Abaco.

Baptist.

There is also a very capacious Baptist chapel in Nassau in connexion with and superintended by a minister of religion sent by the Baptist Society in England, and there are also other Baptist chapels in New Providence and the provinces, but not all in connexion with the Baptist Society in England.

Sections of Religion.

25. The sections of religion into which society is divided in this colony are—

1st. Church of England.
2d. Presbyterian Church.
3d. Baptists and Anabaptists.
4th. Methodists.

26. The Baptists and Anabaptists are composed, with the exception of the minister and a few other persons, entirely of Africans or their descendants.

27. The other three denominations consist of all classes, though the white numerically predominate.

28. There were 300*l.* sterling voted by the Legislature in 1851 towards the erection of three Methodist chapels.

29. Parties are not agreed as to the proportionate numbers attached to the respective religious denominations which exist in this colony, and it was deemed inexpedient to make such somewhat invidious inquiry when the census was taken.

Bishop of Jamaica.

The Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, arrived on his triennial visitation to this portion of his diocese at the date of this report (May 8, 1852), with his chaplain, in Her Majesty's steamer Rosamond, Commander Campbell.

EDUCATION.

Number of Schools.

30. There are twenty-one schools in the colony, the expense of which is defrayed by funds intrusted by the Colonial Legislature to a board of education, composed of the officer administering the government and a committee of the Executive Council.

Number of Scholars.

31. The number of scholars taught were 1,857.

32. The number of teachers were thirty-seven, besides stipendiary pupil-teachers, paid monitors, and assistant-teachers.

Expense.

33. The following expense is authorized for educational purposes by Colonial Act, 10 Vict. cap. 1. :—

	£
For general expenditure - - - - -	1,150
For prize books and lending libraries - - -	40
For pupil-teachers - - - - -	70
	1,260
In addition to this, the fees (varying from 1*d.* per week and up, according to age,) received from the scholars, are available, and may be estimated at per annum - - -	70
	£1,330

34. A normal teacher and inspector, at a salary of 200*l.* per annum, is provided at the public expense, in addition to the above expenditure, and the travelling expenses of such master (also authorized by law) cannot be estimated at less than 70*l.* per annum, and a secretary for the board, at 50*l.* per annum, making a total charge incurred by the Bahama Legislature for educational purposes of 1,650*l.* per annum.

£	1,330
	200
	70
	50
£	1,650

35. The children pay trifling fees, which in all amounted in 1850 to 79*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, added to the resources of the Education Board.

Salaries.

36. The salaries of the teachers, exclusive of the normal master, vary. The highest salary is 125*l.*, the lowest salary is 27*l.*, the latter being for a female teacher.

BAHAMAS.

Mode of Instruction.

37. The mode of instruction is very much based, though not servilely, on the British and Foreign Schools Society's system, with the exception of one at Harbour Island, established on the model of Mr. Stowe's Glasgow Training School system.

38. Owing to the pains that have been taken for the last twenty-five years in the education of the black and coloured population, in common with the white population, the general intelligence of persons of African descent in this colony contrasts favourably with other colonies.

Salaried Pupil-Teachers.

39. The system authorized by law of having salaried pupil-teachers, as a source from which to obtain future native teachers, works well.

Religious Instruction.

40. The 11th section of the Education Act, 10 Vict. cap. 1., provides that the Holy Bible and such other religious and secular works as the Education Board may direct shall be the only books or lessons, as the case may be, permitted to be read in any of the public schools under the Board. It provides also that no *catechism* or sectarian work on the subject of religion be permitted, against the use of which in the said schools any regularly ordained minister of any denomination of Christians resident in the Bahamas shall protest in writing to the Board as objectionable on religious grounds.

41. Among the rules enjoined by the byelaws for observance by scholars, one is to behave quietly and reverently during prayer and the reading of the Holy Scriptures. By the 16th section of the Education Act quoted, *all* ministers of religion are, among others, declared to be visitors of the public schools under the Education Board, and are empowered and invited by the Act to correspond with and communicate any suggestions or complaints to the said Board.

42. The 12th and 13th byelaws of the Board relating to religion are as follows:

"XII. Each teacher, where practicable, is expected to attend some public "place of Divine worship on the sabbath or Lord's day, and also to inculcate "the duty of so doing on their respective pupils, and further to recommend "such pupils to attend some Sunday school for improving themselves in religious "knowledge, to enable them the better to practice the principles of the Christian "religion. Teachers are requested to inquire and ascertain by communication "with ministers and parents as to the regularity of attendance of each indi-"vidual pupil at Divine service, and to minute the same for the information of "visitors, Education Board, or inspector, as the case may be.

"XIII. That the school be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with "reading a portion of the Scriptures audibly by the teacher, and by singing "three or more verses of a selected hymn or psalm. That the pupils in the "respective schools be taught also the Decalogue or Ten Commandments, as "part of their reading lessons one day in each week."

43. The master of the central school at Nassau reports that the Decalogue is taught, under the above rule, every Wednesday regularly, and at two other times during the same week, at no stated day.

44. The parents or other near friends of children admitted to the public schools of the colony are required, in their application for admission to such schools, to undertake, among other things, that the child shall attend some sabbath school "and some public place of Divine worship on the Lord's day."

Agricultural and Horticultural Instruction.

45. That portion of the 15th byelaw of the Board which provided for agricultural or horticultural instruction has been discontinued by the Board, from its being expensive and difficult of execution.

46. The shoe making and tailoring instruction in the male department at the central school is in full and satisfactory operation, and needlework in the female schools.

Grants Town and Bains Town Schools.

47. There were, and are still, schools in Grants Town and Bains Town, New Providence, established by the late zealous and pious Reverend John Woodcock, curate of St. Agnes, from his own private resources, numerously attended by children of African descent.

Attendance.

48. At the public schools of the colony the attendance is daily from nine to three, except on Saturday and Sunday. All the school teachers, being lay persons, do not attempt to impart any religious knowledge beyond carrying out the byelaws, which specifically define their duties in this respect.

49. With respect to the charge, that in this system of education religious knowledge is too little attended to, the difficulty might possibly be solved if in the division of labour in the school the time for lay instruction were limited to four days in the week, and the day thus relinquished from lay instruction devoted to the culture of religious knowledge by the ministers of the several denominations to which the children or their parents belong, apart from the public schools, at such place as the respective ministers might prepare; but it would be premature to relinquish one day for religious instruction until corresponding provision were made for it.

Garrison School.

50. At page of the Blue Book is a return inserted from the Rev. Henry Macdougall, showing that ninety-two persons, men and children, attend the garrison school, of whom sixty-four can read imperfectly, and forty-two can write—all imperfectly.

Private Schools.

51. The "Christ Church Grammar School" for classical education, referred to in the 10th paragraph of Governor Gregory's Despatch, No. 1, of January 1, 1852, on education, has since come into beneficial operation.

52. There are private seminaries for young ladies and young children of those who can afford to pay.

Library and Museum.

53. The means of obtaining literary knowledge is facilitated, on leaving school, by means of a reading room, library, and museum at Nassau, recognized and partially supported by the Legislature (see Bahama Colonial Act, 10 Vict. cap. 35). There is a provision in this Act that the library shall include a collection of books suitable for a working-man's library, which shall be made available to the labouring classes of the community by a low scale of subscriptions adapted to their means.

54. The library contains 1,860 volumes, and there is an addition yearly, or semi-yearly, of books selected by the trustees from the catalogues, reviews, and other sources of information in their power.

55. The periodicals and newspapers taken at the reading-room in 1851 were: Bentley's, Belle Assemblée, Dublin University, Frazer's New Monthly, United Service, London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, North British, and Blackwood's Magazines: Newspapers—The Times, Examiner, Atlas, Spectator, Illustrated London News, Punch, Wilmer and Smith's European Times, New York Weekly Herald, and Nassau Guardian and Bahama Heralds.

Local Newspapers.

56. There were three newspapers published at Nassau in 1851, semi-weekly; viz., the Nassau Guardian, the Bahama Herald, the Royal Gazette; and there is one annual Bahama Almanack generally published, and sometimes two, as in the present year, 1852, by different editors.

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CLIMATE.

57. The summer and winter seasons in the Bahamas are distinctly marked by the temperature, as also by the vernal and autumnal seasons, by the former and latter rains, by vegetation in spring and fall of the leaf in autumn,

58. The temperature is generally very grateful from the 1st November to 1st May, the north-east, northern, and north-west winds from the continent of America imparting an invigorating coolness which enables the resident the better to resist the summer heat. The average of the thermometer from 1st November to 1st May was 76° 25′; from 1st May to 1st November it averaged 84° 25′.

59. The winter climate is well adapted for invalids and those liable to pulmonary affections, who find the inclement winter of North America too severe for them. Many of the first-class citizens and others resort occasionally to Nassau for health, and some have taken up their permanent residence at Nassau, and enjoy that health which is denied them in the United States and British North America.

60. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, a very recent transient visitor from the United States, of some eminence, writes of Nassau, on the 1st March 1852, that "the "climate is serene and balmy, fanned by ocean airs, tropical breezes from the "windward islands for the most part; and in general it is such that, on my first "arrival and experience of it, it seemed ease and luxury to breathe with deep "exhalations its elastic and grateful atmosphere, with the thermometer at 84° "on that day. For pulmonary and bronchial affections, especially, it is the "place of places, as experience testifies in living witnesses."

Healthiness of Nassau.

61. The healthiness of Nassau has been much improved by great attention to cleanliness and drainage, and filling in of swampy grounds in the vicinity of Nassau. Some ineffectual attempts had been made in this respect at the commencement of the present century; but owing to the enlightened exertions of Sir William Colebroke in 1835, when Lieut.-Governor of this colony, the Bahama Legislature passed an Act, 5 W. IV. cap. 1., for filling in the worst of these swamps; and this principle has since become a portion of the permanent policy of the Bahama Legislature, embodied in an Act, 13 Vict. cap. 21., for securing the health of the inhabitants of the colony. Works under this Act have been commenced during the year 1851, and are still in operation. The important work of filling in the swamps having been accomplished, the drains, from the mud or dirt at the bottom of which at certain states of the atmosphere offensive effluvia exhaled, have been attended to and faced and soled with stone under the superintendence of the civil engineer.

62. Those that have been completed now deliver quickly without sediment the voluminous contents of a tropical cloud.

63. The act quoted grants 200*l.* per annum for the improvement of the health of the inhabitants of New Providence.

Cholera.

64. Cholera has at no time visited the Bahamas.

Births and Deaths.

65. The following is a return of births and deaths for the year ending 31st December 1851:—

Births.	Deaths.	Cause of Death.								
		Hooping Cough.	Dropsy.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Lock Jaw.	Teething.	Consumption.	Violent death.	Other causes.
1,206	576	47	24	99	67	32	9	42	7	249

POOR AND INFIRM, LUNATICS, AND LEPERS.

66. There is an extensive building in New Providence for the reception of poor and infirm persons.

No. of Inmates.

67. The number of inmates therein during the year 1851 were:—

Poor and infirm.		Lunatics.		Lepers.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
22	22	7	7	3	1	62

Expense.

68. Total expenditure of establishment - - - - £1065
Deduct expenditure on account of out islands - - 230

£835

The average cost of each inmate, 9*d.* sterling per day.

Public Dispensary.

69. Besides the above provision for mitigating human suffering from poverty and disease, the Colonial Act, 9 Vict. cap. 20., reciting that greater facilities should be afforded the poorer classes of the community for obtaining medicines and medical advice, which establishes a dispensary and provides for medical advice to the poor who may be recommended by a minister of any religious denomination and by members of Council, has been in operation for the last five years.

70. Under this Act 1,228 persons were prescribed for, treated, and received medicine at the public dispensary at Nassau in the year 1851; the cost of such medicine above being estimated at 65*l.*

71. The keeper of the dispensary receives a salary at the rate of 20*l.* per annum, and the medical attendant thereat at the rate of 40*l.* per annum.

72. Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.

POPULATION.

73. The population of the Bahamas, by a census taken in March 1851, was 13,747 males, 13,772 females; total, 27,519; of whom 8,126 are able to read, and of whom 14,076 have been vaccinated, and 375 had had the small pox.

AGRICULTURE.

Grants of Land.

74. There have been ninety-five grants of land, by which 566½ acres were granted, and numerous leases of allotments in salt ponds disposed of during the year 1851.

Amount of Purchase.

75. The net amount of purchase-money for the land was 388*l.* 12*s.*

Cottage System.

76. The cottage system is very well adapted for settling a country like the rocky isles of Bahamas, where the soil is very poor, particularly in the vicinity of salt ponds, where the labour of the peasantry is convenient, and available for the capitalists engaged in salt-pond operations, who, in the seasons, can afford wages at a rate varying from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per day.

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Pasturage.

77. Pasturage and browsing.—Inagua is valuable, not only for its salt ponds, but for its pasturage and browsing for cattle. The lignum vitæ tree abounds, and the cattle find abundance of food, not only from natural grasses, but from browsing on such of the branches of the numerous lignum vitæ trees as are within their reach, and from the gumilimi and some other native trees which the cattle are fond of.

Cattle.

Exuma, Green Cay, Long Island, Grand Bahama, the Berry Islands, and Watling's Island, all, more or less, send sheep or cattle or swine to the Nassau market.

Number of Acres granted and vacant.

78. The number of acres of land in the colony granted to private individuals is 277,824 acres, and the number of acres still belonging to the Crown is estimated at 1,881,311 acres.

The average annual rental of allotments in the Inagua salt pond is 1*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* per acre.

The minimum upset price of town and suburban allotments from homesteads at Inagua is 1*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Naturalization of Aliens.

A law of the colony permits the naturalization of foreigners, on application to and consent of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, which consent has been invariably given to applicants of good character who have resided twelve months in the colony, at a very inexpensive charge, on their taking the oaths of allegiance.

* * * * * * *

The free coloured population of the neighbouring continent of America, where they remain in a state of comparative degradation, might in this colony find, within a few days' travel by water, a climate adapted to their health, institutions encouraging the developement of the mental faculties, and calculated to raise them in their own estimation, and enable them to exercise political, civil, and social rights and privileges, and to advance themselves and children in religious knowledge, moral habits, and general intelligence.

Inagua has 366,382 acres of ungranted land, available for immigrants, among which is fine pasture land, and salinas capable of yielding millions of bushels of salt to the industry of man. St. Salvador, the island on which the great discoverer of the New World first landed, has 26,690 acres of Crown land available for the purpose of immigration. It has also extensive salinas, capable of yielding salt. Crooked Island has 79,891 acres of Crown land, and Long Island 27,660 acres of Crown land, both latter islands having also valuable salinas, capable of yielding much salt, and turtle ponds for breeding turtles.

* * * * * * *

COMMERCE.

79. The number of ships cleared outwards from the several ports of the colony in the year 1851 was 373, containing 36,914 tons, and navigated by 2,356 seamen; and the number of ships entered inwards was 363, containing 36,038 tons, and navigated by 2,266 seamen. There have been built thirteen vessels, the tonnage of which was 494 tons.

80. The droging, fishing, and wrecking vessels of the colony give employment to no inconsiderable portion of the population of the colony

81. Wrecking.—The wrecking vessels are a class of fine fast-sailing schooners, many of them of beautiful models, the most superior of them being built at Green Turtle Cay, Alaco, where the genius of the people is manifested in their skill in ship-building, the timbers being principally of native cedar or horse-flesh mahogany of a very durable nature, and the planking of a beautifully grained yellow pine from North Carolina, one of the southern states of America.

Wrecking, how conducted.

82. The wrecking business is conducted on the whole very creditably, and these small vessels, and their hardy crews, skilled in diving in deep water, are the means of saving annually much valuable property from vessels which are stranded or lost on the various reefs, shoals, and coasts of the numerous Bahama group, besides no inconsiderable number of valuable lives. The ship "Cato," with upwards of 100 Irish emigrants, was one instance during the year 1851, the poor female emigrants in this vessel being carefully lifted out in the arms of the stalwart wreckers, and placed carefully in a boat, and conducted on shore with the utmost compassion and tenderness, and the comfort of all was as adequately attended to as practicable.

83. The wrecking system is regulated by a Colonial Law, 11 Vict. chap. 24., which, among other enactments, contains one which relates to passengers, and happily makes humanity and interest harmonize instead of clashing. Before the passing of this law wreckers who saved passengers had no lien on the cargo or vessel for remuneration, the interest of the wrecker was consequently at variance with the duty which humanity prescribes, to save life before property. The Bahama enactment declares that the wrecking vessel engaged in saving lives "shall be awarded salvage on the wrecked property, in equal proportion with "vessels of the same size engaged in saving such property;" and the master of the stranded or wrecked vessel has by law the privilege of selecting among the wrecking vessels the most commodious one for the conveyance to port of passengers, officers, and crew, with their personal baggage and effects. While the Bahama law encourages and rewards good behaviour, it contains some very stringent provisions against masters and crews of wrecking vessels acting improperly.

Post Office Money Order System.

84. The House of Assembly, when last in session, expressed an anxious desire that the post office money order system, so extensively convenient in England, and so beneficial to retail trade and commerce there, should be extended to the Bahamas, and established between London and Nassau.

85. Governor Gregory made a special report thereon in his Excellency's despatch, No. 13, of 8th March 1852, in the second paragraph of which despatch Governor Gregory says, "I most fully concur with the House of "Assembly in opinion as to the great convenience and important commercial "benefit which would result from the operation of such a system."

86. The establishment of such a system would doubtless form an additional link in the chain of loyalty which attaches this colony to the mother country.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

87. Merchants, and indeed all classes, experienced very much inconvenience from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company altering their route, and leaving Nassau out of their new route.

88. Since then by a new contract, dated 5th July 1850, of the progress of which the Bahamians were not aware in time to remonstrate, the mail company have employed, during the year 1851, a sailing vessel to bring the outward and homeward bound English mails from St. Thomas to Nassau and back. The brigantine "Flora Macdonald" was hired by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to perform this service, and though 100 tons per old admeasurement, claimed to pay and did pay her tonnage by new admeasurement, viz. fifty-nine tons.

89. The only sailing vessel authorized by the above contract to be employed was one of at least 100 tons burden.

90. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company applied to have their fleet of steam vessels employed in carrying mails exempted from tonnage dues and fees when touching at the Bahamas, and by Colonial Act, 4 Vict. c. 24., such steam vessels were exempted accordingly; but the brigantine "Flora Macdonald," being a sailing vessel, was not so exempt, if carrying cargo, and the Bahama Legislature declined to alter the law in favour of sailing vessels, and the master or charterers of the "Flora Macdonald" refused to bring merchandise from

BAHAMAS.

England, as the steamers had done (as it subjected his vessel to tonnage duty and fees), and the community sensibly felt the absence of the great convenience they had experienced under the old route.

91. The sailing vessel has, however, been discontinued, and the small steamer "Esk" now plys with the mails between St. Thomas and Nassau; but this does not give satisfaction.

92. Geographically situated as the Bahamas are, contiguous to the United States of America, as a reference to the chart of America will show, it has been felt here that the Bahama mails would on an average be much more expeditiously forwarded to their destination to and from England if sent per Canada steamers viâ New York. Arrived at New York, there are steam vessels that ply semi-weekly between New York and Charleston, and a small steamer between Charleston and Nassau would perform the trip in about fifty hours; whereas six days is the usual time taken by the "Esk" between Nassau and St. Thomas.

93. By their original contract, the mail company undertook to deliver mails semi-monthly at Nassau by their large steam vessels. Since their present contract, there has been a monthly communication between Nassau and England, and the intelligence received by her is generally anticipated by arrivals and newspapers from the United States of America.

94. Comparatively only a small proportion of the European correspondence of the Bahamas consequently passes through the post office. A very considerable portion of such correspondence is forwarded by merchant vessels bound to Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, to and from the latter ports by steamers.

Effects of Navigation Law.

95. Under the operation of the altered British Navigation Law, the Danish brig "Helena" entered the port of Nassau in the month of December 1851, from London, with a cargo of British goods, and cleared with a cargo of colonial and foreign produce. An American vessel also cleared from the Bahamas in June 1851, with a cargo of Bahama pine-apples.

96. And under the operation of the reciprocity produced in the United States, Bahama vessels carried from the Spanish Island of Cuba fruit and other produce of Cuba to New York and other ports in America, which they could not have done while the old Navigation laws were intact.

Colonial Custom Houses.

97. There are nine colonial custom houses and ports of entry in the archipelago which constitute the Bahama government; viz. Nassau, Abaco, Eleuthera, Harbour Island, Little Exuma, Rum Cay, Long Island, Long Cay, Crooked Island, and Ragged Island, all established principally for the exportation of salt (the principal staple of those islands); except at New Providence, Abaco, and Harbour Island; from the three latter places a considerable quantity of fruit (pine-apples, oranges, &c.) is exported to either England or the United States.

Lighthouses.

98. There are four lighthouses in the colony; one at the entrance of the harbour of Nassau, on Hog Island, erected and supported by the local government,—a fixed light; one at the *Hole in the Wall*, erected and supported by the British Government, on the south-east point of the island of Abaco,—a revolving light 160 feet above the level of the sea; one at Gun Cay, a revolving light 80 feet above the level of the sea, erected and supported by the British Government; and one at Cay Sal, a fixed light, 100 feet above the level of the sea, erected and supported by the British Government.

BAHAMAS.

NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF BAHAMA ROCK.

99. Report of the Honourable John James Burnside, Surveyor-General of Lands, made with reference to an inquiry by the Royal West India Mining Company.

"The substratum of the Bahama Islands, as far as it has been developed in quarrying or digging of wells for fresh water (the bottoms of the latter being generally on a level with low sea-water mark), is sand or limestone, or, adopting the opinion of a writer on the geologic formation of the Bahamas, they are formed of calcareous rocks, which are composed of coral, shells, madrepores, and marine deposits hardened into solid masses in the revolution of ages, and the deposits thrown up in regular strata at various periods. In no instance within my knowledge have rocks bearing a metallic appearance, or of an unusual character, been discovered.

"The surface stratum is a combination of debris of the rock, exuviæ, and decayed vegetable matter, in which only extraneous metallic bodies have ever been found.

"The only island of the group in which I have observed a somewhat different feature is 'Inagua,' and that not in the geologic formation, so far as it meets the eye, but in the water of several of its wells, which, when first taken out, has an impure smell and a chalybeate taste, and silver, when allowed to remain in it but a short time, becomes tinged as when in contact with sulphur."

C. R. NESBITT,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Nassau, Bahamas, May 8, 1852.

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

(No. 20.) No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor HAMILTON to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, April 13, 1852.
(Received May 8, 1852.)

SIR,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Government for the year 1851. Enclosure 1. sent separate.

Taxes, Duties, &c.

Customs.

2. Following the general example of the other West Indian colonies, an attempt has again been made to abolish the duties on imports collected under the authority of the Imperial Act of 1845, and to substitute in lieu thereof and of the duties now levied by colonial law one consolidated tariff. The Act introduced into the Assembly for this purpose proposed to vest the collection of the revenue thus to be raised in officers appointed on the spot, in a local Board, as it was called. Through some disagreement, however, as to details, the Bill was lost in the House, and could not by rule be re-introduced again during the session. The imperial duties continue, therefore, to be collected by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, although the department, from its consisting almost wholly of acting officers, is in a very disjointed state. The Lords of the Treasury are, of course, unwilling to make appointments from home to offices which are threatened every day with abolition. It is greatly to be regretted that something is not done towards settling and simplifying the tariff. The discussions on the subject have been protracted for several years; and the uncertainty which springs from them must be detrimental to the commerce of the island. The necessity of a reference to several schedules to ascertain the amount of the different duties on one article, and of a clearance at two separate revenue offices of the same vessels and the same articles, must be fraught with great mercantile inconvenience; whilst the public are paying, in the shape of a large Customs establishment, thirty per cent. for the collection of their Crown duties, in addition to another per-centage on their transfer to the Treasury.

Export duties.

3. The duties on exports were abolished last year. The impolicy of these duties is no longer a question; for, view them in any way, they were undoubtedly

BARBADOS.

Militia tax.

burdens on the industry of the country. During the existence of the export duties what is called the Militia Tax has been suspended. In days of old every person possessed of land or houses was compelled by law to provide for the militia one able-bodied man, properly accoutred, for every thirty acres of land, and for every house of the yearly value of 100*l.* In the year 1839 this obligation was repealed, and a tax imposed on every proprietor of five acres or more, or of houses of the yearly value of 30*l.*, at the rate of a shilling for each acre, and of twopence in the pound on the rent of each house; personal service in the militia of a proprietor exempting him from any payment on account of the first thirty acres, or of the first 100*l.* rental. This tax, which, as has been observed, was suspended during the operation of the export duties, was, on their being dropped last year, revived, and subsequently modified by an Act which abolishes all exemptions, and requires every owner of not less than one acre of land, or of a house of the value of ten pounds, to pay eightpence for each acre, and twopence in the pound on the rental of his house. It was intended by this measure to give some relief to the landed interest, and to get rid of the inequalities of the former tax. It received a general support in the legislature, though opposed by one or two members, on the ground of the injustice of taxing all land alike, without reference to its capabilities,—an objection, by the way, which equally applied to the tax in its original shape.

Road tax.

4. The tax for the maintenance of the roads was last year increased by one third. The land now pays for this purpose 9*d.* an acre; houses, 1½*d.* in the pound; carriages, 20*s.* each; and horses, 6*s.* each. No object can be of greater importance to the island than good roads; and Barbados is in this respect far better off than any of its neighbours. This island, which is about the same size as the Isle of Wight, is intersected by upwards of 200 miles of public highways, most of them in excellent order.

Colonial sugar duties.

5. Among the permanent import duties levied under the authority of colonial law, it will be observed that Muscovado sugar is taxed at 12*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., and the same article improved 25*s.* 8*d.* It is to be regretted that these prohibitory duties have not been repealed, so far as they concerned the produce of other British colonies; but, judging from the tone in which the subject was discussed in the House of Assembly, there is every prospect of their being soon revised, although some of the planters seemed to think that it would interfere with their local market, and might perhaps affect the high character which their own sugar now bears at home. An Act was, however, passed last year, by which sugar, molasses, and syrup, the produce of any of Her Majesty's colonies, were allowed to be imported duty free, to be refined for exportation.

Fees.

Fees of clergy.

6. Under this head I have to report one very satisfactory arrangement made last year. The fees of the clergy on marriages and burials used to be a source of great heart-burning and complaint in some of the parishes, and had often the effect of placing the pastor in a false position towards his flock. They have all been abolished, and the present incumbents have been compensated by a yearly payment from the Treasury, calculated upon an average of the fees, not actually received by them, but to which they were entitled by the law. The fees of the clerks and sextons still continue, but provision has been made for their ceasing, as vacancies occur, and for giving salaries to their successors.

Coroners fees.

7. The fees payable to the coroners on each inquest have been also abolished prospectively as vacancies occur; the numbers to be reduced, and fixed salaries assigned to the officers to be hereafter appointed. This has been done, not so much as a matter of economy, as in the hope of securing a better description of person for the office. I know that it has been often urged, that the remuneration of a coroner by fees is likely to lead to a greater vigilance, and to satisfy more efficiently the end for which he is appointed; but on my arrival here I was forcibly impressed with the opinion, that the holding of inquests was much more frequent than necessary.

Magistrates fees.

8. The enactment for making sterling the legal money of account created a necessity for regulating some of the tables of fees which were in old currency; and advantage has been taken of this, to place those of the magistrates and constables on a more simple and reduced footing.

Revenue and Expenditure.

State of the Treasury.

9. The Colonial Treasury is in a most flourishing condition. The revenue of 1851 has exceeded the expenditure by upwards of 5,000*l.*, and at the close of the year there was a balance in the public chest of nearly 17,000*l.* sterling. This prosperous state of things, be it observed, arises from no increase of taxes. On the contrary, as I have already remarked, the export duties were abolished, and the militia tax, which was substituted for them, was not calculated to yield as much, and has not actually produced, in 1851, half of the amount collected for export duties in respect of the large crop reaped in 1850.

Tonnage duties.

10. It will not escape attention that the tonnage duties form considerble items of the revenue. They have been complained of in the past year by the merchants as being more burdensome than in the neighbouring colonies, and as operating to the detriment of commerce. How far the first of these grounds is correct I am scarcely in a position to say, but there can be little question as to the injury which must accrue from all immoderate imposts or other shackles on shipping, though the returns of the trade of the port nevertheless show its vast increase. The merchants further allege that tonnage duties are not warranted to an amount beyond the necessary expenses of keeping the harbour and the wharves in repair, and of other strictly "port" disbursements.

Reduction of taxation.

11. Still, large as is the surplus of revenue, and desirable as it may be to remove or to reduce some of the more objectionable items of taxation, it would scarcely be prudent to propose any measure of the kind, until some of the more pressing public works have been provided for. The new prison, which is just being commenced, will of itself cost probably over 10,000*l.*; and there are other public services which will demand attention as the funds can be supplied. In the meantime, apart from the obvious difficulty of reimposing a tax after it has once been abolished, I am bound to mention that there is no room for complaint of over-taxation in Barbados as compared with other West Indian colonies. From a table of duties prepared and published some time ago by an energetic merchant of Demerara*, it appears that on the following necessaries of life, beef, butter, corn-meal, candles, flour, fish, herrings, mackarel, pork, peas, potatoes, rice, and soap, there were paid as import duties on the first cost of these articles:

Taxation compared with other Colonies.

In Demerara - . -	27¾ per cent.
In Antigua - - -	21⅕ „
In Trinidad - - -	18½ „
In Grenada - - -	17¼ „
In Saint Vincent - - -	15 „
And in Barbados only -	11⅔ „

Local Revenue.

Relief of poor.

12. The parochial revenue and expenditure bear much the same character as in the preceding years. The relief and education of the poor form their most prominent items. That relief is generally out-door; and I am sorry to say that in most of the parishes it is received wholly by Whites. It is painful to witness the indigence and indolence of these wretched people, whose position is the result of a system which to uphold it was considered to require the support of a law for compelling the maintenance on every estate of a certain number of White men. Accustomed in times of slavery to an enervating inactive existence, broken only by an occasional militia parade, it is no wonder that they were ill-prepared for the consequences of the great social change of 1833, which rendered their dronish presence on estates no longer necessary, and drove them to seek for a livelihood by some personal exertion beyond the periodical shouldering of a musket. The majority of them, however, have been unable to conquer the habits of their early life. Most of them reside on the windward coast of the island. A few contrive to gain a livelihood by fishing, and by the cultivation of small provision grounds; and there are some who, still more industrious, raise and prepare for market a considerable quantity of arrowroot and cotton. But the greater number lead an abandoned existence,

Condition of poor whites.

* Mr. Hick. He was lost in the "Amazon."

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many with large families, who are being brought up amid idleness and vice of the very worst description, and whose occupation, if they have any at all, is confined to the breeding of pigs and poultry. I am assured that not only are they insensible to, but that they positively resist, the efforts that are made to reclaim them.

Poor of Bridgetown.

In Saint Michael's, however, the parish in which Bridgetown is situated, there is a fair admixture of all classes in the great number of poor to whom relief is administered; and there are almshouses and other charitable institutions in the parish. Of course the natural tendency of the poor and the sick to creep near crowded places, and the influx of all the ill-regulated and disorderly part of the Black population to the town, result in throwing great burdens upon the residents there; and I am bound to say that the exertions of the parochial authorities to meet the consequent demands upon them are highly creditable.

Poor Law Amendment.

Some slight amendment in the Island Poor Law was made in the past year, at the instance of the Attorney-General. The several police magistrates were invested individually with an authority (which they did not possess before, except at sessions,) of assessing the relief of aged and infirm paupers upon their relatives when able to maintain them. The churchwarden of a parish where may be found a poor destitute person not having a settlement in it, is required to grant him relief till he can be removed to his own parish; and each vestry is from time to time to appoint three of their number, who are to be, with the churchwarden, the overseers of the poor for the parish. No provision had been heretofore made on these two last points.

Destruction of vermin.

5*s.* old currency.

2*d.* old currency.

13. In the parish accounts there appear some considerable charges under the head of "Vermin Account." By a very old law of the island, parties killing monkeys, racoons, and rats are entitled, on the production of the heads of these animals, to receive from the churchwarden of the parish 3*s.* 2½*d.* for each monkey or racoon, and 1¼*d.* for each rat destroyed. Efforts have been made at different times to repeal this law, as pressing upon the inhabitants generally, and being for the benefit only of a few whose localities are infested with vermin. When last passed by the Assembly it was lost in the Council.

Military Expenditure.

14. The payments for commissariat services made at Barbados in 1851 are nearly 13,000*l.* more than in 1850, but I have no means of explaining the difference.

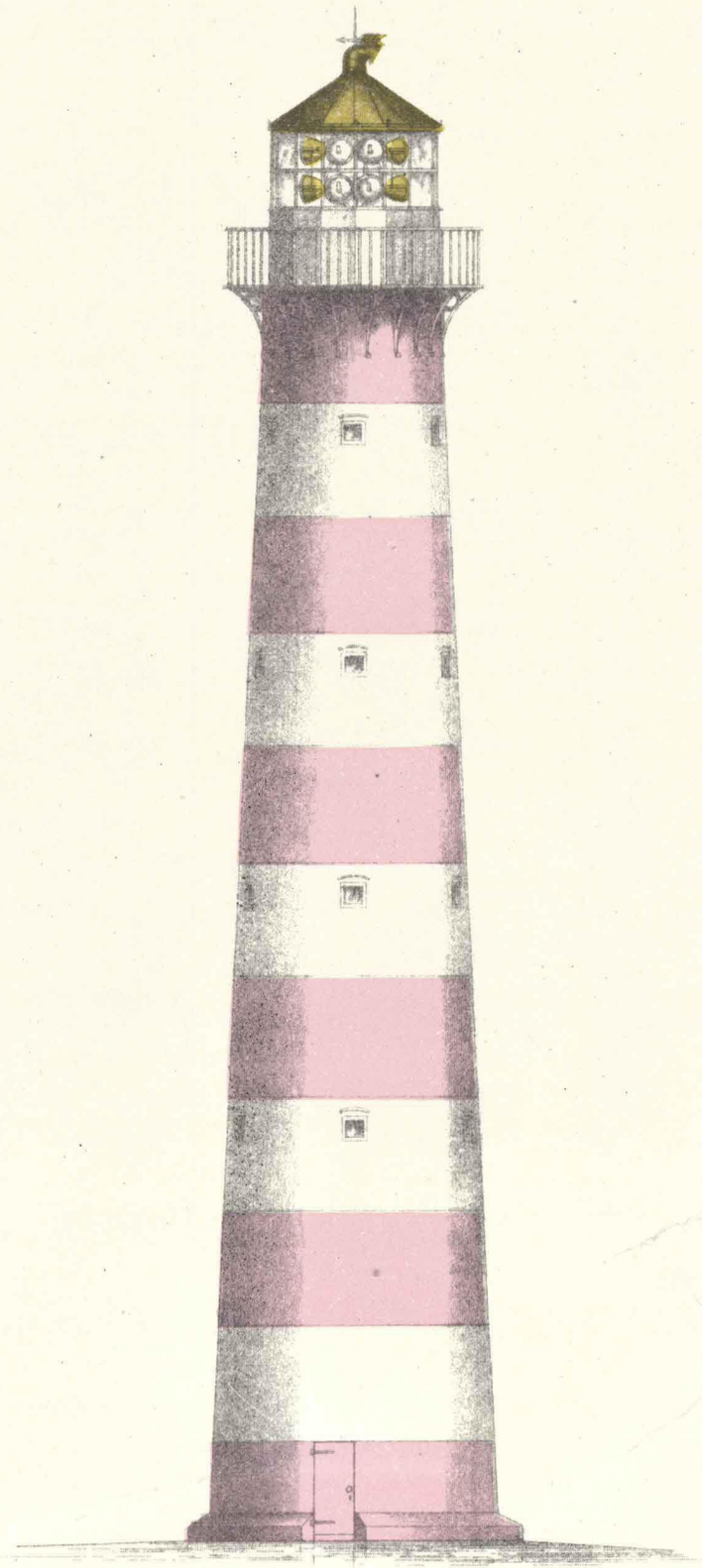
15. Early in last year the survey and formal transfer to the Ordnance of all the signal stations in the island, military and commercial, were completed, and their future maintenance undertaken by that department for an annual payment of 200*l.* sterling. This arrangement has put an effectual and satisfactory stop to the constantly recurring questions between the military departments and the colony as to the repair of the posts.

Militia force.

16. Notwithstanding that it looks formidable on paper, it would be wrong to allow you to suppose that there is anything like a militia in Barbados deserving the name.

It appears that when instructions were sent out to these colonies by the Secretary of State in 1845 or 1846, with the view of re-organising real and efficient militia corps, Sir Charles Grey, and subsequently Sir William Reid, left nothing untried to enforce the views of Her Majesty's Government.

The former of these distinguished men thought that the artillery should be put into as effective a state as possible, and that a rifle corps should be immediately formed. Colonel Reid, on the other hand, endeavoured to fix attention more on the equipment and effectiveness of an artillery force. The harbour itself would be very well defended by the two batteries at its extremities, but he considered that the facilities afforded along ten or twelve miles of coast for an enemy's landing made it above all things necessary to have a "powerful field artillery, moveable with celerity." It was found quite impossible, however, to rouse the Legislature into any action on the subject; appeals were in vain made to them to provide against invasion, and against the contingency so likely to arise, in case of war, of the demand for the services of the regular troops in another quarter. The manner in which the militia in these colonies was broken up at the period of freedom; the absence since that time of the old prevailing fear of internal revolt; the great change which has also taken place within the



BARBADOS LIGHTHOUSE.

P Paterson. delt.

J. Arrowsmith, Litho.

last twenty years in the habits and tastes of the middle classes, and which induces them to revert with little pleasure to the festivities that were then a chief attraction of militia musters; the unreasonable number on the personal staff of the Governor, who is still supposed to have twelve or fourteen aides-de-camp, and the extent to which general staff appointments were carried, it would seem, only to purchase exemptions from other liabilities; the increasing disregard of the duty of enrolment, prescribed by the existing law; the exemption from militia drill, now periodically sanctioned by the Governor; and, above all, the very serious cost of re-establishing a militia force, be it on however a moderate a scale,—are all reasons which have led the people to view the remains of their militia system with indifference or contempt; and, added to the undisturbed notions of security engendered by a long peace, have lulled the chivalrous spirit for which they were so distinguished during the war, and which had so often the effect of diverting the battle-ground from Europe to these seas.

Public Works.

Harbour of refuge.

17. I am afraid that the project of a Harbour of Refuge, at all events as proposed by convict labour, must be considered to have fallen to the ground. The House of Assembly have shown no disposition to enter into the scheme as involving the employment of the labour of convicts from the other colonies; and the preliminary operation of clearing out a portion of the swamp has received so little encouragement that the legislative authorities have declined to incur even the expense of carting away the mud thrown up by the labour of the convicts.

Lighthouse.

18. The erection of the lighthouse is a public work which belongs to the past year, though not completed until the beginning of the present. I have already reported that this work is finished, and that the light will be exhibited as soon as the Trinity House have published the usual notices of its bearings, and the directions for sailing by it, for we have no pilots. But I ought not in this retrospect to omit a short description of the lighthouse, the establishment of which has long been regarded with great interest by Her Majesty's Government, and by persons connected with the navigation of these parts.

The building, of which a sketch is annexed, is of iron, loaded below with concrete and masonry. It was constructed at home, upon the plans and estimates and under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Gordon, C.E., and erected by Mr. P. Patterson, a young engineer who was sent from England for the purpose. It is situated on a rocky cliff fifty-five feet above the level of the sea, at the south-eastern extremity of the island. The height of the centre of the light is 145 feet above the level of the sea, and the light will be visible from a ship's deck at a distance of nearly eighteen nautical miles. The light is a revolving light of the first magnitude. It consists of three faces, having each four reflectors on two tiers. Its entire revolution is once in three minutes, the time between extreme brightness on one face and on another being one minute. The tower, which is of itself eighty-two feet six inches high, is painted red and white horizontally. The site, which was fixed on by Admiral Sir Charles Adam, was adopted, with the concurrence of the Board of Admiralty and the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

The expense of the work has amounted to nearly 6,000*l.* sterling, one half of which has been liberally furnished by the Imperial Parliament. The other half has been defrayed from funds raised by a small extra tonnage duty now repealed. The building was delivered over to myself and the other commissioners on the 1st ultimo, after having been thoroughly inspected, and declared to be a well finished and altogether a most creditable piece of workmanship.

The Legislature having made due provision for the maintenance of the light, I have, under the authority of the Local Act, appointed a keeper, and put him in charge of the building and apparatus; and I have taken the necessary measures also for providing him with the requisite assistance to enable him to keep up the lights.

New gaol.

19. It affords me great pleasure to report that the new gaol has at length been commenced in good earnest, and that there is at last some promise of a possibility of carrying out a remedial and reformatory prison discipline, which with the present gaol accommodation, is quite hopeless.

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A liberal sum has been voted for the work, and the situation selected is admirable. As we now possess the advantage of observing the effects of the different plans which have been elsewhere adopted, both in relation to the construction of buildings and the administration of prison discipline, it is to be hoped that in these favourable circumstances the new gaol of Barbados will be an establishment that will reflect credit to the island.

The services of Mr. Patterson (who acquitted himself so satisfactorily in the erection of the lighthouse) have been engaged for the superintendence of the building of the gaol, and it will now, I have not the least doubt, progress rapidly.

Lunatic asylum.

20. The Lunatic Asylum having been found inadequate to the wants of the island, the new buildings which had been erected as a largetto, and were contiguous to the asylum, have been added to the establishment, and further provision made for its support. Under these circumstances I could anticipate no assistance from this island in carrying out the scheme adverted to in a recent correspondence for forming a general lunatic asylum for all the West India colonies; and in the present financial condition of the other islands within this Government it would be vain to apply to any of them on the subject.

Leper Asylum.

It has been necessary, in consequence of the arrangement to which I have adverted, to find another site for a new largetto. This has been selected and purchased, and the building will no doubt be completed this year.

Legislation.

Criminal Justice Acts.

21. I have nothing to remark in the way of legislation, except one or two Acts passed in assimilation to the law of England. All the other measures of any importance passed last year have reference to some one or other of the sections into which the Blue Book is divided, and will merit notice in those places.

Council and Assembly.

Vacancies in Council.

22. The Council have recently suffered a severe loss in the death of the President, Mr. Best, and Mr. Alleyne, who were passengers in the "Amazon."

State of parties in Assembly.

In the election of Members of Assembly in 1851 (which takes place in Barbados annually) there was no new feature; what is called the liberal section and the conservative party being pretty well poised.

Civil Establishment.

Inland post.

23. Some important additions have been made in the past year to the civil establishment of the island. The creation of an inland post office stands foremost among these in point of expense. This department, which is intended to effect a daily delivery of letters throughout the island, is ready to be brought into operation the moment that some stamps and weights and other necessary implements arrive from England. They are expected daily.

Sanitary appointments.

24. The appointment of public vaccinators for the town and rural districts, who were charged also with the general duty of guarding as much as possible against the introduction and spread of contagious or infectious disease, is a step which must have produced much good among the poorer classes. In the twelve months ending in June 1851 no less than 15,317 had been gratuitously vaccinated, and of these it was ascertained that 2,400 had been successfully so.

Sanitary movement.

While upon this subject, it behoves me to advert to the sanitary precautions which were adopted throughout the year for the preservation of the general health. While the Legislature were engaged in framing some stringent measures on this subject, two of the medical gentlemen selected by the Government at home to proceed to the West Indies, on the appearance of cholera in Jamaica, opportunely arrived in Barbados, and gave a stimulus to the Government and the people in making the best preparations to meet the scourge, from which we are as yet happily spared. From all that has been told me, I am persuaded that there would have been great difficulty in prevailing upon the inhabitants to have submitted to be assessed for the means of ensuring cleanliness,—to dispense with their keeping pigs, which were reared in great numbers in the hovels of Bridgetown,—and to submit to those other little sacrifices which their preservation and their comfort demanded,—had it not been for the

earnest interest thus manifested by the British Government in their welfare. Both the medical gentlemen were immediately appointed members of the Board of Health, and one of them, Dr. Gavin, by the energy and intelligence which he brought to the performance of his duty, wonderfully promoted the success of the sanitary movement,—as he has also done, I believe, in the other colonies which he has since visited. Parochial inspectors of health were appointed in town and in some of the rural parishes, and penal regulations for promoting health, and other provisions in case of the appearance of cholera, were made and passed by the vestries. An oppressive and absurd code of quarantine regulations had been previously abolished; and the people were taught to feel that their immunity from disease no longer consisted in a blind reliance on futile attempts to prevent intercourse with infected countries; and that if it was impossible to arrest the march of an epidemic, it was at least within their power to check its progress and alleviate its horrors by a regard to ventilation and cleanliness, as well in their own persons and dwellings, as in the public thoroughfares.

State of public health.

In a recent report on the health of the island which I have from Dr. Clark, the inspector for the city district, he speaks with confidence of the share which these sanitary measures have had in mitigating the severity of more than one epidemic with which the island has been visited during the last twelve months. Of the class of diseases now so well known under the term zymotic, and from which Barbados has been hitherto peculiarly exempt, we have lately had several visitations, and amongst others an intermittent, irregular, low fever, which, although of a depressing character, has seldom proved fatal, but which the improved cleanliness and care of the people have no doubt prevented from assuming a more malignant type.

Inspectorship of schools.

25. An appointment has also been made in last year of an inspector of schools by an education board, to whose operations I shall have to advert in their proper place.

Pensions.

20. Although there are no pensions paid to any retired superior public servants, I would not like it to be thought that the two small annuities returned in the Blue Book are the only allowances of the kind that are made for decayed subordinate officers. There is a fund from which several pensions of small amount are paid to superannuated members of the police force.

Small pensions to police officers.

Population.

Census of 1851.

27. In addition to the usual return which is filled up in the Blue Book, I annex to this Report an abstract of the census of the population of Barbados on the night of the 25th of June last, showing, exclusive of the troops, an aggregate of 135,939 persons, consisting of 62,272 males and 73,667 females.

This census gives the number of the inhabitants in the city of Bridgetown, and in the rural parishes or districts of the island, distinguishing the number of Europeans of the United Kingdom, foreigners, creoles of this island, and natives of the British colonies, and also the ages and employments of the people.

Increase of population.

At the date of the preceding census in 1844 the population of the island was 122,198, since which period there has therefore been an increase of 13,741 persons, being at the rate of not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

There is reason to believe that the present census contains a tolerably correct account of the population, and of the particulars on which it professes to give information.

Density of population.

The extraordinary density of this population, being no less than 817 individuals to the square mile, gives the subject a peculiar interest and importance.

You will, no doubt, be struck with the apparent large population of persons, 73,098 out of 135,939, returned as having no fixed employment. Anxious myself of obtaining some explanation on this point, I referred the census to Mr. Thomas H. Milner, of the Colonial Bank, a gentleman of experience and intelligence, who has directed his attention to subjects of this nature, and requested him to furnish me with any remarks which might suggest themselves to him in reference to the condition of the population, bearing either upon their

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employment in this island, or their fitness for emigration, and the expediency of encouraging it.

Employment of the people.

I enclose his observations, which remove the impression that might otherwise be conveyed by the Return, that so large a portion of the population is unemployed, or that means are necessary to be taken for finding them occupation.

Emigration unnecessary.

I agree generally in the observations of this gentleman, that there is sufficient employment for agricultural labourers in this island; and the Government of Barbados need not, therefore, at least for the present, encourage the emigration of any class of its inhabitants to the less populous colonies in the neighbourhood; while these would not, I think, be much benefited by an immigration which would proceed from the least valuable portion of this community; a strong attachment to, and disinclination to leave, their native land, being a distinctive feature of the character of the Barbados agricultural labourer.

Labour not continuous.

Want of thrift.

28. The small proportion of labour which is extracted from such an immense population is fraught with very grave consideration. There is no doubt that their industry is confined to what is requisite for obtaining their few immediate wants, and that they seldom think of providing against scarcity and the consequent high price of provisions,—a state of things which is as likely to occur as not in any one year.

Savings banks much needed.

I cannot help attributing much of this hand-to-mouth living on the part of the labourers, to the want of a safe place of deposit for their surplus earnings; and I should look upon the establishment of a Savings Bank in this island, on such a footing as would inspire the people with confidence in it, as an incalculable blessing. An institution of this kind, opened upon the guarantee of the Government, and for the receipt of small sums, even so low as one shilling, would stimulate the industry, and, by creating a feeling of honest independence, which the accumulation of a little money is apt to create in most of us, would raise the character of the working Negro, so as to make him more susceptible than he seems to be now, even after so many years of freedom, of those impressions of duty which there has been no lack of effort to instil into him. He would feel an increased interest in the prosperity and quiet of the country. It would beget more of mutual confidence between master and employer; it would, I am confident, vastly increase the class of steady trusty men; and would save many a day's hard earnings from being spent in the rum shop.

Consumption of rum.

There is no export of rum from Barbados. Last year it was computed that 6,500 puncheons of that spirit were distilled and consumed in the island; which gives about $5\frac{1}{4}$ gallons (old wine measure) a head all round,—man, woman, and child,—or $9\frac{3}{4}$ gallons to each person above fifteen years of age; and yet drunkenness is far from being a prevailing vice.

Early prospect of a savings bank.

I think I may venture to say that a Bill to establish a Savings Bank will be introduced into the House of Assemby at an early opportunity. Mr. Sealy, the attorney general, to whose influence and exertions in the Legislature this local Government is mainly indebted for most of its late important measures, has given his attention to the matter, and appears disposed to take it up, and prosecute it with the zeal and warmth that the subject deserves.

Duration of life.

29. Before quitting this subject of the Census I would only add that whilst I participate with Mr. Milner in the belief that the children have been equally well taken care of since emancipation, as the interest of the owner prompted him to in time of slavery. I doubt exceedingly whether any evidence of that fact, or of the comparative healthiness of children in the two countries, is to be obtained from the number of children under five years of age being greater in Barbados than in England, unless indeed the number of births were known, which we have no means of arriving at with anything approaching to precision.

If the per-centage of young children to the total population be greater here than at home, the per-centage of adults must be less, and argues therefore against the comparative longevity of the Barbadians. Yet the table which gives rise to these observations shows that the climate of the island is propitious to extreme old age.

Ecclesiastical.

Church Establishment.

30. The provision made by the Legislature for the support of the ministry of the Established Church (for none other has received any support here from public funds) is very liberal.

	£	s.	d.
There are eleven rectors, who, beside a glebe and parsonage, each receive a stipend of 320*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*	3,525	12	9
Compensation paid to them annually, in lieu of marriage and burial fees	743	15	11½
18 curates, at 150*l.*	2,700	0	0
2 legislative chaplains	60	0	6
	£7,229	9	2½

The following is a summary of the state of the Church in this island, at distant intervals, from the formation of the diocese to the present time:—

	Clergy No. of.	Churches and Chapels.	No. of Sittings.
1825	15	14	5,030
1834	29	23	7,750
1841	31	35	22,502
1851	34	42	24,967

Although there are 42 places of worship belonging to the Established Church in the island, affording church room for about 25,000 people, I am informed that there is still a great want of church accommodation. Last year, considerable additions were made to the several churches and chapels, for the purpose of affording additional sittings; and one or two new chapels in the country are in contemplation.

Dissenters.

31. There is very little dissent in Barbados; less, probably, than in any British colony. The Wesleyans and Moravians have been the only dissenting churches having missionaries here; and both ministries deserve the highest praise for their energetic pursuit of their calling, and their prudent abstinence from all interference in public matters.

Roman Catholic Church.

32. There is also a small Roman Catholic place of worship, built and supported by private contributions. The number of residents of that persuasion is very limited, not more perhaps than thirty-five or forty, but the congregation receives a considerable accession from the troops in garrison.

Education.

Means of education.

33. I am come now to a subject which has occupied a large share of the attention of Her Majesty's Government, the importance of which it is impossible to over-rate, and to which a variety of causes have given an absorbing interest. I really think that there is every disposition shown by the Legislature as well as the parochial authorities (and these include, or are closely connected with, most of the influential gentlemen of the island) to promote the means of obtaining a sound education for the people, and to stimulate and encourage the children to a due improvement of the means of instruction which are accessible to them. Although here no classes are prevented by the exactions of trade from educating their children, yet I fear that the desire to learn is not commensurate with the facilities which are afforded. This lukewarmness, however, is confined to the very lowest class, and ought not to act depressingly on our further exertions; for we all know that a thirst for knowledge is not easily created among an ignorant people, but that once it takes good root it will thrive of itself, and will require only the means of nourishment. Of the strong desire to learn among the young coloured people of the island, it is pleasing to be able to speak with high satisfaction.

Public library.

The avidity which they have shown to avail themselves of the advantages of the public library is of itself evidence of a growing desire for information. This institution, which is still on a very small scale, was founded by Sir William Reid; but it has received from the Legislature only a very moderate support, and from private individuals still less. The books which it contains for circulation are only about 700, but they have been well selected, and almost all been read and thumbed so often that many of them are literally worn out. The demand for books of light reading is as nothing compared with those of history and the physical sciences. The trustees of the library have stated to me that hitherto they have been dealing with it as an

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experiment, and that having given it a fair and lengthened trial which has been successful to a degree far beyond their most sanguine anticipations, they think the time has now arrived when it ought to be taken up as a public department, and receive a public support, which would enable it to meet the unmistakeable wants of the rising generation. They intend, I understand, to address an official statement to me about it, which will afford me a favourable means of bringing it to the consideration of the Legislature.

Parochial schools.

Exclusive of about 1,500 Sunday scholars, upwards of 5,000 children are returned to me as being taught in the schools in connexion with the Established Church. These are almost all primary schools, in several of which the children are both clothed and fed. In addition to a sum, which I cannot be far wrong in putting down at 2,500*l.*, contributed from parochial funds towards the support of these schools, there is received by the several teachers, in payments from their pupils, an aggregate sum of 662*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and they are also assisted by grants from the Christian Faith Society, the Ladies Society for Negro Education, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Central schools.

Of these institutions the one in the town parish, called the Central School, is the most extensive and important. Through the exertions of the Reverend Mr. Rawle, of Codrington College, to whom the cause of education in Barbados is under the deepest obligations, schoolmasters and a schoolmistress were obtained for the Central Schools from England; and a system of training teachers has been instituted which has already produced good fruit. These schools are partially endowed, and receive towards their support an annual sum of 512*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* from the public treasury.

Harrison's school.

There is another school, called Harrison's Free School, in the same parish, of a superior kind, which was founded and endowed by a merchant of Bridgetown, whose name it bears, for the education of a certain number of poor boys not exceeding twenty-four. The master, who is at liberty to take additional scholars for his own benefit, has a considerable number of them at present.

Codrington College.

There are one or two other small endowments of a like nature in other parts of the island; but all are eclipsed by the magnificent bequest of General Codrington, from which a college and grammar school have been raised and maintained in a great measure; and under the present zealous principal it will, I trust, prove a centre of moral influence, and produce a beneficial effect on the tone of society. From him I have received the assurance that the working of his schools is very steady and unvarying.

Education committee.

Lastly, under an Act passed at the close of 1850, for providing for a more extensive education of the people, a sum of 3,000*l.* was placed at the disposal of an Education Committee, to be appointed from members of the Legislature. This measure contemplated the participation in the grant of "all public schools "for primary instruction connected directly with the Established Church, or "with any other Christian congregation, and under the immediate superinten- "dence of their respective ministers, and in which the Holy Scriptures in the "authorized version of the Bible should be read and taught, and in which "there shall not be less than fifty children in actual average attendance "receiving moral and religious instruction." Thus this enactment, while sustaining those institutions directly connected with the Established Church, gives, where necessary, support to those in which there is security given of religious truth and soundness of instruction.

It was intended also to encourage the establishment and maintenance of dame or infant schools in the rural districts, and of schools for the education of the middle classes. Funds were likewise provided from the public treasury for the establishment of three scholarships at Codrington College.

Under this Act aid has been afforded by the Education Committee to thirty-four primary schools and eighteen dame schools in connexion with the Church of England, and to four Moravian and five Wesleyan primary schools. The number of scholars attending these and the other Wesleyan schools is about 1,200, exclusive of Sunday scholars.

General subject of education.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on these details, not only because I know that the education of the Negro has been a subject of engaging interest with Her Majesty's Government, but because I think it due to the proprietary body to show that they are themselves far from being insensible to its importance.

The efforts for providing instruction to the poorest, which I have particularised, are perhaps upon no very grand scale, but they are most of them efforts in the right way, and deserve to be commended. It is true that, from the great absence of sectarianism in the island, the question is simplified and divested of many of its chief difficulties; and I am confident that the formation of a body of teachers, which has been commenced under the auspices of the trustees of the central schools, and that the principle on which the Education Committee are proceeding in the distribution of their aid, will give a powerful stimulus to the cause of education, and will meet, as circumstances require it, with a corresponding support from the Legislature of the island.

Trade and Agriculture.

34. The following table of the Imports and Exports of the island for the three years preceding the operation of the Sugar Duties Bill of 1846, and for the last three years, will give a tolerable idea of the commercial state and progress of the island. Imports and Exports.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Crop in Hhds.	Tonnage entered.
	£	£		
1844	604,410	681,000	23,146	87,187
1845	682,368	691,309	24,777	94,542
1846	631,267	773,405	21,996	93,330
1849	591,478	791,740	33,077	85,731
1850	734,358	831,534	35,302	96,381
1851	789,977	887,627	38,730	95,272

I am disposed, however, to think that the sugar exported from the island has been considerably overvalued, an observation which can scarcely apply to the imports, the greater part of which pay an ad valorem duty.

The average value which was placed on the hogshead last year is 16*l.*, which was considerably beyond the net proceeds of the sugar in England. The molasses, too, is priced at a figure much above what they realized. Yet the balance of trade is in favour of the island, and still affords something of a margin for interest to mortgagees, and income to absent proprietors. Export of sugar. Balance of trade.

It will be observed that about half a million of the imports consist of British manufactured goods, more than a fourth of which is re-exported to the neighbouring colonies, and that the bulk of our provisions and tobacco, and all our horses, come from the United States.

35. On the present occasion my duty is confined to giving you a view of the condition of Barbados. But coming, not long ago, from a neighbouring island in which,—although the benevolent intentions of Her Majesty's Government in sending to it liberated Africans have been entirely realised,—matters are far more disheartening; and knowing and feeling deeply the distress and difficulties with which many of these colonies have to contend, I cannot but congratulate the Barbadian planter upon his comparative success in the very severe struggle which all of them have had to endure in late years in the diminution of the value of their produce. Here, from the state of the labour market, he has had facilities which have given him an undeniable advantage over his fellow colonists; but to these must be added his industry, his perseverance, his skill in cultivation, his economy, and the readiness with which he makes every personal sacrifice to the improvement of his property, whether it be by the introduction of machinery, the application of foreign and expensive manures, or otherwise. It is perfectly needless to observe, that without these facilities and exertions he would never have been able to maintain his present position; and that it has only been by greatly increased crops, and, above all, by the nicest attention to the quality of his sugar, that he has been able to save himself from the embarrassments which have beset his neighbours. In 1851 more sugar was made and shipped from this island than in any other one year since it has been peopled. This year, if no unforeseen event occurs, the crop will be still larger, every hope being entertained that it will reach close on 45,000 hogsheads. And it is a remarkable fact that there will be more labourers' sugar made this year than previously. Condition and prospects of the planters.

BARBADOS.

So far, therefore, the success of cultivation by free labour in Barbados is unquestionable. The encouragement which it receives in the disposal of its produce is quite a different affair. And, glowing as the state of the island may appear amid the gloom that surrounds her, it cannot be concealed that even here, particularly where parties have had to contend with former incumbrances, arising, it may be, out of a lavish expenditure, but more frequently, I believe, from the high price which they have paid or promised to pay for their estates they are only getting more deeply involved, and there is considerable personal distress in the country. And if I am to reflect the true state of feeling in the island, I should add that there is a tone of despondency even among those who continue to clear from their estates the means of a bare support, and who entertain great apprehensions that when the present differential duty shall have terminated they will no longer be able to keep their heads above water.

Nor is it to be forgotten, in considering the prospects of the people here, that for a number of years past they have been blessed with highly favourable seasons, and that they are not in the same suitable condition as formerly to meet the straits that would inevitably ensue from the droughts to which this island has been so subject.

Crime and Prison Discipline.

36. It now only remains for me to notice the state of crime in 1851, and the progress that has been made in the attempt to introduce a reformatory discipline into the gaol.

On this latter topic, from what I have already said on the subject of a new gaol, and the absence of all means of classifying the prisoners, you will not expect to receive from me a very gratifying report, although it is a subject to which the Governor-General, Sir William Colebrooke, has devoted himself with great anxiety. The number of prisoners last year, though in the aggregate pretty nearly the same as in the several preceding years, by no means comprises the same number of heinous offenders; the number of persons committed for brawls or minor assaults having much increased, and that of those committed for felonies having greatly diminished. The returns too of previous committals, especially of the more hardened offenders, are far from discouraging; and in 1851, during which period it may be said that Sir William Colebrooke's reformatory system received its fairest trial, the punishments for breaches of gaol discipline were few as compared with former years.

State of crime.

Decrease of felonies,

and of breaches of prison discipline.

The grand jury of the island in their address to the court, only on Thursday last, in reference to this question, said "that it is lamentable to reflect that "there are some natures so thoroughly debased, that neither the hope of "reward nor the fear of punishment can produce any salutary effects on them." Our knowledge of human nature must satisfy us of the truth of this observation; but, when we contemplate the noble exertions and sacrifices which are being made throughout the civilized world in devising schemes of correctional and reformatory restraint, and see the very questionable success which has as yet attended even the most hopeful system that has been tried,—under circumstances and advantages, too, which of course have been far beyond *our* reach,—surely there is no reason to despair because Sir William Colebrooke's philanthropic exertions and perseverance may have not yet effected all that he could have wished.

Progress of prison discipline.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2.

A CENSUS of the POPULATION of the Island of BARBADOS, taken on the night of the 25th of June 1851.

Parish or District.	Persons.			Ages.												Race.			Complexion.			Rank or Occupation.								
				Males.						Females.															Employed in Agriculture.		Engaged in Domestic Service.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	5 Years and under.	15 Years and over 5.	30 Years and over 15.	60 Years and over 30.	80 Years and over 60.	Over 80 Years.	5 Years and under.	15 Years and over 5.	30 Years and over 15.	60 Years and over 30.	80 Years and over 60.	Over 80 Years.	European.	Foreign.	Creole.	White.	Coloured.	Black.	Public Officers and Professional Men.	Engaged in Commerce.	Tradesmen and Mechanics.	Under 15 Years.	Over 15 Years.	Under 15 Years.	Over 15 Years.	No fixed Employment.	Sick or Infirm.
City of Bridgetown	8,183	11,843	20,026	1,588	2,274	2,175	1,917	209	20	1,658	2,460	3,541	3,411	656	117	292	125	19,609	3,336	8,147	8,543	260	1,342	1,703	8	229	417	4,196	11,871	709
Saint Michael (Rural)	7,888	9,552	17,440	1,655	2,193	1,707	2,064	240	29	1,703	2,346	2,499	2,555	370	79	96	98	17,246	1,977	4,053	11,410	120	509	1,095	335	2,909	256	2,501	9,715	468
Christ Church -	7,259	8,516	15,775	1,586	2,078	1,544	1,808	225	18	1,623	2,153	2,053	2,288	344	55	75	85	15,615	1,568	3,027	11,180	60	275	730	637	4,073	160	1,298	8,542	377
Saint Philip -	6,550	7,348	13,898	1,348	1,948	1,413	1,627	194	20	1,316	1,960	1,833	1,909	292	38	15	55	13,828	1,572	2,299	10,027	35	93	596	852	4,463	127	892	6,840	361
Saint George -	5,384	5,876	11,260	1,095	1,576	1,148	1,396	157	12	1,140	1,600	1,395	1,479	229	33	16	28	11,216	940	1,989	8,331	36	36	581	537	3,436	113	799	5,722	215
Saint John - -	4,235	4,660	8,895	869	1,288	863	1,061	134	20	891	1,260	1,118	1,197	163	31	22	17	8,856	1,117	1,768	6,010	22	52	424	230	2,602	63	613	4,889	228
Saint Thomas -	4,679	5,131	9,810	1,059	1,266	1,032	1,191	120	11	1,052	1,324	1,245	1,269	207	34	17	17	9,776	577	1,582	7,651	29	58	412	440	3,081	44	490	5,256	225
Saint Peter -	4,477	5,329	9,806	1,033	1,267	1,014	1,042	113	8	998	1,316	1,403	1,323	258	31	18	29	9,759	1,219	2,511	6,076	55	279	623	259	2,204	186	1,137	5,063	251
Saint Joseph -	3,321	3,687	7,008	685	946	770	806	106	8	752	968	873	926	151	17	20	24	6,964	1,109	1,250	4,649	32	40	276	293	2,080	84	439	3,764	158
Saint Lucy - -	3,849	4,571	8,420	868	1,128	827	903	119	4	943	1,184	1,064	1,119	224	37	5	32	8,383	909	1,202	6,309	18	56	351	299	2,643	93	548	4,412	239
Saint James -	3,168	3,716	6,884	630	869	756	799	101	13	748	936	902	957	145	28	11	9	6,864	666	1,204	5,014	18	68	294	267	2,053	49	446	3,689	161
Saint Andrew -	3,279	3,438	6,717	675	991	729	784	93	6	660	926	878	814	141	19	2	11	6,704	834	1,027	4,856	6	15	254	384	2,339	49	335	3,335	167
Total -	62,272	73,667	135,939	13,092	17,824	13,978	15,398	1,811	169	13,484	18,433	18,804	19,247	3,180	519	589	530	134,820	15,824	30,059	90,056	691	2,823	7,339	4,541	32,112	1,641	13,694	73,098	3,559

Certified this 10th day of November 1851. F. G. BAYLEY.

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Enclosure 3.

Barbados November 24, 1851.

MEMORANDUM.

Abstract of the Census of the Population of Barbados.

WITH respect to that section in which the population is classified in "rank and occupation," one is at first surprised at the large proportion of the whole (73,098 out of 135,939) who appear in the column of those having no "fixed employment." But a little consideration will remove this impression. The description has not in this case by any means the same significance it would bear in England. There it would imply either that the individuals could wholly maintain themselves, and did not require employment, or that requiring employment for their daily subsistence, they unfortunately could not procure it regularly. But in Barbados, where a living is so cheaply secured, a considerable part of the population—of those not possessed of any property—may subsist with sufficient comfort, and without being burdensome to the community, although they have not constant employment; and perhaps this term rather than "fixed" employment more accurately impresses the real state of the case, for I apprehend that very many of the people who are included in this description get occasional jobs, which afford them sufficient means of subsistence, and their few wants being satisfied, they do not desire more constant employment. The column in question is, in fact, merely the common receptacle of all those who do not strictly come under the classification of the other columns; and it would have been better if in the printed forms the classification had been carried further and been made more distinct.

But there are many important deductions to be made from the sum total of this column. I consider we must deduct not only the whole of that portion of the population which is included in the first class of age, those not above five years, but also half of the second class, those between five and fifteen years, for it very rarely happens, I am informed, that children under ten years of age are offered for employment, very many of them going to school. I shall further deduct two thirds of the class of old people above sixty years, allowing only one third as fit for work; and lastly, half of the class of sick and infirm, assuming the other half to be included among the old people. The result will then stand as follows:—

Total of column "no fixed employment" - - -		73,098
Deduct—Children not over five years - - -	26,576	
„ Half of those from five to fifteen (36,257) -	18,128	
„ Two thirds of persons above sixty (5,679) -	3,786	
„ Half of sick and infirm (3,559) - - -	1,779	
		50,269
Leaving of the able population, male and female, with "no fixed employment" - - - - - - - -		22,829

And considering that this class comprises many who have some employment, though no fixed or constant employment, and referring to the circumstances of the country, the small cost of subsistence, not only among the lower classes, but with many who would be ranked in the middle classes in England, this number of all classes does not appear very unreasonable.

I regret that in this column, and also in the column of "employed in agriculture" (that being the almost entire occupation of the population) there has not been a separation of the sexes, for it would afford very interesting information. On the whole population there is a considerable preponderance of females, the numbers being—

Males - -	62,272	or 45·81 per cent.
Females - - -	73,667	or 54·19 „
	135,939	100·00

The number of the population classed as "employed in agriculture" appears a full allowance; it must be presumed to include all managers and book-keepers; in short, every body engaged on estates. But to be certain of this it is necessary to know how the compiler of the census read and classified the various returns. Of course, however, it is not to be supposed that all the labourers thus classed work regularly every day. Perhaps, considering the habits of the people, 3½ days a week for each is a fair reckoning. The whole number then above mentioned represents a strength of 25,657, working five days a week; and allowing the wages on an average to be about three quarters of a dollar, that is 1½ bit per diem, for a week of five days, the weekly amount would be 19,240 dollars. What falls under my own observation as to sums paid for wages gives a tolerable approximate support to this result of the census.

Referring to the large deductions for young children made from the number with "no fixed employment," I was led to look at the ratio which the different classes of age bear to the whole population, and having found a statement of the same kind of the census of Great Britain and of Ireland in 1821, I subjoin it. I have not a later census to

refer to, but this is not important, because it is not likely the ratio of ages has been materially altered, though the total population is increased.

	Barbadoes Census, 1851.	Census of 1821: Great Britain.	Ireland.
5 Years and under -	19·55	16·47	15·32
5 to 15 years - -	26·67	25·94	25·73
15 to 30 „ - -	24·11	26·04	29·79
30 to 60 „ - -	25·49	26·03	25·21
60 to 80 „ - -	03·68	05·09	03·69
Above 80 „ - -	00·50	00·43	00·26
	100·00	100·00	100·00

The condition of the countries is so different that there is not much useful purpose to which this comparison can be applied. But there is one point which is interesting, because it tells against an impression which is, or rather has been, prevalent, that the children here are not so well taken care of now as before emancipation. It appears from the above that the young children constitute a larger proportion of the population in Barbados than in Great Britain, and considerably more than in Ireland, therefore there must be less mortality among them; no doubt the climate is favourable to young children. But I have fallen in with a statement affording further comparative information. It is contained in a volume of the Minutes of a "Society for the Improvement of Plantership," which formerly existed in this island. In a general estimate of the expenses of maintaining slaves the assumed population of a plantation is divided into classes, which divisions must represent pretty nearly the real state of the case, as it was made up by practical gentlemen. It is calculated that there are fifty-five "children and infants" in a population of 250 slaves on a plantation. This is just 22·00 per cent.; but then the class includes more than those not exceeding five years; it probably includes all up to seven. Reducing then the class to five years, by taking five sevenths of the number 55 the ratio is reduced to 15·72 per cent.; or if the number 55 is supposed to include only those not beyond six years, the ratio of them not above five would be 18·33 per cent; still not so high as the present census. It is to be observed, the statement which I have just quoted, which is of the year 1804, only refers to the slave population, while the late census includes all classes. But I apprehend if the whole population had been referred to in 1804 the proportions of young children would have been rather less than more.

Your Excellency speaks of the question of emigration. I cannot conceive that with reference to the well-being either of the labouring classes, or of the proprietors of the land, it would be at all expedient to give any encouragement to emigration. Indeed on general principle I am very sceptical as to the advantage to a community, though benefit may result to individual interests, of giving any public assistance to the removal of a labouring population, either to take it away from or to introduce it into any country. The question with Barbados can only be as to a removal of labourers from the island. I can see no reason, however, why the emigration of any of the people should be desired. They are all able, as I believe, to get a living, and unless there should happen some material change for the worse in the returns of property here, the demand for labour will always rather exceed the quantity offering in the market than the contrary. There is no chance that for the present any man really seeking employment shall be unable to get it. Why then should he remove from his position as a labourer in his own country merely to become a labourer in another country? There is no advantage to him in this. The Barbados labourers have already had experience that though they may get higher nominal wages elsewhere, there are disadvantages to neutralize the apparent benefit. Certainly Barbados is most abundantly peopled; but so long as the seasons are favourable there is abundance for all. With any continued drought there would probably be much distress, for while the country food would be very costly, the dry season would cause many labourers to remain unemployed. But this is a misfortune that no emigration would prevent; it is, I apprehend, an inevitable consequence of the island having become so entirely a large sugar manufactory, and of the labours of agriculture being so much and more and more devoted to the production of an article for export, to the diminution, of course, of that production of food for home consumption which was in former times so largely carried on in Barbados. Indeed, as the great bulk of the food produced consists of roots, and therefore cannot be stored and kept for any length of time, scarcity must result from drought in whatever proportion these roots are grown. Formerly the proprietors cultivated large quantities of guinea corn, which they kept in store to feed the slaves. This is an island peculiarly susceptible of the great variations of tropical seasons, and I consider that while with moderately favourable seasons it can very well sustain its present population, it is likely that with a serious drought a population much fewer in number would be distressed. I believe there is nothing in the condition or prospects of the labouring classes to make it expedient now to stimulate emigration, whatever may be the case at a future period, and certainly there is no reason why the proprietors of the soil should desire such a measure. It is never their interest that the number of the population should be lessened until, as is supposed

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to have happened at home, they become more numerous than are required for the work of the country, and the property of the country, landed and other, is obliged then to maintain more individuals than are required for the service of the proprietors. Till this point is touched the larger the population the more valuable must be the land. Barbados has by no means reached that position in which the population is at all a charge upon the property of the country. I must, therefore, give my humble opinion against the expediency of affording any encouragement to emigration. And it may be remarked, further, that should any such encouragement proceed from external sources,—should neighbouring colonies attempt, as was some time since done, to induce the Barbados labourers to transfer their services by the offer of premium in any shape,—my belief is, that the steady, really valuable labourer would not move; only the worthless, who now do little or nothing towards carrying on the work of the country, would go elsewhere.

(Signed) T. H. MILNER.

GRENADA.

GRENADA.

(No. 9. Executive.) No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor HAMILTON to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
May 18, 1852.
(Received June 22, 1852.)

SIR,

Enclosure 2. sent separate.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Grenada for 1851, with the report which accompanied it from the officer now administering the government of that island.

Enclosure 1. No. 27. May 11, 1852.

2. In another despatch by this opportunity I have enclosed the reports of the stipendiary magistrates in the same colony for the half year ended on the 31st of December last, and the usual returns respecting the condition of the African immigrants for the same period.

3. From all these papers it might be collected that Grenada was flourishing; and that she has considerably recovered during the last few years from her previously prostrate condition there is no doubt; her revenue is, if anything increasing; her imports and exports both show a considerable addition; her population is, irrespective of immigration, adding to its numbers; but with my long and intimate acquaintance with the place I hope I may be allowed to observe that, among the documents which I now transmit to you, there are no statements of the expenses of cultivation, no details of the difficulties and disappointments experienced by the planter in securing a crop, and there are no account sales of his sugars, nor any account current with his merchant.

4. If we had all these before us, I am far from saying that they would disclose a state of things to induce despair, or perhaps even discouragement; but I am sure that whatever they might promise they would not warrant the conclusion which we are too apt to draw from the smooth current of their public concerns.

5. The following figures afford some idea of the commerce of Grenada:—

Year.	Exports. £	Imports. £	Tonnage. *Tons.*
1849	104,228	101,054	19,615
1850	105,510	133,647	22,450
1851	134,766	158,930	22,176

If the balance of trade, then, be adopted as the test of prosperity, it is considerably against the island. Nor can it be said that the price of their staple produce has not been sufficiently valued. The crop for 1850 consisted of 6,204 hogsheads, at 12*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per hogshead. That for 1851 is returned at 8,160 hogsheads, at 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase in quantity of one third on the previous year. But why the crop of last year should be valued higher than that of 1850 I am unable to explain, the more so as the prices realized in 1851 were not equal to those of 1850.

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6. The planters justly attribute the success of their exertions in 1851 in increasing the crop to the assistance of the liberated Africans, for whose location in Grenada they feel particularly grateful to Her Majesty's Government. The stimulus afforded by the introduction of these people, and the advantages thence derived, are still in operation; but the continued want of a sufficient labouring population renders the condition of the plantations in Grenada far more uncertain than that of the plantations of Barbados, which is blessed with a numerous and active peasantry.

7. It would seem from the magistrates reports that the arrangements which were promised on the introduction of these Africans, for the education of their children, have not been carried out to the extent I had desired and hoped; but allowance must be made for the precarious circumstances of the planters themselves, who I believe are deeply impressed with the duty and the advantage of improving the moral condition of the labourer, as well as with a sense of the claim which the amelioration of the condition of the liberated African may give to a further immigration of Africans.

8. I annex to this despatch a copy of the census taken on the 3d of October last, and of a very careful and discriminating analysis of it, made by Mr. S. Cockburn, the chief enumerator. I should have been very glad to have been able to transmit to you an equally interesting dissection of the census of Barbados and the other islands of this general government. To all who take an interest in the island of Grenada, this document will be peculiarly interesting, and it affords a very fair example of the value to be derived from statistical returns of the population, even within so small a sphere.

Enclosure 4.
Enclosure 5.

9. The following are the comparative proportions of those of different ages in Grenada and Barbados.

Under 5 years.	Grenada	14·76.	Barbados	19·55.
15	„	„	23·38.	„	26·67.
30	„	„	25·36.	„	24·11.
60	„	„	28·88.	„	25·49.
Above 60	„	„	7·62.	„	4·18.
			100·		100·

The most extraordinary feature in the statement is, that while the climate of Barbados is undoubtedly more congenial to an European constitution, there is something—possibly it is in the habits of the great bulk of the people here, or in their diet—which is far less favourable to the longevity of the Negro than in Grenada.

10. The number of agriculturists in Grenada is returned at 13,502, which out of a population of 32,671 is 41·32 per cent. The number in Barbados was given at 36,653, which out of a population of 135,939 is about 26·90 per cent.

11. There are some remarks of the provost marshal, under the head of gaols, relative to the introduction of bad characters into Grenada from Barbados, which I think are overcharged. That a number of the worst class of people from here find their way into Grenada cannot be helped; but as to the effects of the law for the banishment from Barbados of persons convicted of rape, altogether there have been only four persons sent away under the Act since it came into operation in 1847.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

Encl. 1. in No. 10.

Government House, Grenada,
May 11, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1851, with an abstract of the returns contained therein.

2. From these returns it will be seen that there was on the year an increase of revenue, and that the revenue was in excess of the expenditure; there was also an increase both of the exports and imports as compared with those of the preceding year.

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3. Having had occasion in my last report to notice the seasonable supply of Africans then lately sent to this colony by the liberality of Her Majesty's Government, I am happy to state that my anticipations of the result of this small addition to the labouring population, and of the good effect likely to be thereby produced on the minds of the native labourers, have been realized.

4. The want of labour for carrying on the cultivation of the plantations is still severely felt throughout the colony, and impedes its agricultural progress. Bounties have been granted on the importation of labourers from Madeira, but they are not effective as field labourers. An Act was also passed granting bounties to labourers and mechanics of African descent who should immigrate from the United States of America and the British North American provinces, but no immigrants from any of those countries have availed themselves of its provisions.

5. The hopes, therefore, of the agriculturists are still directed to a further supply of labourers from Africa, and I trust that Her Majesty's Government will considerately entertain the earnest request of the people of this colony to obtain an accession of population from that quarter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. Y. Checkley.
President.

His Excellency Governor Ker B. Hamilton,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3 in No. 10.

Enclosure 3 in No. 10.

Abstract of Returns contained in Blue Book 1851.

Revenue.

Customs Duties.		Rum Duty.	Assessed and other Taxes.	Total 1851.	Total 1850.	Increase 1851.	Surplus 1850.
Import.	Tonnage.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10,280	1,117	1,489	4,070	16,956	15,640	1,316	5,970

Expenditure.

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Police an Magisterial.	Prisons.	Other Expenditure.	Total 1851.	Total 1850.	Decrease 1851.	Surplus 1851.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3,987	820	2,146	546	2,276	378	5,331	15,484	15,984	500	7,442

Of the surplus of 7,442*l.* the sum of 4,097*l.* are applicable to immigration purposes.

Local Revenues.

Church Land.		Colony Hospital.		Remarks.
Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	
31	13	572	571	

Expenditure, Great Britain.

Civil.	Military.	Total 1851.	Total 1850.	Decrease 1851.	Remarks.
£	£	£	£	£	
4.250	11,336	15,586	20,154	4,568	1st column includes salary of Governor, stipendiary magistrates, customs officers, and postmasters. 2d column all military expenses.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
	15,713	16,958	32,671	1,246	229	715

Land.

Area in Square Miles.	Acreage under Cane Cultivation.	Sugar Crop, 1851.	Sugar Crop, 1850.	Increase, 1851.	Remarks.
133	8,175	Hhds. 8,615	Hhds. 6,683	Hhds. 1,932	Of the crop of 1851 equal to 8,160 hhds. were exported.

Coins and Currency.

Specie in circulation.	Notes in circulation.
Estimated at about 30,000*l.*	Not known.

Churches.

Church of England and others.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Sittings.	Average of Persons attending.	Remarks.
England - -	10	3,650	1,805	St. Peter's Chapel, in which the number of sittings are given, has never been opened for divine service.
Presbyterian -	1	240	100	
Wesleyan - -	4	900	1,500	

Schools.

Church of	No. of Scholars, 1851.	No. of Scholars, 1850.	Increase, 1851.	Decrease, 1851.	Remarks.
England -	856	804	42	—	The decrease in the Wesleyan Schools is attributable to the prevalence of measles and hooping-cough during the last few months of the year.
Wesleyan -	353	377	—	24	

Imports, Value in Sterling.

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1851.	Total, 1850.	Increase.
£ 83,448	£ 48,428	£ 27,054	£ 158,930	£ 133,647	£ 25,283

Exports.

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1851.	Total, 1850.	Increase.
£ 112,292	£ 17,488	£ 4,986	£ 134,766	£ 105,510	£ 29,256

GRENADA.

Shipping. Inwards. Tonnage.

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1851.	Total, 1850.	Decrease.
Tons. 7,700	*Tons.* 9,394	*Tons.* 5,082	*Tons.* 22,176	*Tons.* 22,450	*Tons.* 274

Shipping. Outwards. Tonnage.

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1851.	Total, 1850.	Increase.
Tons. 6,324	*Tons.* 8,112	*Tons.* 7,903	*Tons.* 22,339	*Tons.* 21,670	*Tons.* 669

Return of Crimes and other Offences.

Year.	Felons.	Misde-meanants.	Other Offences.	Total.	Increase.	Centesimal Proportion according to the Population.	Debtors.
1851	50	34	120	204	7	62	11
1850	21	79	97	197	—	60	6

(True copies.)

A. F. CONNELL,
Private Secretary.

Enclosure 4 in No. 10.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Returns of the POPULATION of the Island of GRENADA and its Dependencies, according to the Census, taken on the 3d of October 1851.

Districts or Parishes.	Names of Commissioners.	Houses and Cottages.				Ages.																						Country.												Grand Total.
						Males.										Females.												British Subjects.					Foreigners.								
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Total.	Under 5 Years.	5 and under 10 Years.	10 and under 15 Years.	15 and under 20 Years.	20 and under 30 Years.	30 and under 40 Years.	40 and under 50 Years.	50 and under 60 Years.	60 Years and upwards.	Total Males.	Under 5 Years.	5 and 10 Years.	10 and under 15 Years.	15 and under 20 Years.	20 and under 30 Years.	30 and under 40 Years.	40 and under 50 Years.	50 and under 60 Years.	60 Years and upwards.	Total Females.	Grand Total.	Natives of the Colony.	Other British West Indians.	British Europeans.	Natives of Malta.	Total.	Africans.	Natives of Madeira.	Foreign Europeans.	North Americans.	South Americans.	Foreign West Indians.	Other Places.	Total.	
Town of St. George -	William Grant -	655	30	9	694	289	241	202	180	444	225	133	59	70	1,843	291	311	267	217	547	365	267	184	275	2,724	4,567	3,490	402	100	23	4,015	406	48	5	16	10	63	4	552	4,567
Parish of St. George -	J. M. Aird -	1,277	25	31	1,333	401	359	318	203	470	350	286	151	221	2,759	417	324	222	178	410	336	296	203	268	2,654	5,413	4,465	189	144	- -	4,798	583	5	- -	- -	- -	22	5	615	5,413
Parish of St. David -	J. T. Streat -	635	33	16	684	180	147	170	96	217	156	102	98	79	1,245	177	166	144	97	231	155	131	101	134	1,336	2,581	2,263	66	12	- -	2,341	214	15	1	1	5	3	1	240	2,581
Parish of St. Andrew -	John Wells -	1,494	- -	- -	1,494	414	361	315	219	431	413	299	173	160	2,785	381	354	254	207	472	394	316	229	243	2,850	5,635	4,837	191	43	2	5,073	437	104	2	6	- -	12	1	562	5,635
Parish of St. Patrick -	Wm. McEwen -	1,463	- -	47	1,510	399	318	278	255	424	342	238	125	135	2,514	418	278	231	267	431	398	261	169	193	2,646	5,160	4,524	16	53	- -	4,593	464	98	- -	- -	- -	5	- -	567	5,160
Parish of St. Mark -	A. Preudhomme	468	3	11	482	137	93	118	80	123	126	99	40	57	873	116	95	86	76	124	109	114	54	91	865	1,738	1,505	51	6	- -	1,562	100	71	- -	1	- -	4	- -	176	1,738
Parish of St. John -	Wm. Cockburn	674	- -	- -	674	258	197	198	128	267	178	145	87	103	1,561	223	192	139	127	296	196	154	90	138	1,555	3,116	2,863	47	10	- -	2,920	135	50	- -	2	1	7	1	196	3,116
Island of Carriacou -	G. A. Mitchell -	1,003	43	31	1,077	353	355	314	185	319	197	170	95	145	2,133	370	316	273	204	361	281	231	114	178	2,328	4,461	4,135	206	16	1	4,358	86	9	- -	2	- -	5	1	103	4,461
	Grand Total -	7,669	134	145	7,948	2,431	2,071	1,913	1,346	2,695	1,987	1,472	828	970	15,713	2,393	2,036	1,616	1,373	2,872	2,234	1,770	1,144	1,520	16,958	32,671	28,082	1,168	384	26	29,660	2,425	400	8	28	16	121	13	3,011	32,671

Districts or Parishes.	Names of Commissioners.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.																				Religion.							
						Agriculture.																Protestants.							
		Clergy.	Law.	Physic.	Government Officers.	Planters.	Field Labourers.	Merchants and Shopkeepers.	Hucksters and Petty Traders.	Writing Clerks.	School Teachers.	Artificers.	Mariners and Fishermen.	Seamstresses.	House Servants.	Washerwomen and Laundresses.	Porters and Jobbers.	Others variously employed.	Infants and others unemployed.	Sick.	Infirm.	Soldiers.	Grand Total.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.	Wesleyans.	Moravians.	Total.	Roman Catholics.	Mahomedans.	Grand Total.
Town of St. George -	William Grant -	4	1	5	25	21	36	72	180	59	23	433	130	545	391	410	170	396	1,366	65	107	128	4,567	2,198	64	651	10	2,923	1,642	2	4,567
Parish of St. George -	J. M. Aird -	- -	1	1	2	48	3,264	5	4	- -	9	240	15	179	93	51	1	129	107	65	108	125	5,413	766	12	937	- -	1,715	3,691	7	5,413
Parish of St. David -	J. T. Streat -	2	- -	1	2	18	1,199	9	6	2	6	135	14	137	61	27	- -	115	762	9	76	- -	2,581	290	6	1	- -	297	2,284	- -	2,581
Parish of St. Andrew	John Wells -	2	- -	2	10	188	2,380	22	8	2	2	324	29	222	134	65	- -	196	1,718	80	251	- -	5,635	1,311	54	31	24	1,420	4,215	- -	5,635
Parish of St. Patrick -	Wm. McEwen -	3	- -	2	5	67	2,640	20	8	4	3	292	34	180	124	11	18	14	1,503	85	147	- -	5,160	1,805	108	1	- -	1,414	3,746	- -	5,160
Parish of St. Mark -	A. Preudhomme	- -	- -	- -	2	12	893	5	4	1	1	85	27	126	23	2	- -	18	475	20	44	- -	1,738	301	15	4	- -	320	1,418	- -	1,738
Parish of St. John -	Wm. Cockburn	1	- -	1	4	18	1,500	8	8	11	2	151	53	208	111	20	- -	28	846	64	82	- -	3,116	725	2	10	- -	737	2,372	7	3,116
Island of Carriacou -	G. A. Mitchell -	2	- -	1	5	20	1,198	11	24	4	3	194	165	198	68	48	- -	686	1,731	13	90	- -	4,461	3,129	3	22	- -	3,154	1,307	- -	4,461
	Grand Total -	14	2	13	55	392	13,110	152	242	83	49	1,854	467	1,795	1,005	634	189	1,582	9,474	401	905	253	32,671	10,025	264	1,657	34	11,980	20,675	16	32,671

Centesimal Proportions.

Under	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
5 Years -	7·44	7·32	14·76	
10 Years -	6·34	6·23	12·57	
15 Years -	5·86	4·95	10·81	
20 Years -	4·12	4·20	8·32	
30 Years -	8·25	8·79	17·04	
40 Years -	6·08	6·84	12·92	
50 Years -	4·51	5·42	9·93	
60 Years -	2·53	3·50	6·03	
Above 60 Years -	2·97	4·65	7·62	
	48·00	51·90	100·00	

Total Population - - - - - -		32,671
Deduct—		
Garrison of Fort George and Richmond Hill	264	
Prisoners confined in St. George's Gaol -	43	
Colony Hospital - - - -	28	
Mr. Sanderson's Almshouse - - -	25	
Mrs. Hamilton's ditto - - - -	7	
Lunatic Asylum - - - - -	3	
Crews of Vessels belonging to the Colony -	8	
Crews of Vessels not belonging to the Colony	8	
		386
Remain - - - - - -		32,285

SAMUEL COCKBURN,
Commissioner-General of Population.

GRENADA.

Enclosure 5 in No. 10.

Encl. 5 in No. 10.

APPENDIX to the CENSUS of the Island of GRENADA and its Dependencies, taken on the 3d Day of October 1851.

THE total number of persons in the island of Grenada on the 3d of October 1851 appears by the returns to have been 32,671, of which 15,713 were males and 16,958 were females, occupying 7,669 houses, and giving an average of 4·27 persons to each house.

If we assume the whole extent of the island and its dependencies to contain, in round numbers, 85,000 acres, equal to 133 square miles, the proportion of individuals to each square mile will be 246.

Taking the superficial area of each parish separately, the numbers will be as exhibited in the following table:—

Districts.	Number of Acres.	Number of Inhabitants per Census.	Number of Square Miles.	Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.	Centesimal Proportion as compared with the whole Population.
Town of St. George - -	100	4,567	0·16	28,544	13·98
Parish of St. George - -	16,564	5,413	26·00	209	16·57
Parish of St. David - -	11,780	2,581	18·43	140	7·90
Parish of St. Andrew - -	22,197	5,635	34·69	162	17·25
Parish of St. Patrick - -	10,510	5,160	16·43	314	15·79
Parish of St. Mark - -	5,801	1,738	9·07	192	5·32
Parish of St. John - - -	9,586	3,116	14·99	208	9·56
Carriacou and Grenadines -	8,462	4,461	13·23	338	13·63
Total - -	85,000	32,671	133·00	30,107	100·00

The females, being 1,245 more than the males, give a per-centage of 3·81 upon the whole population, equal to 108 females to every 100 males; but for the ages under fifteen the males preponderate, being 6,415 to 6,045, showing there are 3 per cent. more boys than girls on the total of that age, equal to 94¼ girls to every 100 boys, or 106·12 boys to every 100 girls. From the age of puberty, upwards, the surplus is on the side of the females, the numbers being 9,298 males to 10,913 females, showing 1,615 more females than males, and giving a proportion of 8 per cent. on the whole, equal to no less than 117·37 females to every 100 males. This will appear more clearly in the following tabular form:—

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Proportions.
Under 5 years - - -	2,431	2,393	6,415 Males to 6,045 Females, equal to 3 per cent., equal to 100 Males for every 94·25 Females.
5 and under 10 - - -	2,071	2,036	
10 and under 15 - - -	1,913	1,616	
15 and under 20 - - -	1,346	1,373	9,298 Males to 10,913 Females, equal to 8 per cent., equal to 100 Males for every 117·37 Females.
20 and under 30 - - -	2,695	2,872	
30 and under 40 - - -	1,987	2,234	
40 and under 50 - -	1,472	1,770	
50 and under 60 - - -	828	1,144	
60 and upwards - - -	970	1,520	
Total - -	15,713	16,958	3·81 per cent. = 100 Males for every 108 Females.

This relation of the sexes is very disproportionate, and greatly exceeds what obtains in European countries, but appears to correspond with the relative proportion in the West Indies generally. The ratio with respect to the younger classes, however, seems to approximate more to the principles that govern this branch of the population in other parts of the world, the juvenile males being in excess of the females, with this difference, that in Europe the females commence to preponderate only at about the fortieth year, whereas here they begin at fifteen.

This may be owing to emigration, for the males, when arrived at the age for labour, leave the island whilst the females remain stationary, and their habits of life exposing them to less accidents than the males, the mortality amongst them is not so great as in the other sex.

The number of children under five years of age being—

Males - - - - -	2,431
Females - - - - -	2,393
Total - -	4,824

Gives a proportion to the whole population of 14·76 per cent., and the number of old people of sixty and upwards is:—

Males - - - - - -	970
Females - - - - - -	1,520
Total - -	2,490

Very little more than half the number of children, giving a proportion of 7·62 per cent., leaving 77·62 per cent. for the rest of the population, of which there are 7,500 (nearly 20 per cent.) "fighting men," from fifteen to fifty, able to bear arms, while more than one half of the population must be considered of the unproductive classes, as the following table will show:—

TABLE of CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS which the different Professions bear to the whole Population.

Clerical, professional, official, and academical -	133	=	0·41	per cent.
Agricultural - - - -	13,502	=	41·33	„
Commercial - - -	477	=	1·46	„
Architectural and mechanical - -	1,854	=	5·67	„
Maritime - - -	467	=	1·43	„
Domestic (seamstresses, house-servants, and washers) - - - -	3,434	=	10·51	„
Porters and others, variously employed -	1,771	=	5·42	„
Children and others, unemployed - -	9,474	=	29·00	„
Sick, infirm, and soldiers - - -	1,559	=	4·77	„
Total -	32,671	=	100·00	

The productive classes, 16,300—49·89 per cent.

The centesimal proportions which the natives of the different colonies bear to the whole population is shown as below:—

Natives of the colony amount to - -	28,082	=	85·96	per cent.
The natives of other British colonies -	1,168	=	3·57	„
British Europeans, including Maltese -	410	=	1·25	„
Africans - - - -	2,425	=	7·43	„
Natives of Madeira and foreign Europeans -	408	=	1·25	„
Americans, foreign West Indians, &c. -	178	=	0·54	„
Total -	32,671	=	100·00	

In regard to the sanitary condition of the population, it will be noticed that there are only 401 sick and 905 infirm persons, giving a proportion in the one case of 1·23 per cent., and in the other 2·77.

The town of Saint George, containing 4,567 persons, inhabiting 655 houses, gives seven persons to each house, and being 100 acres in extent, equal to the 0·16 part of a square mile, gives 45·67 persons to the square acre. The centesimal proportion to the whole population is 14, and there being 1,843 males and 2,724 females, the result is that there are 147·80 females to every 100 males, nearly as 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The town may be separated into three grand divisions, viz., the "Colony Hospital" lands, the "Church lands," and the Freehold lands. The two former are occupied, with a few exceptions, by the middling and lower classes, who hold their tenures by lease from the respective corporations, paying to the one (the Colony Hospital) from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per lot per annum, and to the other, 1*s.* 6*d.* late currency—$7\frac{1}{3}$*d.* sterling per foot of frontage, ground rent, besides street tax 2 per cent., and house tax $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., together $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the assessed value of the rental; and the latter division, by the higher and more wealthy portion of the community, paying only the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. assessments. At the time the last census was taken, these people, principally respectable females, appeared content and happy in their little dwellings, receiving a moderate income from the rental of the lower flats of their houses, and otherwise gaining a decent livelihood by sewing, but now seven years have made a great difference in their circumstances. Many a family of spinsters who were supported by their needle are now pining in want and distress from the general and extensive importation of ready-made clothing, and the increase in the number of inferior seamstresses, who have by competition reduced the charges to a mere pittance; while others, whose rentals formerly supported them, are now destitute, from their premises having fallen into decay, and their inability to repair them. Houses that were formerly tenanted are now dilapidated and abandoned, and the lessees generally of these two departments are not only unable to pay their rents, but can hardly even earn their daily subsistence. On the other hand, the few houses that are building are principally by the labourers and lately imported Africans, who are rising fast in the scale of society, to fill the places, at no distant period, of their superiors of the middle classes, who are fast sinking into poverty and ruin. Even the proprietors of the freeholds feel the difference in the times, and those females who have no means of obtaining a livelihood, save from their rent-rolls, find it now to be a very precarious income to depend upon.

In the country districts the picture is more cheering. The peasantry appear joyful and happy in their little homesteads, many of them possessing comfortable cottages on their patches of land, upon which they grow the sugar cane, and grind it on the neighbouring estates for half the produce, by which they obtain a considerable sum, besides the provisions they send to market, and their daily money-earnings whenever they choose to work on the

GRENADA.

sugar plantations. Thus are they in comparatively easy circumstances, and are fast approaching an important position in the community.

With reference to the increase and decrease since the last census, it is impossible to institute any satisfactory comparison, for, owing to the paucity of materials arising from the want of a regular system of registration of marriages, births, and deaths, there are no reliable data upon which to base any of those calculations which indicate by their results the interesting and important laws and principles that govern the climatalogy, morality, and vital statistics of a country; still, however, it may be useful to deduce some rough approximations.

The number of the population on the 3d June 1844, when the last census was taken, was 28,923, which, compared with the present amount, 32,671, gives an apparent increase of 3,748 in the seven years, equal to 535 per annum = 1·64 per cent. per annum; but if we deduct the 1,052 Africans imported in the "Clarendon," "Ceres," "Brandon," and "Atlantic," in 1849 and 1850, and their issue, and also the 460 Portuguese and other immigrants since 1846 (many of whom, however, have since died), together about 1,500 souls, the balance due to the increase of the population will be 2,248, or 321 annually, equal to 1·10 per cent. per annnm on the whole population. But, taking the two census as they are, and reducing the table of ages in the present census to correspond with that of the last, we will have an apparent increase, as exhibited in the schedule below:—

TABLE of the comparative INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION at the following Ages.

	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.
	1843.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1844.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Under 10 -	3,757	4,502	745	-	3,592	4,429	837	-	1,582
10 at 16 -	1,646	2,450	804	-	1,576	2,108	532	-	1,336
16 at 50 -	6,338	6,963	625	-	7,472	7,757	285	-	910
50 at 60 -	1,177	828	- -	349	1,328	1,144	- -	184	—
Above 60 -	814	970	156	-	1,223	1,520	297	-	453
	13,732	15,713	2,330	349	15,191	16,958	1,951	184	4,281
Deduct -		13,732	349	-	- -	15,191	184	-	533
Net Increase	- -	1,981	1,981	-	- -	1,767	1,767	-	3,748

Equal to 6·85 per cent. in 7 years, or 283 per annum = 0·98 per cent per annum.

Equal to 6·11 per cent. in 7 years, or 252 per annum = 0·87 per cent. per annum.

—	1844.	1851.	—
Total Males -	13,732	15,713	1,981
Total Females	15,191	16,958	1,767
	28,923	32,671	—
		28,923	—
Equal to 12·96 in 7 years, or 535 per annum = 185 per cent. per annum		3,748	3,748
Deduct immigrants, &c.		1,500	
Equal to 7·70 in years		7)2,248	
Total Increase, Males and Females - -		321 per an.	

Equal to 1·10 per cent. per annum on the whole population, after all deductions.

Thus there appears to be an increase in all the ages and in both sexes, except between fifty and and sixty years, and the males have increased more than the females (owing doubtless in some measure to immigration) in the ratio of 14 to 11, but the net average increase of male and female, altogether, on the whole population, since the last census, appearsto be as near as possible 1·10 per cent. per annum. The decrease appears to have occurred only between fifty and sixty, those ages apparently merging into the numbers above sixty; hence the increase above that age corresponds very nearly with the increase in the sick and infirm, the one being 453, and the other 430, but how much is due to births and deaths it is utterly impossible correctly to ascertain.

TABLE showing the INCREASE and DECREASE in each Parish since the last Census, distinguishing the Sexes.

Districts or Parishes.	1844, Males.	1851, Males.	Increase.	Decrease.	1844, Females.	1851, Females.	Increase.	1844, Total Males and Females.	1851, Total Males and Females.	Total Increase.
Town of St. George -	1,921	1,843	- -	78	2,476	2,724	248	4,397	4,567	170
Parish of St. George -	2,261	2,759	498	-	2,307	2,654	347	4,568	5,413	845
Parish of St. David -	1,089	1,245	156	-	1,258	1,336	78	2,347	2,581	234
Parish of St. Andrew -	2,530	2,785	255	-	2,729	2,850	121	5,259	5,635	376
Parish of St. Patrick -	2,047	2,514	467	-	2,257	2,646	389	4,304	5,160	856
Parish of St. Mark -	739	873	134	-	828	865	37	1,567	1,738	171
Parish of St. John -	1,312	1,561	294	-	1,344	1,555	211	2,656	3,116	460
Carriacou - -	1,833	2,133	300	-	1,992	2,328	336	3,825	4,461	636
	13,732	15,713	1,981	78	15,191	16,958	1,767	28,923	32,671	3,748

This table cannot be taken as exhibiting the relative sanity of the different parishes, as some of the most unhealthy quarters, where the greatest mortality has been known to prevail

appear to have had the greatest accession to their population, but it shows the movement of the population in changing their localities; a great deal is due also to the immigrants that have been placed on the sugar estates.

TABLE showing the INCREASE and DECREASE in the different Professions.

	1844.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Clergy	12	14	2	—
Law	4	2	—	2
Physic	16	13	—	3
Government officers	55	55	—	—
Planters	490	392	—	—
Field labourers (Agriculture 1844. 10,685 — 1851. 13,502)	10,198	13,110	2,814	—
Merchants and shopkeepers	126	152	26	—
Hucksters and petty traders	300	242	—	58
Writing clerks	99	83	—	16
Artificers	1,711	1,854	143	—
Mariners and fishermen	389	467	78	—
Seamstresses	1,409	1,795	386	—
House servants	1,036	1,005	—	31
Washerwomen and laundresses	661	634	—	27
Others variously employed	4,498	1,820	—	2,678
Children and others not employed	5,043	9,474	4,431	—
Sick and infirm	876	1,306	430	—

There is some error in the number of field labourers, as the casual labourers have been classified together with those constantly employed on the estates. At least one third should be deducted to give the actual labourers engaged in cultivating the staples of the country. The decrease in law was caused by two gentlemen of the profession being in England at the time, one of whom has since died, and the other has returned to the colony. The decrease in the "hucksters" is owing to the Maltese having driven nearly all the native petty chapmen out of the trade. It also appears that several of those under the head of "variously" employed in 1844, are now included under that of children and others unemployed.

TABLE of INCREASE in the Natives of different Countries:—

Country.	1844.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Natives of the colony	25,033	28,082	3,049	—
Other British West Indies	1,028	1,168	140	—
British Europeans 384, Maltese 26	407	410	3	—
Total British subjects	26,468	29,660	3,192	—
Africans	2,285	2,425	140	—
Foreigners	170	586	416	—
Total	28,923	32,671	3,748	—

This table shows that the bulk of the increase is amongst the natives, as no less than 3,049 souls have been added to the population, which may be safely assumed to be from the amount of births over deaths, giving a ratio in the seven years of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. It also confirms the table of the comparative increase and decrease of the population, as it shows a great many of the old Africans are now dying off, and were it not for the recent importations the decrease amongst them would have been 912, instead of any increase at all. Of the 416 foreigners 400 are natives of Madeira, the remnants of those imported in 1846, and who appear to be now quite settled down in the colony.

Religion.	1844.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Church of England	8,800	10,025	1,225	—
Church of Scotland	328	264	—	64
Wesleyans	1,264	1,657	393	—
Moravians	—	34	34	—
Roman Catholics	18,525	20,675	2,150	—
Jews	2	—	—	2
Mahomedans	4	16	12	—
Total	28,923	32,671	3,814	66
Deduct decrease	- -	- -	66	—
Net increase	- -	- -	3,748	—

This table speaks for itself, but it cannot be considered as a criterion of the numbers of the different persuasions, inasmuch as the Census Act did not provide for registering more

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than two denominations, viz., Protestants and Roman Catholics; so that some of the enumerators, who chose, noted down the other persuasions, and some did not.

TABLE of the INCREASE and DECREASE between the Members of the Church of England and the Church of Rome in the different Parishes:—

Parishes or Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Present Amount of Population.	Increase since last Census.	No. belonging to the Church of England.	Increase since last Census.	No. belonging to the Church of Rome.	Increase since last Census.	Decrease since last Census.
Town of St. George - -	0·16	4,567	170	2,198	172	1,642	- -	92
Parish of St. George -	26·00	5,413	845	766	145	3,691	429	—
Parish of St. David - -	18·43	2,581	234	290	81	2,284	160	—
Parish of St. Andrew -	34·69	5,635	376	1,311	22	4,215	295	—
Parish of St. Patrick - -	16·43	5,160	1,456	1,305	225	3,746	649	—
Parish of St. Mark - -	9·07	1,738	171	301	48	1,418	122	—
Parish of St. John - -	14·99	3,116	460	725	162	2,372	288	—
Carriacou - - -	13·23	4,461	636	3,129	370	1,307	254	—
Total - -	133·00	32,671	3,748	10,025	1,225	20,675	2,242	92

Showing that the number of Roman Catholics is more than double that of the followers of the Church of England; the one being 63·30, and the other 31 per cent. in the total population, and that the accession is nearly in the same ratio; but even this cannot be depended upon, as many of the children were assumed to be of the persuasion of their parents.

Thus it appears that the colony is so far satisfactorily progressing in religious improvement, and that, notwithstanding the many deaths which have occurred from epidemic and endemic diseases and other casualties incident to the climate, and making due allowance for immigration, there still remains an increase of at least 1 per cent. per annum, due to natural causes; very trifling, it is true, but sufficient to prove the existence of the elements necessary to promote an increase of population.

How far their occupations, habits, and diet are calculated to invigorate the constitution or improve the physical and mental powers, or otherwise, of the labouring population, is a question that would require a closer investigation than can at present be instituted; but it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the advantages of a climate proverbially healthy, abundance of food, and description of labour not requiring any over exertion of the physical or mental powers, and the general comfortable condition of the peasantry, the increase has yet been so far below the ratio which might reasonably have been expected.

An opinion pretty generally prevails, that, although infants and children are exempt from many of the diseases fatal to them in European countries, the greatest mortality is to be here found among this class; supposed, and with much apparent truth, to arise either from a disinclination on the part of parents to incur the expense, or a habit of never considering any ailment of sufficient importance to require medical assistance, until it assumes a character which renders the medical advice then sought totally useless.

It appears then that the deficiency of increase not being traceable to physical or natural causes, must rather be attributed to the social and moral habits of the people. It is true that the outward decencies of civilized life are more highly respected than formerly, but that an unreserved promiscuous intercourse of the sexes still prevails to an undue extent is frequently the theme of regret to all who take an interest in the moral and religious state of the country.

A general system of education, accompanied with moral and religious training, must form the basis of any future improvement. But here, as in the mother country, there are many obstacles to be overcome, and not among the least is, that education is by many supposed to imply an immunity from manual labour. The parents not having received the benefits of education are not able to impress upon the minds of their children a due appreciation of its advantages, nor prepared to make any sacrifice to obtain it. From old associations, agricultural labour has been considered degrading; and the facilities afforded of a competency from the sale of the produce of provision grounds, wood, and charcoal, render all agricultural labour uncertain and precarious. It is somewhat singular that the blessings of abundance should, it may be said, form the principal barrier to the moral advancement of a people.

Still, upon the whole, there remains sufficient evidence to warrant the lively hope that the natural resources and moral elements of the island, both latent and active, judiciously fostered and cherished by measures tending to their full development, and powerfully assisted by a total absence of all class prejudices, are sufficient to cause, at no distant period, a great improvement in the general tone of society, and produce a more rapid increase in the population of the country.

S. COCKBURN,
Commissioner-General of population.

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(No. 21.) No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor HAMILTON to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, May 3, 1852.

SIR, (Received June 7, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report of the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, accompanying the Blue Book of that colony for 1851.

2. The financial condition of the island continues to be embarrassing, and a bar to every effort at improvement. The recent changes in the administration of the local Government may have contributed, in some measure, to retard arrangements for promoting a better state of money matters; but I am afraid that we must place a great portion of it to the account of the poverty of the proprietors, and their inability to bear taxation.

3. The present Lieut.-Governor seems, from the moment of his arrival, to have set his mind to grapple with this mischievous state of things, and I hope that he will succeed in persuading the Legislature of the island that the maintenance of their Government, and of those institutions that are indispensable to all civilized communities, is an essential concomitant of their own individual well-being. Let them, if it be necessary, frame them and regulate them on the most moderate scale; but neglect or abandon them, and the consequences become ruinous and irreparable.

4. To whatever question connected with Tobago attention may be directed, the same one obstacle, the inability to pay, presents itself.

In the half-yearly returns, which go home by this opportunity, it will be observed that the sum allotted for educational purposes is so trifling, that when divided into portions for the several districts, the pittance becomes such as makes it impossible to procure the services of competent teachers.

5. Again, if we look to the state of the gaol in Scarborough, it will be seen from the report of the Inspector of Prisons for 1851, which also accompanies this despatch, that so far from being adapted to the most ordinary prison discipline, it is not sufficiently secure for the confinement of prisoners, or even for their segregation from the rest of the community. February 5, 1852.

6. This lamentable condition of the gaol has caused much anxiety to the Governor General, and has led to repeated admonitions to the Legislature of Tobago. That these remonstrances have hitherto produced little effect is too evident from the stated fact in the Inspector's report that the amount expended in repairs of the establishment during the year 1851 amounted to 2*l.* 1*s.*

7. If means are not found for the punishment and reform of offenders, or for the education of the poor and the prevention of crime, he who will first suffer will of course be the proprietor or his representative, both in his social state and his agricultural prospects; and as seriously affecting the moral and physical condition of the labourer himself, it must inevitably lead to a reference to those principles which Lord Grey laid down in his circular despatch of the 30th of October 1850, for the purpose of regulating the distribution of the liberated Africans. The colonists should feel that a grave responsibility rests upon Her Majesty's Government in apportioning any number of these people to an island where some of the strongest reasons that we urge for their removal from Africa will not in fact be verified.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

(No. 29.) Enclosure No. 1.

Government House, Tobago,

SIR, April 17, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1851.

2. There is little to add to the reports of the last few years in reference to the condition of this island generally.

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3. The insufficiency of the permanent revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government and the delay on the part of the Legislature in resorting to the raising of temporary ways and means has produced, and continues to produce, much embarrassment in the public service.

4. The Tariff Act, though very defective in its provisions for the collection and protection of the revenue derivable under it, has been productive, and has greatly assisted in relieving the public Treasury; but the appropriations for the year 1851 have exceeded the amount of revenue raised. The goal of Scarborough is in consequence left in a most improper state.

5. The circumstances and resources of the colony are certainly very much reduced, and an amount of gloom and uncertainty as to future prospects has doubtless the effect of damping the energies of the planters, many of whom talk of abandoning the estates which they cultivate at a loss.

6. I have striven by every means in my power to show the Legislature the absolute necessity of at once, and at any sacrifice, putting their financial affairs upon a respectable footing, by the imposition of a land tax, or otherwise. To what extent I shall be successful, remains to be seen. They are now at the commencement of the legislative session, and the assurances I have received in answer to my address at its opening, lead me to believe that they intend seriously to set about the permanent adjustment of their financial affairs.

7. The subject of education is not lost sight of in this colony, but the want of means, and consequent incompetency of the teachers, renders its progress far from satisfactory. Very successful efforts have been and are made by the Moravians and Wesleyans, and I trust the Legislature will find means to carry out my earnest recommendations on this subject.

8. There is neither an hospital nor a lunatic asylum in the island. Law costs in all the courts are too high, especially in the Courts of Chancery and of Ordinary, but the want of funds to compensate present incumbents for the reduction of their incomes prevents this, as it does nearly every other necessary reform in the institutions of the colony.

9. I have to express much regret that my very severe indisposition has occasioned some unavoidable delay in transmitting this Blue Book.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. DALY,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency the Administrator of the
General Government, Windward Islands.

(True copy.)
A. F. CONNELL, Private Secretary.

Enclosure 3.

SIR, Tobago, February 5, 1852.

As Inspector of Scarborough Gaol (the only one in the island) I had the honour to report to his Honour the President on the 29th of October 1849, also on the 9th of March 1850, and again on the 29th of April 1850, respecting the unfitness of the present building as a prison, and of the unwholesomeness of the site.

In my report of the 29th April 1850 I observed, relating to the security, size, classification, wholesomeness, cleanliness, and ventilation, that I considered the present site too confined in space for a gaol, the edifice much too small for anything approaching a proper classification, and the yard too limited to admit of common accommodation for airing yards, kitchen, hospital, store-rooms, gaoler's apartments, working and implement sheds, bathing-rooms, and other requisite offices.

I noticed in my report of the 29th April 1850 that the adjoining land to the south of the yard would be a valuable addition to the gaol; and if the prison is to remain where it now is, with a desire on the part of the Legislature to carry prison regulations in a greater degree into effect, it would seem desirable to possess it; the objections, however, to this addition are great. My notions of a gaol are, that it should be a place of solitude; such a place of confinement that it could not be immediately and closely overlooked by the neighbouring houses, nor by passengers in the public highways. As it is, the gaol is overlooked, and the prisoners within are constantly conversing and passing signs with persons outside, and receiving tobacco, and other forbidden articles, which it is quite impossible for the officers of the gaol to prevent.

If the gaol premises be extended up the brow of the hill towards the Market Square, I fear that all proper privacy and seclusion will cease, and that such exposure will tend to amuse and harden the culprit, instead of being a terror to him, and will also have an injurious tendency on public morals; besides, with this spot of land attached to the old tenement,

and all the improvements made of which so small a space is capable, and in such a position, I should consider the object sought will not be accomplished, and the expenditure will prove very great and abortive.

The present house, converted into a gaol, I respectfully submit is not adapted to the requirements of the colony, but might be useful, and anwer well to the colony as a bonded warehouse for goods imported, and also afford accommodation for a police station.

The hurricane of 1847 threw down the south side stone wall, and, as a substitute, deal planks with pitch pine uprights were knocked roughly together; the latter are decayed in that part which is inserted in the ground, and being thus sapped at the foundation the whole will be at no great distance of time infallibly overturned by the united power of the elements and its own weight.

Should a prisoner attempt to climb this crumbling wall, he cannot fail to throw the whole down upon himself; but that in all probability will not be tried, as the apertures in these rotten deal boards enable the prisoners to converse with parties outside the gaol, and to receive any article that may be conveyed to them, with nearly as much ease as if a gap were made for their exit and ingress. In October next, this wooden barrier will have been exposed to the elements five years, without being once tarred or painted.

So far as whitewashing and sweeping will effect cleanliness in the gaol, it is done.

For years this prison has been almost entirely neglected, in consequence, such is the extent of dilapidation that the major part will require renewing; the very entrance gate, tottering on its corroded hinges, is a fair specimen of the influence of time on all within the walls.

There is barely a pane of glass in the building, nor a window-frame sound enough to hold one; the consequence is, the prisoners, particularly the debtors in the upper story, have bitterly complained of suffering from both rain and cold. The flooring is in bad condition; the prisoners in the upper story can see through, and converse through the interstices between the boards with the prisoners on the ground floor.

The gaoler and turnkey's apartments require immediate renovation. The kitchen roof is nearly destroyed, the oven out of order, and almost every door and shutter throughout the building is in a state of decay, or requiring repair.

There is no chaplain appointed to this gaol, nevertheless the rector of St. Andrews did occasionally deliver a lecture; but on examining the gaol journal I do not find any notice of a visit from any minister of the gospel during the last half year. In other respects the prisoners are destitute of moral and religious instruction, so that little or no reformation of the criminal can be expected, and he must again be thrown upon society as ignorant as when he entered the prison.

There is no matron appointed to this establishment, and the accommodation for female prisoners is most scanty and objectionable; indeed, classification and regulation are out of the question in any department of this prison.

The prisoners have suffered much from sickness during the half year ending 31st December, principally from influenza and remittent fevers; the medical attendant has been in constant attendance.

The number of deaths in the gaol during the year 1851 were two, both from disease of the heart.

The only sum of money expended on the repairs of this establishment during the year 1851 amounted to the sum of 2*l.* 1*s.*

The issue of provisions has been regular, and as conformable as possible to the regulations. The food has been good, and the prisoners have had no complaint to make respecting it.

I beg leave to add a few statistical remarks as an appendix to this report.

I have, &c.

Dominick Daly, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) KAYE DOWLARD,
Inspector of Prisons.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS committed to SCARBOROUGH GOAL during the year 1851.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Commitments in 1851.			Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
For trial in Queen's Bench	9	2	11	Of the eleven for trial, two males and one female only were convicted, one died, two are out on bail, and five remain for trial.
For petty theft - -	22	—	22	
For misdemeanor -	73	20	93	
For debt - -	10	—	10	
	114	22	136	

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RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in SCARBOROUGH GAOL on the 1st of January 1852.

Nature of Offence.	Prisoners confined in Goal 1st January 1852.			Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Convicts	14	1	15	The number of punishments for breaches of prison discipline were 16; viz. :—
For trial	4	1	5	2 males, by whipping.
Petty theft	5	—	5	1 „ in irons.
Misdemeanor	6	2	8	13 „ in solitary confinement.
Debt	5	1	6	16
	34	5	39	

(Signed) KAYE DOWLARD, S.J. P.

SAINT VINCENT.

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No. 12.

(No. 17.—Executive.) No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor HAMILTON to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
June 24, 1852.

SIR,

Blue Book sent separate.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Saint Vincent Blue Book for 1851, together with the Report of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Report sent separate.

2. Sir John Campbell's objections to tax the industrial products of the island, his preference of a well-regulated system of moderate import duties, and the extent to which he thinks that such duties would affect the supply of labour and the cultivation of native provisions, are all discussed in a manner that will arrest your attention. My own experience here, and particularly in Grenada, between which island and Saint Vincent there are many points of similarity, enables me to vouch for the truth of most of his premises.

Pp. 1, 24.

Pp. 33, 36.

3. Sir John Campbell is of opinion that the returns taken last year of the population are fallacious, and do not give the actual numbers. The same belief existed in every one of these colonies with respect to their respective census. The disinclination of the people to make the returns required of them, and their inability to fill them up properly, were generally assigned as the reasons of the numbers being understated. As far as St. Vincent is concerned, if it had not been for the strong opinion expressed by Sir John Campbell, to whose local knowledge and experience I must yield, the very small increase to the population from natural causes would not have surprised me. At any time that increase in these islands under the most favourable circumstances is not considerable; the general impression is that the mortality in St. Vincent from small-pox, in 1849–50, was extraordinary; and compared with Grenada, for example, or even Barbados, the number of children in the island under ten years of age is not calculated by any means to throw distrust on the present returns.

Pp. 47, 51.

4. In one, and one only, of the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks, under the head of education, would I venture to disagree with him. The small contribution exacted from scholars attending the public schools has the effect, he thinks, of lessening their number. Experience has shown it to be otherwise. It has been found that education, like many other things, is prized according to its cost, and that when paid for, however moderately, is more regularly and keenly sought than at entirely free schools. The labouring classes in these communities offer no exception to this feeling; and it has been observed to me, with regard to Barbados, that not only is there a teluctance to avail themselves of gratuitous teaching, but that there is an emulation amongst them to send their children to the more expensive schools.

Pp. 82, 86.

5. I fear that the present financial condition of the West India Colonies makes it useless to renew the discussion as to the formation of a penal setttlement in this country. The necessity for some means of secondary punishment has in no degree subsided since the subject attracted the attention of Her Majesty's Government in 1844 or 1845. To make it efficient, I think, with Sir John Campbell, that it must involve an entire separation, and the wider the

better, from former associates and haunts. In the absence of all likelihood of such an establishment being now formed through the joint efforts of the different colonies, to all of whom it is an object of the deepest importance, I would almost venture to suggest the renewal to the Government of Demerara of those overtures towards sharing in the advantages of the convict institution on the Essequibo, which were, I am aware, somewhat summarily rejected in 1843, but which I have reason to think would now be favourably entertained.

6. With these brief remarks of a general and practical nature, I will no longer detain you from the perusal of a paper evincing ability and observation, in which you will find a variety of interesting and useful information respecting Saint Vincent, and the advancement of some striking opinions, which are reasoned with great clearness and intelligence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

REPORT to accompany Blue Book, 1851.

Taxes, &c.

1. In the system of taxation no change from that of former years has been adopted, nor have the general sources of revenue been altered. Some improvements may doubtless be effected; but the method which has obtained, with slight variation, for a series of years, seems to have adapted itself to the habits of the people, and any extensive reformation would probably be regarded with distaste and suspicion.

2. The system possesses at least two points of merit: moderation in demand, and economy in administration. A reference to the value of exports and imports, taken also in connexion with the number of the population, will establish the former point. While the exports amounted to 218,521*l.*, and the imports to 198,679*l.*, the whole sum received by taxes and duties was only 15,413*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, or about 3·7 per cent. on the combined value of exports and imports. By the census taken this year, the number of the inhabitants seems to be 30,128, and thus taxation is to the small extent of 10*s.* 3*d.* a-head; whereas the consumption of foreign products alone, as shown by the imports, after deducting re-exports, amounting to 11,519*l.*, is at the rate of 6*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for each individual. If to this be added the value of home produce consumed, which cannot be ascertained, but which I have reason to believe is more than that of foreign, it will be perceived that the taxes are the reverse of oppressive, and in reality take very little from the comforts of the people. The expense of collection was 583*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, or somewhat less than 4 per cent.; but if to this is added the salary of the treasurer, 900*l.*, a total administrative expenditure of 1,483*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* is the result, or about 10 per cent. on the receipts.

3. It is, it appears to me, neither just or expedient to reduce, without his own willing consent, the salary of any officer during an existing tenure, especially, as in the case here, when his duties are ably performed; but in the present reduced circumstances of the colony it may be matter for consideration whether, should an opportunity occur, a reduction in the remuneration attached to the office of treasurer will not be advisable.

4. I have observed an objection taken by high authority to the plan of imposing duties upon imports; but I must take leave to say that I do not see the force of this objection, and to record a different opinion, in as far at least as the interests of this colony are concerned. Taking for granted that a certain revenue must be raised, the abolishing or modifying taxes upon imports would only cause a substitution. Where is this to be placed? Surely it is not desirable that it should fall upon the exports, or those staple articles that form the source from which all wealth flows, as any such direct and weighty imposition on them must plainly operate as a great discouragement to enterprise, industry, and general improvement.

There seems no satisfactory mode of taxing agriculture other than by an ad valorem duty upon produce, of which the quantity is ascertained by returns from the planters, or by a customs duty upon export. The former of these two has long been in practice; and on the ground of its tendency, moderate although its demands be, to operate as a check on improvement, it was at one time proposed to substitute a fixed land tax, of which the amount per acre should be

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settled on the basis of the different crops produced. But, setting aside the expense of a survey, it is difficult, if not impracticable, to arrive in this way at a fair result, as the gradations in the qualities of soil and expense of cultivation are almost infinite. Any increase of taxation upon agricultural produce must therefore be in the shape of an enlarged direct duty upon the quantity raised or exported, and so, at a time when they are little able to bear it, impose an additional burden upon the planters, which must inevitably have the effect of discouraging and diminishing the species of industry which is paramountly requisite for the general well-being of the community. I believe a moderate customs duty on exports would be preferable to levying an ad valorem tax on the amount of produce returned by the producers, for the general reason that taxes depending upon the returns, and consequently in a great measure at the mercy of those who are to pay them, will commonly be unequally and unfairly distributed. Another advantage attending this arrangement would be found in a more strict registration at the custom house. The duties being laid on certain amounts of weight and measure, the total quantities exported would be correctly ascertained; whereas at present account is necessarily taken only of the numbers of various packages, which, although of the same denomination, are of different capacity. Some sugar hogsheads, for instance, contain 18 cwt., some only 14 cwt., and there is no approach to any fixed standard.

5. Having thus stated briefly, as the nature of this report requires, my reasons for objecting to any increase to the burdens upon the produce of agriculture, I would, with deference to the opinions of those who have taken a different view, explain my grounds for believing that it is politic to derive the larger portion of the revenue from indirect taxation on articles imported for consumption. Putting out of view the general arguments with reference to direct and indirect taxation, I shall treat the subject merely as it is inflenced by specialties, which my experience of the condition of this colony has presented for consideration.

The problem to be solved is so to construct taxation as to render its influence in the least possible degree injurious to the immediate interests of any class, or, going beyond this negative quality, to make it even subservient in aid of a comfortable and improving condition of the mass of the people, while at the same time the wages of labour shall be at such moderate rate as to enable the planters, with the exercise of due industry and skill, to conduct their estates with a reasonable and just profit. Now, I must say that I consider the solution of this problem is to be obtained by a system of moderate and well-regulated taxes upon articles of consumption imported.

In order to prove this, it is necessary, in the outset, to remark an important difference in the laws which regulate the course of labour and wages here and in Britain respectively, or indeed in any country having a temperate climate and an abundant population.

In the latter, owing to the usually steady and eager competition for work, wages must in a great measure, if not altogether, be regulated by the cost of subsistence, and it is believed that they rarely, in any place, depart much from this regulation, fixed by a certain customary standard of living in different localities; but here, on the contrary, another and almost opposite law is in operation; and I do not hesitate to assert that, paradox as it may at first view appear, the cheapening of the necessaries of life would rather have a tendency to raise wages.

In all countries a man must have a motive to labour; and in a hot and relaxing climate, where rest is of itself luxury, the motive to put forth any large portion of his powers must be a strong one. In Britain the motive is existence, or at least such eistxence as is enjoyed by those in the same scale around him, and to ensure this he must labour continuously and with all his energy. How different the case here. The standard of living as regards primary necessaries, even including those which are imported, which is required for comfort, and which the nature of the climate seems even to enjoin, is so easily obtained, and at so small expense, that were it not that a desire has fortunately arisen for certain luxuries, such as good houses, furniture, and clothing, there would not exist any motive for more than the most desultory and languid exertion. Without any great amount of exertion, these desires may be attained. It is not a question, therefore, of the necessaries of life, but of some object beyond, to induce the putting forth of exertion; and while this object is within tolerably

easy reach, although requiring some stretch to get at it, a healthy and stimulating process is in operation. I apprehend that to cheapen the necessaries of life, already so easily obtained, would abate the influence of this process. A man labouring nine hours a day earns, say one shilling; his necessaries cost him probably about sixpence, and he has thus sixpence wherewith to obtain objects of desire. To this state of matters he has been habituated. He thinks, no doubt, that he is working very hard, and would gladly rest more under shelter from the sun's heat. Let him find that he can procure the necessaries of life for fourpence, and he is almost certain to abate his labour. I am aware of the argument that human wishes are boundless, and that exertion will follow their instigation; but my experience induces me to believe that this forms no general rule, at least in a tropical climate, and among the mass of the labouring population.

It seems to me therefore that a moderate tax upon articles of general consumption acts as a certain beneficial stimulant to industry, and consequent improvement. When wages are regulated by the absolute cost of subsistence, they must necessarily rise with the imposition of a tax upon necessaries, and *vice versâ;* where, however, as is the case here, they are operated upon almost solely by the law of demand and supply, and are invariably in advance of what is needed to procure subsistence, the taking off a moderate tax on necessaries or the laying of one upon them will not directly, or as a matter of course, affect the rate of wages, but will have an almost immediate effect upon the inducement to labour. Should articles of consumption by the labourers be cheapened, the result would be, I conceive, pretty much as follows:

Finding that their wants are more easily supplied than formerly, they would become more irregular and less effective in their work; the employers would then be compelled to attempt means of obtaining more continuous and efficient labour; a threat of dismissal would have little or no effect, and would not frequently be hazarded, inasmuch as two or three hours a day of trifling exertion in another place or at another occupation would afford the means of living. Some such conversation as this would probably be held between the employer and labourer:—"You have not been working at all well for some time back." "I am working as well as I can."—No; this can't be allowed to go on." "Well, if you are not pleased, I'll go away."—"You must try to do better." "I think I am doing as well as I can, but if you give me a little more money I'll try to do better." The effect would be that the employer must either submit to an advance of wages by way of bribe, which in all likelihood would not have the desired effect, or to the loss arising from most inadequate labour, an alternative by no means agreeable to contemplate. On the above grounds I think I am justified in venturing the opinion, that cheapening articles of consumption by the labourers would rather tend to raise wages. Now I am confident that, considering the present reduced value of produce, the planters can afford neither a reduction in the quantity of work, nor a rise in the rate of wages. Were either of these events to happen to any considerable amount, abandonment of cultivation must to a great extent ensue, to the material injury of all interests, including of course those of the labourers. On the other hand, I do not think it can be maintained that the present condition of the labourers is not almost universally one of comfort, or that the effect of the taxes upon their consumption is to place a bar upon its improvement. The rising villages, the growing numbers of freeholders and leaseholders, and the steady progressive increase in the value of imports, disprove any such assumption. Reversing what happens in temperate climates and populous countries, the employer has more need of support and encouragement than the employed; and I would deprecate the acting upon any theory which may have a tendency to render the labourer more independent than his well-being can possibly require.

6. But there is another light in which this subject must be viewed, proceeding from certain statements and arguments as to the effect of cheapening imports upon the price of ground provisions, as they are called, being vegetables the produce of labour in the colony, and therefore on the supply of labour for the cultivation of sugar. The argument, I believe, amounts to this, as you cheapen articles of food imported, you must necessarily lower the price of those produced at home. This will render their production less profitable, and force into the canefields those to whom it now forms an advantageous employment.

There is no doubt that the price of ground provisions is always high, sometimes exorbitantly so, while at the same time the cost and trouble of producing

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them are very little. When we turn, however, to the tariff of import duties, it becomes obvious that they can in a very small degree, if at all, cause this high price of home-grown food. The articles in most general use, and which might be substituted for ground provisions, are cornmeal, flour, and rice; salted provisions, especially fish, might also partially take their place. On cornmeal, which now forms, from its comparative cheapness, an article of large consumption among the lower classes of the people, the duty is only 1*s.* 3*d.* per 196 pounds, on flour, 4*s.* per 196 pounds, on rice and salted fish, 1*s.* per hundredweight.

Turning to the price of ground provisions, we find that that of yams varies from 8*s.* 4*d.* to 16*s.* 8*d.* per barrel of about 180 pounds.

Now taking the average, or 12*s.* 6*d.*, and assuming what certainly is not too much, that one barrel of cornmeal contains as much food as three of yams, we have a duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* upon a value of 37*s.* 6*d.*, or in other words it would appear the taking the duty off cornmeal might lower the price of yams from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 1*d.* a barrel. The other species of provisions are in a very similar category.

The cause of the high price of ground provisions is the deficiency of supply in comparison with the demand, and, until means are adopted to equalize these elements more nearly, no operation on duties will produce any sensible effect. Nine tenths of the land available for cultivation are employed in the growth of produce for exportation, and thus, notwithstanding the bountiful nature of the soil and climate, the quantity of home-grown food is lamentably small in proportion to the wants of the people. The growing of provisions is conducted exclusively by the labouring population on lands which they have purchased or rented, or that are given for their use as part of wages. These small patches of land produce luxuriant crops with little trouble, and it thus happens that the cultivator enjoys abundance for his own use, at a trifling expense of time or labour; but when what he can spare is taken to market, the small aggregate disposable occasions extreme competition and consequent high price. In addition to this cause of high price, I am inclined to suspect that the production of ground provisions being confined to one and the same class of the people, there exists to a certain extent a combination to keep it up. That such a combination is not very improbable was shown some years ago in the case of the fishermen, who, rather than accept a lower price, threw their fish back into the sea.

7. Far from wishing to do anything calculated to decrease the quantity of home-grown food, I would be disposed to encourage the growth of ground provisions, but not, as at present conducted, exclusively by the labouring population.

Were the proprietors of estates to devote some attention to this branch of husbandry, by way of a change or rotation of crops, I have not a doubt that the result would be highly beneficial. This system, combined with the abolition of the practice of giving land in part payment of wages, would by degrees convert the labourers on estates from sellers to purchasers of ground provisions, and by bringing them to a reduced and more natural price, give greater abundance, along with, probably, a reduced rate of wages; nay, more, it is not too much to expect that an abundance and cheapness of home-grown food may re-act upon the price of that imported, by obliging the merchants to be content with somewhat smaller profits, in which case a moderate import duty would surely not be objectionable.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue raised in the colony exhibits a falling off from that of 1850 to the amount of 477*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, caused solely by the deficiency of the crops of 1850, on which taxes were payable in 1851.

2. The expenditure was less than that of 1850 by 1,094*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, which decrease is to be accounted for principally by payment of debt made in 1850; yet some debt continued to be paid off in 1851, as its total amount on 31st December 1850 was 3,085*l.*, and on the 31st December 1851 only 1,453*l.*, as appears from the treasurer's statement. (Appendix No. 1.)

3. Under the head of casualties, a sum of 1,090*l.* 13*s.* shows itself. This is made up chiefly of the expense of filling up a swamp in the island of Bequia, of the census, and of repairs and improvements to Government House.

4. There seems a fair prospect of a considerable increase in the revenue for 1852, and as there is no cause to expect a larger ordinary expenditure, the hope

may be entertained that the debt will be altogether extinguished, and the road in future cleared for the execution of useful and desirable improvements.

Fees.

In the matter of fees the only change to be noted is, the abolition of those formerly paid on baptisms and burials.

Local Revenues.

1. The Colonial Secretary informs me that he has been again disappointed of receiving any satisfactory accounts of local revenues. I have, however, obtained a view of the affairs of the town of Kingstown, which are under the administration of town wardens, who receive no remuneration whatever for their trouble. The revenue amounted to $3,759 24 cents, or 783*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure to $3,704 14 cents, or 771*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* It would seem also that by this expenditure a considerable sum of outstanding debt was cleared off, as on the 8th January 1851 liabilities appear to the extent of $1,602 73 cents, which were reduced on 9th January 1852 to $547 55 cents.

2. A decided improvement is observable in attention to the cleanliness of the town and general comfort of the inhabitants.

Public Works.

1. In the island of Bequia, the largest of the Grenadines attached to this government, a noxious swamp or pond of stagnant water, in the immediate neighbourhood of dwelling houses, caused serious sickness of the nature of fever. This has been filled up and drained at the public expense, and since the completion of the work fever has disappeared.

2. Government House is situate about a mile from the town, surrounded by trees, and in a damp locality, and being composed entirely of wood it requires frequent, indeed almost annual repairs. None having been executed for some years, it had fallen into bad condition, and during the heavy rains was often nearly inundated. It has now been put into a state of security from the weather.

Legislation.

1. The Acts passed during the year were ten in number, of which the most important was the Public Health Act. This Act was called for by the previous severe visitation of small pox, and by the appearance of cholera in the West Indies. It is general in its provisions, and aims at enforcing precautionary measures of cleanliness, ventilation, &c. against disease, whether infectious or epidemic; but in the event of cholera breaking out, it provides that a sum of 1,000*l.* be immediately raised and put at the disposal of the Boards of Health. Of these it creates one general board, and a local board in each district.

2. Three Acts were passed connected with legal proceedings: one for the limitation of actions relating to real property, another with respect to wills, and the third to simplify the transfer of property, assimilating the law with regard to these subjects to that of the mother country.

3. The only other Act deserving of distinct notice is the Vestry Act, which makes an important change in the administration of affairs connected with the churches, by putting it on a more extended and popular basis. The freeholders elect five vestrymen, two of whom are to be churchwardens. The rector or licensed minister, with three of the renters of pews, are a committee of management, which committee is elected by the pew holders. As far as I am aware, this constitution has hitherto worked well, but the trial has not been as yet of sufficiently long duration to justify a decided opinion upon its merits.

One undoubted benefit has been conferred by this Act in the abolition of the fees on baptisms and burials formerly paid to the clergymen of the Established Church. In lieu thereof a fixed commutation is granted to them, but to continue only during the incumbencies existing at the time the Act passed.

Population.

1. On the 24th of July a census of the population was taken. I was desirous that as much information as practicable should be exhibited as the result of this

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operation, and therefore took some pains to have prepared schedules containing a variety of particulars, of which the knowledge would be not only interesting but practically useful. Unfortunately, the passing of the required Act was so long delayed, and the time for preparation consequently so short, that my object was frustrated, and upon the whole the result has been a set of tables incorrect even as regards the simple enumeration, and so incomplete and deficient in all respects as to be almost worthless. Such as it is, I have attached it to this report. (Appendix No. 2.) It is certain that the number of the people must be much above that returned by the census, viz., 30,128, because, by the census taken on the 3d June 1844 the number was 27,248, and it is quite improbable that an error should then have been made by over estimate. Adding to that 2,874, the number of registered Madeirese and African immigrants who have been received, the sum is 30,122, so that it would appear from these figures, what is totally incredible, as no sensible emigration has in the interval taken place, that the natural increase has been six only. When the number of children returned under ten years of age is taken into view, amounting to 8,682, a large proportion of whom must have been born since 1844, the whole statement becomes still more unworthy of credit. No doubt some allowance must be made on account of the more than ordinary mortality caused by small pox in the years 1849 and 1850; but, taking all circumstances into view, I am convinced that the population at this present moment is little if at all short of 32,000. In all respects the returns are so thoroughly unsatisfactory that I am compelled to abandon them, it being impossible to draw any deductions, except such as beginning in error must end in fallacy.

2. I have to observe no marked change in the habits or condition of the people; any alteration is, however, distinctly in the direction of improvement. Since the cessation of small pox the colony has been free from any contagious or epidemic diseases, and no check has been given by sickness to the general operations of industry. The complaint of want of labour on the estates is by no means so loud or frequent as it used to be; not a few immigrants have come at different times, without solicitation, from the neighbouring islands, and unless some unforeseen calamity or discouragement should interfere, it would seem probable that in a few more years the supply of labour will be sufficient to meet the legitimate demands.

3. As I expected, the liberated African immigrants have, as a general rule, evinced much restlessness upon the termination of the year's contract. They have themselves, I regret to say, in many instances suffered from this unsettled disposition. In point of fact, one year's training is not enough to enable them to mingle on equal terms with the rest of the labouring population, or to teach them habits approaching to those of steady industry. The inquiries and investigations made by me have with little exception resulted satisfactorily in regard to their proper treatment by employers, and also in respect of the kindly offices extended to them by the natives, but more is wanted,—a longer period of industrial training.

4. In my report for the year 1850, this subject was noticed at some length with reference to the interests both of the immigrants and their employers, and it will not therefore now be pursued farther, except in explanation of a statement which was made in that report, and which, from a remark it elicited, would seem to me to have been misapprehended. Having recorded my approbation of the growth of villages, and an opinion as to the favourable effect they are likely to produce upon the progress of the people, on account of their inhabitants being in a great measure composed of such persons as have by industry acquired some property, I nevertheless objected to the Africans quitting labour on estates, and residing in these villages. In this I do not perceive any inconsistency, inasmuch as, even keeping out of view one of the primary objects contemplated by their introduction, a supply of labour for the cultivation of sugar, they are by no means fitted to become denizens of such villages, with profit to themselves or any one else. There is little analogy between a man whom a course of industrious years has promoted to the station of an independent villager, and a wandering demi-savage, whose habits are repugnant to any regular employment, and who will therefore subsist, half on charity, and half on the produce of such shifting and desultory labour as is little if at all preferable to total idleness.

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5. Appended are reports* from the stipendiary magistrates on the condition and prospects of the African immigrants.

* Not printed, being voluminous.

Ecclesiastical.

1. The returns in the Blue Book enumerate only the rectors of the different parishes, with their salaries, the churches, amount of church accommodation, and average number of attendants on Divine Worship. In addition to these are four curates attached to the Establishment paid by the colony, and who officiate in different localities throughout the island, in buildings hired for that purpose. Provision has also been made for a salary to an additional curate in Charlotte parish, which is so extensive as to embrace fully one third of the island; but none has as yet been appointed. The church which was mentioned in the report for last year as intended to be erected by subscription in the populous valley of Buccament has not been commenced; but as the subscriptions now amount to a respectable proportion of the estimated expense, there is a prospect of the work being undertaken at no distant period. A site for a church has been obtained in the growing town of Chateaubelair, and great exertions are being made to procure the means of its formation. It is also contemplated to build a small chapel in the town of Layon.

2. All these exertions in aid of the services of religion ought to render them of greater value in the eyes of those for whose benefit they are more especially intended, and it would appear accordingly that additional interest has been excited. The Vestry Act, by giving a larger share in the management of Church affairs to the people themselves, is also calculated to keep alive interest, and in this respect at least to have a good effect.

3. The abolition of fees for baptisms has had a remarkable influence upon their number. In 1850 the baptisms in the Established Church were returned as 516; in 1851 they are 692. No doubt can exist as to the cause of this increase, as it has been ascertained to have happened subsequent to the 1st of August, on which day the Vestry Act became law. The baptisms out of the Established Church have also increased, though not nearly in the same proportion; and it would therefore appear that the exaction of fees deterred parents from having their children baptised at all,—a state of matters which certainly called for amendment.

4. With regard to the other denominations of Christians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, I have no remarks to make in addition to those contained in former reports. Much change does not appear to take place, at any time, in the relative numbers of the adherents to the different sects, and it is not believed that the people often move into or quit the Establishment, or go from one sect to another.

5. There is cause to apprehend that the introduction of Africans has in some measure revived certain superstitions and pagan practices among a few of the most ignorant and lowest of the population. These are of the nature of witchcraft, and a belief in the working of charms, and proceeding from grossness of ignorance and debasement of the intellectual faculties, ought generally to be combated by means of the minister and schoolmaster; but when, as sometimes happens, for the gratification of revenge or other evil passion, they aim at injury either to the mind or body of the object against whom they are directed, it is the duty of the magistrate to take cognizance of them, and to him the law gives power to inflict a severe penalty.

Education.

1. I am surprised and disappointed to find that the number of attendants at the public schools has fallen from 1,945 in the previous year to 1,635 in this one, being below that even of 1849. It is not easy to account for this. The extended cultivation of arrowroot may have had some effect in drawing from school children fitted for this light labour. The people with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing on the subject seem generally to appreciate to some extent the benefits of education for their children, and every effort is made to induce them to take advantage of the schools, in which, being publicly endowed, the fees are extremely small. Small as these fees are, however, not usually more than twopence a week, I apprehend that they have a deterring effect. While the general attendance has, as above

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mentioned, fallen off to such a considerable extent, the scholars in the free school of Kingstown have increased from 223 to 265, and there has also been a small increase in the attendance at the Roman Catholic school, which is also free. It would, therefore, I consider, be advisable, at least for some years to come, to make the greater portion of the schools free, by adding equivalents for the fees to the salaries of the masters. A tax of one shilling a gallon upon rum consumed in the colony would raise a sum more than amply sufficient for this purpose. A poll tax has been mooted, to meet the expenditure on education and such other objects as are of more immediate benefit to the lower classes; but I have observed that any direct assessment is peculiarly obnoxious to the people, and would be attended with great dissatisfaction, and not unlikely cause resistance.

2. I have failed in my endeavours to obtain an account of private schools, but some circumstances which have come to my knowledge lead me to believe that they have this year increased in number.

This may at first view seem inconsistent with the repugnance to pay school fees; but I believe these private schools are formed chiefly in the villages, whose inhabitants, as they have to pay at all events, would seem to prefer teachers of their own choice.

It is to be feared that there are not unfrequently adventurers, who, having failed in other pursuits, have betaken themselves to teaching as a last resource, and are not well qualified for the office. Every effort should, on this account, be made to encourage attendance at the regular established schools, in which the teachers are at least of respectable character, and the method most likely to succeed is that of giving instruction free.

3. It is with much satisfaction I record that several of the pupils of the Proprietary Grammar School have passed highly creditable examinations at Barbados. This must be a source of congratulation and encouragement to the founders of the establishment, and of honourable pride to the master.

Imports and Exports.

1. The declared value of imports was 198,679*l.*, that of exports 218,521*l.*, showing an excess of the latter over the former to the amount of 19,842*l.* The imports exceed those of the previous year by 31,369*l.*, and the exports by the large sum of 46,093*l.* There is thus, in addition to the extended trade, a more favourable proportion between the imports and exports than existed in 1850, for in that year the balance in favour of the latter was only 5,118*l.*

2. Turning to the tables of imports, we find that, while there has been an enlarged commerce with all the countries from which supplies are usually obtained, the trade with the United Kingdom has increased in the largest proportion.

In 1851, imports from the United Kingdom -	£ 114,796
In 1850 ditto ditto ditto -	93,584
Balance in favour of 1851 -	£ 21,212
The next largest increase is from the United States of America, the amount being in 1851 - -	£ 29,815
And in 1850 - - - -	24,652
Balance in favour of 1851 -	£ 5,163

A small increase of 616*l.* is observed from British America, while from all other quarters there is an advance of 4,378*l.* It is to be remarked that by much the larger portion of imports from the other British West Indies, which amount to 27,276*l.*, consists of the produce, either of the United Kingdom or the United States of America, chiefly of the latter. Those from foreign states, of the value of 15,245*l.*, being mostly from the Danish island of St. Thomas and the French islands, consist in a great measure of European goods.

3. There does not seem to have been much change in the nature of the imports from that of former years. It would appear, however, that the articles of comparative luxury have increased more in proportion than those of primary necessity. Excepting machinery and other supplies for estates, the great bulk

of the commodities from Great Britain is formed of objects of comparative luxury, such as superior clothing, &c.

The stock of goods of this nature held by some of the merchants cannot fail to excite surprise, when the small extent and population of the colony are considered.

4. One article I cannot help noticing, which, although of itself trifling, is remarkable on account of the extraordinary quantity used, evincing the effect upon consumption, of cheapening production, and also throwing some light upon the habits of the people—I allude to "lucifer matches." Of these there have been imported to the value of 424*l.*, almost solely from the United States of America. The price is, I believe, one halfpenny a box, so that the result is 203,520 boxes of lucifer matches. This too is by invoice. The quantity actually consumed is probably half as much again. There is not a negro house in which they are not in constant use.

5. It is I hope only just, to draw an inference from these figures and statistics that the physical condition of the mass of the people is one of much comfort.

6. The statement of exports made above includes the re-exports to the value of 11,519*l.*, the export of actual produce of the colony being 207,002*l.* Of this no less than 199,899*l.* found its way to Great Britain, leaving only 7,103*l.* for all other quarters. This sum is made up principally of the price of sugar, molasses, and rum sent to the other British West Indies, of rum and molasses to British North America, and of molasses to the United States of America. The last branch of commerce has not extended itself in the way I anticipated, or as is desirable; receiving from the United States goods to the value of 29,815*l.*, the return is only 1,961*l.*, leaving a large balance to be settled in a manner less advantageous than by an exchange of commodities.

7. The re-exports are, the greater part, to the British West Indies, arising from the ordinary fluctuation in supply and demand in the different adjacent colonies. A system of bonding facilitates and encourages this business, which, in addition to other advantages, possesses that of giving employment to many small vessels. A few articles of home growth have also been exported to the neighbouring islands, such as yams, wood for fuel, &c., amounting in all to not more than 100*l.* The number of tons of pozzuolana sent almost exclusively to Bermuda was less in this year than in the former. In 1850, seventy tons were supplied to the United States of America, but none found its way to that country in 1851. I hardly think that the value of this substance, of which the qualities are equal if not superior to those of Roman cement, is sufficiently known and appreciated in Great Britain, or it would become in considerable demand; the cost of it here is about ten shillings a ton. The freight to Great Britain would no doubt render it rather expensive, but it has been ascertained to be of admirable use as mortar in the construction of masonry exposed to the action of moisture.

Agriculture.

1. The produce of the more important branches of agriculture has reached within a little of that of the year 1847, which was the most favourable since the days of emancipation, while that of some of the others, especially arrow-root, has much exceeded what was formerly, at any period, known. The returns exhibit 8,424 tons of sugar, 442,759 gallons of molasses, and 219,330 gallons of rum, surpassing the previous year by upwards of 1,824 tons of sugar, by 143,277 gallons of molasses, and 49,381 gallons of rum.

2. Of arrow-root the cultivation has been for many years progressively and steadily augmenting, and it has now obtained the large return of 490,837lbs., being an apparent increase over that of the previous year of 146,321lbs. I have, however, cause to believe that the return for 1850 was not complete, and that the actual excess was not more than 100,000lbs. The error was committed by not including the arrow-root grown and manufactured by the proprietors, lessees, and holders of small portions of land. It now exhibits an amount of 93,905lbs., leaving 396,392lbs. as the product of what are termed estates.

The great reduction in the price of this article has, I apprehend, rendered its culture of little or no profit to many of the small farmers, especially those who pay the high rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* an acre, which is commonly exacted for land adapted to cultivation. From first-rate land, and under other favourable

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circumstances, a fair return is still obtainable. Labouring under the disadvantage common to it, with many other tropical productions, by not being of primary necessity, it is to be expected that, as the supply increases, the price will fall until it has become nearly the same as that of flour of the first quality. At such a rate the present condition of agriculture and labour would preclude its cultivation. One good effect may, I hope, follow this depreciation of arrow-root, by inducing the occupiers of small holdings to revert to and extend the growth of ground provisions.

3. In my report for the former year, it was remarked that attention had begun to be directed to an increase of the cultivation of cotton, and that there was an intention of introducing into Saint Vincent what had hitherto been confined to the smaller islands attached to the government. Deterred either by a fall in the value of this article, or by local difficulties with reference to labour and machinery, this project has not been carried out, as far as I am aware, to any extent deserving of notice. The quantity of cotton stated as produced in

1851	is	6,029lbs.,	and in
1850	only	1,592lbs.	
		4,437lbs.	

But the return for 1850 not having been by any means complete, the actual increase cannot be ascertained; I have, however, good reason to believe that the quantity exported in 1851 was nearly double thst of the former year. Improvement in the quality has also been effected, so that, I am informed, it holds a high place in the market among the best cotton from other quarters.

With such encouragement increased exertion may be expected to ensue, at all events in those smaller islands of which it has long formed the chief agricultural product, and a hope may be entertained that the cultivation of it will possibly be attended with profit upon lands of the main island which, although now under sugar canes, are not, at present prices, fitted for the growth of them, and from which an actual loss is in many cases sustained.

4. Under the auspices of an agricultural society, formed of the most influential members of the community, attention has been directed to improvements, especially in the breeding and rearing of live stock. A show was held in the month of August, at which premiums were awarded, and it is intended to continue annually this most useful species of competition. An Act has passed granting 50*l.* a year in aid of the subscriptious for this purpose.

5. It is very difficult to obtain an unprejudiced, disinterested, and truthful view of the actual condition of sugar estates, but I believe it may be summed up by stating that, even under circumstances tolerably favourable, vigilant, skilful, and economical management is needed to ensure moderate success; while, on the other hand, it is to be feared that in no few cases cultivation is dragged along rather in the expectation of some contingent future advantage than from the experience of present benefit. I do not doubt that from an estate of moderate extent, and enjoying ordinary facilities, a resident proprietor may still derive a larger income than can generally be obtained from the same number of acres in Great Britain, and so possess the means of comfortable existence, provided the climate and country agree with his health, spirits, and habits; but this discloses a view of matters so different from that in which they were seen not many years ago—in fact diminishing from the widest almost to the narrowest extreme—that no surprise can be excited if it is regarded with dissatisfaction and despondency, and gives occasion for complaint and remonstrance.

Manufactures.

1. What may be considered one of the greatest improvements yet achieved in the manufacture of sugar has been introduced on one estate; I allude to the process of drying and curing by means of the application of centrifugal force.

It is found requisite to use the centrifugal machine in conjunction with the vacuum pan, or with Gadstane's pan, as sugar boiled in the common open pan does not form crystals of sufficient size to resist the extreme pressure which the rapid rotatory motion causes against the draining wire cloth, and much loss is

thereby sustained from a large portion being forced through along with the molasses. Even in the case of vacuum or Gadstane's pan sugar, such a considerable quantity is expressed that it would, I believe, be profitable to re-boil the molasses. The effect of the centrifugal process is almost magical; a substance nearly black, of disgusting appearance, and saturated with a clammy liquid, is thrown into the cylinder, and in the space of fourteen or fifteen minutes is taken out of a beautiful fair colour, and apparently as dry as the driest sand. The saving in time thus effected is immense, and the value of the sugar so enhanced, that although the machinery being patented is more expensive than it would be were competition open, it is believed that forty or fifty hogsheads will cover the outlay. It seems probable also that a saving in package and weight may be made, by shipping this sugar in boxes or bags. Upon the whole, this improvement is deservedly viewed with such satisfaction that the gentleman who has introduced it contemplates its immediate extension to other estates under his charge, and there can be little doubt of the process being generally adopted where the means exist of setting it on foot.

Could some mechanical mode of quickly extracting the dried sugar be successfully invented, the apparatus would be complete. The scooping out by hand is rather tedious, on account of the sugar being so firmly packed upon the sides of the cylinder.

2. It is by no means unlikely that the same process may be applied to the drying of arrowroot, which in showery weather is a tedious and precarious matter. I am not aware that the experiment has ever been tried, but apprehend that the chief difficulty will be found in preventing such a fine grained substance from being forced through the wire. As in this case, however, water only is to be got rid of, it seems probable that a slower motion and finer wire will obviate the difficulty; or it may perhaps answer to pack the arrowroot into the machine in bags. The experiment is at least worthy of trial, and I hope soon to have it attempted.

3. In the process of boiling cane juice some advances have been made, whereby it is more rapidly and effectively accomplished.

The construction of furnaces and chimnies, and placing of the coppers, are better understood, and by acting upon such understanding a saving of fuel is effected, while the quantity of juice boiled in a given time is much greater than formerly.

4. There is no lack of energy or desire for improvement on the part of many of the planters, but they are fettered by deficiency of capital, and discouraged by want of confidence; feeling, as they do, that whatever amended process is contemplated by them, may be introduced with more facility and carried out with better success by competitors in other countries, where forced labour and capital, its sure accompaniment, afford superior advantages.

5. In my report for the year 1847, I recorded my opinion with reference to the benefit to be expected from central sugar manufactories, and pointed out the facilities for their establishment and working presented by geographical peculiarities. No attempt has been made in this direction, but I still retain my opinion that the operation of such manufactories would be attended with great efficiency, and cause both increase in quantity and melioration in quality, as every existing improvement would be found in their construction, and new inventions and discoveries made and adopted as soon as they are ascertained to be practically useful.

Grants of Lands.

1. A sale of fifty-one seven-tenth acres of Crown mountain land was made, at a price of 1*l.* sterling per acre. This land lies contiguous to other lands already under cultivation, and is of somewhat easy access.

2. But generally land the property of the Crown is situated in the mountainous interior of the island, and is separated from that occupied by a wide margin of uncultivated ground whose boundaries cannot well be ascertained, and which has been, whether with right or not, claimed for many years as belonging to the adjoining estates. Thus distance, and the want of means of access to it, preclude any profitable cultivation of the great mass of Crown land. It would not, besides, be rendered available without clearing off the forest timber with which it is densely covered, and this operation would probably cause a decreased supply of rain, and certainly a diminution in the volume of

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the streams, by exposing springs and watercourses to the powerful action of the sun.

3. Where, however, in the upper parts of the lower valleys and ridges small portions of Crown land can be laid out, I deem it advisable that facility should be given to their being purchased or rented to such moderate extent as will not cause an undue abstraction of labour from estates for unfavourable competition in the selling or leasing portions of them, because I am clearly of opinion that an augmentation of produce for home consumption is to be desired. A condition that trees growing on the immediate banks of watercourses must not be cut down, ought to be attached to such grants of land.

Gaols and Prisoners.

1. On instituting a comparison between the crimes committed in 1850 and 1851, as exhibited in the gaol returns, a result favourable to the latter year is obtained, not only as regards the total of persons incarcerated, but also in respect of the greatly reduced number of felonies. During the former year 211 prisoners entered the gaol; in the latter 184; the cases of felony being respectively 20 and 8.

2. Owing to the want of an effective machinery for carrying out appeals from judgments of magistrates during the latter part of 1851, not a few sentences were rendered inoperative, as an oversight in the passing of the Police Act enabled parties to give notice of appeal which they were not subsequently under the necessity of prosecuting.

This has, no doubt, had some influence upon the commitments. The practice also formerly in force of punishing soldiers for military offences by confinement in the gaol was lately most properly abandoned, as it caused much evil both to them and the other prisoners. Prison accommodation is now provided for them in the garrison. Thus a correct inference cannot be drawn from the above figures, except in regard to the felonies. The diminution in these is very striking, and I would fain hope betokens an improvement in the morals of the people, which may be expected to continue.

In this, as in most countries, the more serious crimes are generally the offspring of intemperance and debauchery. All the officers whose duty brings them more immediately into contact with the lower orders of the population agree in stating that drunkenness is progressively and steadily decreasing, and it is therefore to be inferred that one of the greatest instigators to violence and cruelty being removed, or at least greatly modified, the evil has been attacked at its root.

3. Although it would be useful to establish other gaols or houses of correction in some of the out districts, it is probable that the expense attending such undertakings will cause that in Kingstown to remain the only building of the kind. The accommodation, putting out of the question any approach to systematic or effective separation of the prisoners farther than as regards males and females, suffices for the inmates, of which fact the test is to be found in the comparatively few cases of sickness. One hundred and eighty-four persons were confined for various periods in the course of the year, some of them during the whole of it, yet only four of these were sick at any one time; the total cases of sickness reached no more than twenty-two; no death occurred, and, as far as I can recollect, there was only one liberation on medical grounds.

4. It so happened that no white persons were incarcerated for any long term, who have hitherto been found unable to endure any lengthened imprisonment, chiefly, I believe, on account of the high temperature. The improved dietary adopted from the 1st of January 1851 was expected to have a favourable effect upon the health of prisoners, especially of this class, but the experiment has failed hitherto for want of subjects to work upon. The change, however, from the former allowance of bread and salt fish alone, without variation, has been clearly beneficial to the health of the black and coloured prisoners. At first I had some apprehensions that the more comfortable scale of diet might have a tendency to weaken a salutary dread of the gaol as a house of correction, but I do not think they have been realized, as the strict internal discipline and order maintained by the gaoler have a powerful effect upon the minds of the prisoners, some of whom have been heard to say, "I'll take care not to go back there again."

5. Some years ago a project was entertained of devoting one of the small islands called Grenadines as a penal settlement for the whole Windward Government; but it has, in common with other designs for improvement, fallen to the ground, owing to the depressing influence of the times.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the great advantages of such an establishment. Excepting the first expense of purchase and building, the produce of the ground cultivated solely by the convict labour would render it, I have little hesitation in saying, altogether self-supporting.

At present there is much difficulty in finding profitable or corrective employment for those sentenced to hard labour. The accommodation and appliances for work within the gaol are very limited, and it is impossible to march the prisoners to any considerable distance from its walls. Thus the labour is confined to the roads in the immediate vicinity of the town, and not unfrequently it is found indispensable to bestow it in the town itself; the choice of evils being either to allow the prisoners to remain in idleness, or to employ them out of doors in a manner which admits of exposure, to be deprecated in many instances, and in some measure excludes that strict discipline and non-communication so requisite towards carrying out a complete corrective system.

6. All this would be obviated by a penal settlement; and the effect of it in deterring from crimes, more particularly of a grave nature, would without doubt be found excellent. The removal for a long time to some distance, inferring banishment from home,—the impossibility of even casual communication with friends or former associates,—and a monotonous course of hard labour, must present a formidable aspect even to hardened offenders. To have seen this design carried into effect was, on my part, an object of much desire, and I trust that such a useful undertaking will not be lost sight of, should the means of completing it exist at any more fortunate period.

7. It will be observed in the Blue Book that several lunatics have been confined in the gaol. They are attended to as well as circumstances will admit, but the place is by no means proper for them as regards either themselves or the prisoners; and it is to be deplored that, notwithstanding urgent and repeated solicitations, no suitable asylum has been provided for those unhappy persons, whom the security of society and their own safe keeping require to be secluded from their fellow-men. There is a prospect of this evil being amended; a resolution has been declared to improve the Colonial Hospital, and a promise given that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to add a lunatic asylum to the establishment.

Conclusion.

1. As in all probability this is the last annual report it will be my duty to transmit from this colony, I may be allowed briefly to make some general remarks on the progress of it during the six years of my administration of the Government, and it may, perhaps, also be of use to suggest some measures which my knowledge of the state of society and the probable prospects of the community leads me to believe may be from time to time adopted with advantage.

2. In taking such a retrospective view as is contemplated, it is necessary to regard it, not from one point, or as directed to any one object, or as exhibiting an individual class or set of interests, but rather as embracing the whole social condition, and striking, as it were, an average of good and evil. Regarded in this light, I do not hesitate to affirm that the character impressed upon the time has been one of improvement.

No doubt the planters have encountered formidable difficulties from the depreciation in the value of produce, but they have put forth new energy, and, having combatted vigorously, know better their own strength.

The merchants, too, have sustained a dimunition of profits, but they have learned better economy, by becoming alive to the true principles of commerce: prompt payments, small profits, but quick returns. It must be allowed that the material condition of the above two principal industrial classes has suffered to a great extent; but I believe, upon the whole, a more healthy spirit of activity and enterprise has been diffused among them, which augurs well for the future, should it not be extinguished by overwhelming discouragement, and, still better, should it meet with deserved sympathy.

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3. But, when we turn to the great body of the native population, it is beyond all dispute that it has been the subject of progressive melioration, both moral and physical. In treating of the negro people as here existing, it must never be forgotten that seventeen years only have now run their course since they were emancipated from a state absolutely opposed to all improvement, and with this in view I record not only my satisfaction but a feeling of joyful surprise at the advances made by them during the six years to which my observation and experience have extended. As a general rule, they possess, beyond all reasonable question, most of the essential elements of progress, and in a pre-eminent degree natural intelligence and quickness of perception, sharpened by a praiseworthy desire to better their condition, somewhat controlled in action, indeed, by the indolence incident to a tropical climate, by the facilities for acquiring a comfortable subsistence, and by dilatory habits therefrom accruing.

Looking around the country, and considering the extent of land recently acquired by the labouring population, and the thriving villages reared by them, any unprejudiced observer must be convinced of the fact of an improved physical condition of the lower orders. Now, I believe that, although some blemishes or even vices may proceed from such advancement in material comfort, it will be found always, on the whole, attended with moral amendment.

It is accordingly observed that where a body of what may almost be termed yeomanry has associated in a village, they have sometimes acquired too free ideas of liberty and independence, which lead them occasionally to make some attempts at resistance to lawful authority. These attempts, it is, however, right to remark, are made against officers of the law or constables of their own colour, often inferior to themselves in intelligence, and generally when employed in the distasteful business of enforcing the collection of taxes. On the other hand, I have found crime to be rare among these people; and although it is not so easy to pronounce as to vice, on account of its more hidden nature, I am yet pretty confident that it, too, has sensibly abated, under the influence of a better external condition, and that in the aggregate it is infinitely less than during the days of slavery.

4. Notwithstanding the casual and inconsiderable attempts above noticed, the utmost loyalty is evinced, and the name of Her Majesty, from the mouth of any one in undoubted authority, is always sufficient to insure the utmost respect and obedience.

In this view the services of the stipendiary magistrates have been of much value, and have also conduced to more willing and steady labour, by satisfying the people that, in any dispute with their employers, they are treated fairly and impartially, and the just fruits of their industry secured to them. I am aware that in some instances the planters are of a different opinion, and have considered that the stipendiary magistrates lean too much to the side of the negro, who should be forced to work, right or wrong. Were such a system attempted, or should there even happen a few cases of oppressive coercion on an estate, the planter would be the sufferer; his fields would speedily be denuded of labourers. In homely language, the negro will lead but will not be driven; he must be treated with firmness, but at the same time with temper, kindness, and consideration, and, above all, with justice.

5. The natural result of emancipation was to infuse a sentiment of freedom and independence not usually found among other races of labourers, and, from old associations, work in the fields was regarded as peculiarly degrading. On my arrival I found this feeling, although abating, still in existence, and the conviction immediately impressed itself upon me that a total removal of it could be effected only by a conciliatory treatment, and by giving to the labourer a clear and palpable sense of advantage. I do not believe that any symptoms of aversion to field labour are now to be observed, and feel nearly confident that, wherever proper relations subsist between the employers and those in authority under them, and the labourers, there is little difficulty in procuring people to work, and in retaining them as long as required. No doubt the quantity of work done is frequently unsatisfactory. A labourer of any race is, perhaps, not able to work hard from morning till night, as is done in a temperate climate, but he may do more than is often done here without distressing himself.

6. Many, indeed most of the operations of agriculture, admit of being carried on by contract or piecework, and this system of management has been of late

extended, I understand, with considerable success. It is the best mode of stimulating to exertion, by teaching what can and ought to be done, and what may be earned by reasonable effort.

7. There are several instances of black men being employed as overseers, or even as managers, upon estates, and I believe they are found to do their duty well and faithfully, and the extension of education will, I hope, add gradually to the number of this respectable class of the native population.

8. But there is another class, consisting of young persons of colour, who have been brought up in a manner inconsistent with agricultural pursuits. Of these the prospects under present circumstances are not favourable, and indeed it is not easy to understand how many of them are enabled to maintain such an appearance as they exhibit. Out of the field of agriculture or of handicraft trade the scope of employment is very limited, and is every day becoming more restricted. I can see no remedy for this pressure but in emigration; and, perhaps, Africa may receive with mutual benefit the descendants of her children torn from her shores in the days of avarice and cruelty.

9. The practice of giving houses and grounds free on estates I have had occasion formerly to deprecate, and longer experience convinces me I was right. This custom, in force during slavery, was continued at the time of emancipation, with a view to retain the labourers on the estates, and may probably have been a matter of necessity at that peculiar period and for some time subsequent. It is now an incumbrance and an embarrassment to agriculture, which should be got rid of at the earliest opportunity. Habits of idleness, or at least of desultory labour, are perpetuated by means of it. In many instances the ground is situated at a distance from the dwelling, and the man or woman saunters backwards and forwards to the loss of time and detriment of industry. On Saturdays they do no work on the estate, because the ground has to be tilled or the produce conveyed to the market. As I have stated in a former part of this report the greatest improvement would be accomplished were the proprietors to undertake the production of ground provisions; but it may be some time before such a course will be followed. Meanwhile the first step in advance may be taken by demanding rent for houses and grounds, making of course a reasonable compensation in wages. It would not be advisable to do this in the case of the original occupiers; but an arrangement to pay rent should be made with each new comer, and so the process would be gradually fulfilled. The stimulus of having to pay rent would render the workmen more alert, both in cultivating the ground let to them and in earning wages. Contract work, alluded to above, would, when payments were thus entirely of money, come into full play from being better understood, and a wholesome competition be the result.

10. This change, which I see no great practical difficulty in effecting, must, I think, be regarded as desirable by every one who fairly considers the subject; but the farther and ultimate views I am about to state, and of the correctness of which I am myself satisfied, will probably appear to some too purely theoretical, and to others even unattainable. In the first place, I would wish to see the cultivation of produce for home consumption conducted on a large scale by the estates. Secondly, it is my opinion that the labourers should all be located in villages, in the immediate neighbourhood of the estates, in houses either built by themselves or rented by them for the term of at least one year, and to which there should be attached only a small spot of garden ground. Such a spot of ground ought to be at a short distance from the house, and always, if possible, to leeward of it. Thirdly, the labourers should be hired by the year. Were the proprietors of the land and their families to be resident, and to maintain friendly relations with these villagers, the picture would be perfect. It is indeed very similar to what is found in many of the rural districts of the mother country, and I see no good reason why it should not be applicable here. In general the proximity of several estates would cause one village to suffice for them all, and the concentration of the people would facilitate the labours of the clergyman and the schoolmaster.

11. The interest of the creditor, not less than that of the debtor, demands a law of bankruptcy. At present, a man in business is induced to struggle on long after he ought in prudence or even in honesty to have declared himself insolvent, from the natural dread of a hopeless incarceration to which a merciless or vindictive creditor has it in his power to subject him. The fraudulent and the unfortunate debtor may not unfrequently be thus placed in the same

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category. The want of this law has not been so much felt until recently, when the struggles of trade have become more severe, and its vicissitudes more frequent.

12. A law under which putative fathers shall be obliged to contribute towards the support of the illegitimate children would operate favourably, not only by discouraging concubinage, but also by securing better care of offspring. Medical men state that much infant mortality is caused by the inability of the mother to provide properly for the child, unassisted by the other parent. In connexion with this, a poor law giving aid only to the aged and infirm is becoming daily more indispensable, not only as regards the native population, but very much in consequence of the introduction of immigrants.

13. Some of these subjects have been at various times brought by me to the notice of the Legislature, and it was my intention to have endeavoured, at fitting opportunities, to procure the adoption of all the measures to which they refer. I trust they may be entertained and accomplished at no distant period.

14. This report has, it is feared, extended beyond its legitimate length, but I must be allowed to plead the interest felt by me in all the concerns of a colony, small although it be, over which I have immediately presided for so considerable a time, and from whose inhabitants, of all classes, I have received kind consideration and valuable assistance. Should any of the remarks and suggestions herein ventured conduce to the future welfare of these islands, my object will be gained, and my satisfaction complete.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Sir, Treasury, St. Vincent, May 26, 1852.

The debt due by the colony on the 1st day of January 1851 was estimated at 3,085*l.*, and that due on the 1st day of January 1852 was 2,225*l.*

To meet the arrears, there was in hand on the 1st day of January a sum of 772*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, which would reduce the actual debt due on 1st January 1852 to 1,453*l.*

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. C. Grant, Treasurer,

His Excellency Sir John Campbell, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

CENSUS RETURN.

THE following is a Summary of the Persons residing in the several Towns, Parishes, and the Grenadines within the Island of Saint Vincent, on the 24th Day of July 1851. Taken in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, and published the 30th Day of June 1851.

Towns, Parishes, and Grenadines.	Summary.						Number and Sex of Inmates.			Trade or Avocation.				Ages.					Total.	Remarks.									
	Number of Sugar Estates.	Number of Arrowroot Estates.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Number of Houses on Estates.	Number of Houses in Towns and Villages.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Labourer.	Tradesman.	Domestic.	Other Occupations.	Under 10 Years of age.	Under 20 Years of Age.	Under 40 Years of Age.	Under 60 Years of Age.	Above 60 Years of Age.		Merchants and People employed in Trade.	Proprietors of Estates and Agricultural Servants not being Field Labourers, &c.	Owners and Occupiers of small Properties not in Sugar Cultivation.	Mechanics, Artisans, Writers, and Sempstresses.	Professions, Clergy, and Holders of Public Offices.	Children unemployed.	Native Creole.	Foreign Creole.	European.	African.	Maderese.
Kingstown	- -	- -	1	-	- -	820	4,983	1,962	3,021	563	415	531	1,355	1,268	1,091	1,778	683	163	4,983	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	7	100
Calliaqua	- -	- -	1	-	- -	137	593	259	334	140	76	74	- -	156	131	185	83	38	593	21	- -	- -	79	9	194	549	18	6	7	13
Barronallie	- -	- -	1	-	- -	66	334	143	191	121	24	50	- -	111	57	122	35	9	334	9	- -	2	20	5	123	319	10	5	-	-
Chateaubellair	- -	- -	1	-	- -	102	446	205	241	73	47	25	16	131	104	152	49	10	446	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	2
Charlotte Parish, including George Town	26	12	1	21	1,774	649	8,576	4,129	4,447	3,637	403	258	- -	2,569	1,453	2,921	1,151	482	8,576	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	*7,402	149	92	244	689
Saint David's Parish	11	15	-	5	404	118	1,892	970	922	965	62	107	- -	548	343	646	271	84	1,892	4	17	34	45	9	450	1,574	174	25	63	56
Saint Patrick's Parish, including the Town of Layon	12	14	1	6	364	295	2,505	1,204	1,301	1,071	114	75	- -	699	380	880	420	126	2,505	9	24	10	83	7	643	2,141	79	38	170	76
Saint Andrew's Parish, comprised in Leeward District	6	1	-	1	282	20	977	468	509	588	25	28	- -	260	146	356	152	63	977	1	16	7	20	- -	217	834	49	9	54	31
Saint Andrew's Parish, comprised in Kingstown District	5	2	2	5	215	152	1,533	682	851	759	39	80	- -	447	199	538	280	69	1,533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint George's Parish	30	14	-	16	1,186	651	6,356	3,009	3,347	2,941	243	316	- -	1,909	1,104	2,309	762	272	6,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenadines	6	20	-	5	364	65	1,933	926	1,007	652	59	83	- -	584	363	550	290	146	1,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	96	78	8	59	4,589	3,075	30,128	13,957	16,171	12,510	1,507	1,627	1,371	8,682	5,571	10,437	4,176	1,462	30,128	44	57	53	247	30	1,627	12,820	479	175	549	967

* This number includes 167 Charaibs residing to Windward, Military, and domestics not included in the above.

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Appendix No. 3.

Sir, Kingstown District, December 31, 1851.

I have the honour to make my report to your Excellency on the state and condition of the liberated African immigrants in this district.

By my report of the 31st December 1850 there appeared to have arrived and been located in this district, at three several times, (March 1849, January 1850, May 1850,) 262 liberated African immigrants, thirty-seven of whom had then died, thirty-six had left the estates on which they had been originally bound for one year, leaving 189 then resident.

In May last (1851) the yearly contract of the last arrived Africans terminated. No yearly contracts were renewed, but all who remained on estates continued at monthly hiring. There was no change in the wages or perquisites, they having for the previous six months of their yearly contract been put on exactly the same footing as the native labourers, except that they were entitled to medical attendance.

Little or no change, with one exception, took place immediately on the expiration of their contract; the exception was on one estate, where seven out of fifteen left, but two returned in a couple of months, and hired themselves as monthly labourers.

The following are the changes that have taken place in this year:—

Under contract on Dec. 31, 1850.	Died since.	Left estates since May 1851.	Liberated Africans from other estates entering into monthly contracts since May 1851.
	Males.		
189	3	52	32

There has been an increase by births of three. Out of the fifty-two who left the estates on the expiration of their contracts only two were discharged by the employer, and that for continued drunkenness and absenting themselves from the estate. All the rest left of their own accord, several going to live with their country people, and getting a temporary advance of wages for making arrowroot. One gentleman who had twenty-seven of the Africans mentions that five left him, four having been offered an increase of wages for six months from an adjoining estate, but left on the expiration of that time, and he does not know where they went, and the other only joined his brother on an adjoining estate. All the remainder of his people are enjoying good health, have fine patches of provision grounds, and most have stock of various kinds.

I consider this statement, which I know is correct, will apply very generally to those who remain on estates; they work very well, quite equal to the Creoles.

It appears that thirty-two liberated Africans entered into monthly contracts, who had either left other estates in this district, or had come from the other districts. I am aware that upwards of twenty came from the Leeward District.

In June last (1851) there was an Act passed to enable the stipendiary magistrates to enter into contracts on behalf of orphan liberated Africans under fifteen, for such period of time until they should attain fifteen; and that it should be lawful for orphan immigrants of the age of fifteen, with consent of stipendiary magistrates, to enter into contract for service until they should attain eighteen. This Act was considered to have a retrospective effect, but the Africans did not wish to sign any paper, and the employers were not desirous of urging them to do so.

I consider it would be a beneficial Act to put in operation on any fresh arrival, but I consider it bad policy to urge it on those who are already located, if they express any disinclination.

The Africans attend public worship very regularly, but little attention is paid to their instruction.

If the Act last referred to had been in operation from the beginning, some arrangement might have been made; and on any future arrival, before I sanctioned any extended contracts by orphans, I should make a stipulation on the subject in the manner pointed out in my report of 31st December 1850, in pursuance of the proposals in the circular of Her Majesty's Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies of 30th October 1850.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir John Campbell, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Edwin Polson.

Appendix No. 4.

REPORT for the half year ending 31st December 1851, in accordance with the third clause of an Act of the Legislature entituled "An Act to regulate and make provision for "the treatment of liberated African Immigrants," exhibiting the average rate of wages and advantages generally afforded by employers to liberated African Immigrants located on Estates situated in the Windward District of the Colony of Saint Vincent.

SIR, Windward District, February 6, 1852.

THE introduction of African Immigrants was so favourably received by all classes of this community, and their services so appreciated by the planters, that it is with painful regret I communicate the result as to themselves at the expiration of two years and nine months after the introduction of the first and of eighteen months after that of the last batch of those persons.

On 31st March 1849	92	arrived.
„ 31st January 1850	82	„
„ 27th May 1850	101	„
Total	275	

were located on sixteen estates in this district: 152, being supposed over fifteen years of age, contracted to serve for one year from date of arrival; the remaining 123 also served for the same period, though not under contract; and under the conditions of the above-recited Act, lodging, food, and wages were secured to those who could work, and medical attendance and food to those who could not.

During the six months in question, African immigrants were not under any special control, but served under a monthly contract to which the labouring population of the colony are liable.

On 24th July 1851 a census of the population of this colony was taken. Thee general result has not yet been published; it is possible that those African immigrants, who were not accounted for in this district, may have been so in the others.

The following exhibits the population of this district on that date, viz., 24th July 1851:—

Natives, Europeans, &c.	7,654
Madeirese	689
African immigrants	233
Total	8,576

Population of this district on 3d June 1844, and subsequent immigration added:—

Natives, Europeans, &c.	7,403
Madeirese, introduced 1846-7-8	840
African immigrants, introduced 1849-50	275
Total	8,518

A comparison of the above totals will show that the natural increase of the population is nearly balanced by the decrease amongst the immigrants; but had I included other immigrants who arrived direct from Madeira and from the adjacent colonies, but were not entered at the immigration agent's office, the deficit would have been large.

The quarterly returns transmitted to the Legislature up to the date on which the census was taken exhibited twenty-six deaths of African immigrants, sixteen of them were therefore not accounted for. In proportion to those remaining resident on the sixteen estates, the mortality during the present six months has been three per cent.

I annex a table to which I would call particular attention. In making my calculations as to earnings, I assume 124 working days in the six months in question. I embrace all sums paid by employers, coop-money inclusive, although a part of that amount was worked for in the previous six months. It will be shown, under the head "Remarks," based on returns received from the respective estates, that in many cases African immigrants have no provision grounds; many of them, being children, were unable to establish them, and adults are physically incapable of doing so on arrival, especially by one day's labour in each alternate week, as provided by law, although they receive pay on those days. When their earnings are therefore distributed over the half year, or 182 days, it exhibits an average of fourpence per diem to each above fifteen years and of twopence to each under that age, as all that they acquired by continuous labour during six months, although some of them were exceedingly industrious.

The condition of the remaining 118 African immigrants must be supposed. Some from sickness, others from indolence, did not work at all. Many earned but very small sums during the six months. In general they reside with the native labourers, who are exceedingly kind to them. There is no provision made for the moral and religious instruction of African immigrants, no fund for the relief of the destitute, or public hospital in this district for the reception of the sick.

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Two African immigrants were received into the hospital in the Kingtown district. I regret to say that one died shortly after admission.

TABLE exhibiting the

Estate.	No. of African Immigrants originally located.	No. remaining resident 31st Dec. 1851.	No. over 15 years who worked during each of the Six Months.	No. under 15 years who worked during each of the Six Months.	Largest average daily earnings by one person on each Estate.	Average daily earnings by persons above 15 years of age.	Average daily earnings by persons under 15 years of age.
					d.	*d.*	
Turama	28	18	8	-	7	5	—
Sans Souci	21	10	3	1	8	6½	5½
Mount Grenan	30	20	6	12	9½	7	4
Park Hill	20	10	4	1	6	5½	3
Spring	17	10	9	-	11	9	—
Colonarie Vale	15	11	5	6	5	4	3½
Bellevue	17	11	2	6	6½	4½	3½
Mount William	20	9	-	9	5	-	4½
Iambon Vale	11	9	-	8	5	-	3½
New Prospect	20	16	1	7	6	6	4
South Union	19	9	1	5	4½	4½	3
New Adelphi	15	9	3	4	9½	7½	4
Mount Bentinck	15	11	5	4	6½	6	4½
Henry's Vale	9	6	1	2	7	7	3
Peruvian Vale	9	6	-	4	4½	-	4
Cane End	9	8	4	4	8½	8	4

Original number located - - - - - 275
Number remaining resident - - - - - 173
Number who worked continuously for Six Months - 125

REMARKS.

Turama Estate.—Six immigrants earned no wages during the present six months; four, very small sums. Of the eighteen remaining resident, only four are said to have provision grounds, viz., a quarter acre each in cultivation.

Sans Souci.—One immigrant, paralytic, removed to Kingtown hospital; four worked occasionally. Of the ten resident, three have each a quarter of an acre in provision cultivation.

Mount Grenan.—The majority of the immigrants are children; have worked with great regularity. With three exceptions, they reside with native labourers, with whom they cultivate provisions; have none of their own.

Park Hill.—Two immigrants gave birth to children during the present six months. One earned no wages. Two earned small amounts; all are said to have an abundant supply of provisions.

Spring.—The earnings of the immigrants have been large; I would venture to say equal to those of the natives. They have worked with remarkable steadiness. Each is said to have a quarter to half an acre of land in cultivation. The gentleman in charge of this estate has been peculiarly fortunate in his treatment of them.

Colonarie Vale.—The immigrants have worked with remarkable steadiness, but their earnings have been but small; they have little land in provision cultivation.

Bellevue.—Many of the immigrants located on this plantation were children. They experienced great kindness, still several have removed. Seven only of those resident are said to have provision grounds; a quarter to a third of an acre each in cultivation. Their earnings have been small.

Iambon Vale.—The majority of the immigrants are children. They have enjoyed good health, and the gentleman in charge of the estate seems well satisfied with them. They have worked very regularly, but their earnings have been small. One has half an acre in cultivation; the others reside with the native labourers.

Cane End.—On this, as on the Spring estate, the immigrants have succeeded admirably. I have seen them engaged in the manufacture of sugar; it was delightful to witness their alacrity and cheerfulness, and equally so to hear the kindly feeling expressed towards them by their employer, who is proprietor of the plantation, and a native of the colony.

New Prospect.—Several immigrants who left this plantation have returned, showing that they did not benefit their condition by the change. Only eight of the sixteen

resident laboured continuously. The quantity of land which each has got under provision cultivation, if any, is not stated.

South Union.—Many of the immigrants were in bad health on arrival; a few are so now. Their labour has been irregular during the present six months, and earnings small. One is said to have 2,400 feet of land in provision cultivation. Eight reside with native labourers, and conjointly cultivate provisions.

New Adelphi.—Great kindness has been shown to the immigrants on this estate, still they have not been fortunate. Several have suffered from ulcerated feet and legs, as is common in damp localities. Two were accidentally killed, as were three other persons at the same time, by a fall or slip of earth from the side of a cliff, under which they were buried.

Mount Bentinck.—The gentleman in charge of this estate is exceedingly well satisfied with the labour rendered by the African immigrants. I am glad to say that each of them has a quarter to half an acre of land under provision cultivation. Unfortunately they reside near to a village, and many are addicted to the excessive use of rum.

Henry's and Peruvian Vale Estates are under the direction of the same gentleman. Five of the immigrants have each a quarter of an acre of land under provision cultivation. On the whole they have had good health, but their earnings have been small.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT SUTHERLAND,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

His Excellency Sir John Campbell, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 5.

SIR, Leeward District, 5th March, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of a communication from your Excellency, dated the 26th of February ultimo, reminding me that my report on the condition of the African immigrants for the half year ending the 31st of December last had not been received by you.

Upon referring to my former reports, your Excellency will find that, in compliance with the provisions of the African Immigration Act, they have been transmitted quarterly, and were only discontinued when the indentures of the immigrants had expired. Were it not that I had fancied it unnecessary after that period to furnish your Excellency with special reports, I would not have allowed so much time to elapse before transmitting the present one. Since the expiration of their indentures the immigrants generally have been in a very unsettled state, leaving one estate or occupation for another upon the slightest inducement.

On referring to the estates' census returns, which were taken after all indentures had expired, I find that the greater number of immigrants had abandoned the estates to which they were originally allotted. Some have since returned, after having made an experimental, and, I fear, disappointing round of other masters and occupations.

The vagrant habits which circumstances have conspired to graft upon the immigrants must necessarily prove highly prejudicial to all their interests as well as prove a perpetual source of disappointment to those who may happen to be their employers, and who by liberal and kind treatment calculate upon a continuance of their labour in maturing and manufacturing their sugar crops.

The primary cause of their unsettled habits must, I think, be attributed to the short term for which their first agreements have lasted. It could not be expected that, in the space of one year, a savage, having to contend with the many impediments which in a colony such as this retard the development of civilization, can so far acquire a correct understanding of his position and interests as to be able at once to fix upon the line of conduct most conducive to his benefit. He will naturally seek the acquisition of that from which he conceives the greatest amount of present advantage is to be derived. Money thus becomes the grand object of his desire, and his labour is grudgingly, if at all, bestowed where no expectation of a money reversion is held out.

The provision ground which during the term of his indenture he was obliged to cultivate becomes neglected or entirely abandoned, and the tie binding him to any particular estate ceases to exist. He will rather wander from estate to estate earning his four dollars per month (the wages allowed to new-comers on estates for the first six months of their residence) than settle down in possession of a well-stocked provision ground with the ordinary wages of three dollars.

I have no doubt the instances of destitution which have occurred among the immigrants were mainly owing to their neglect of their provision grounds.

While deploring the fickleness evinced by the immigrants as subversive alike of their own well-being and of the interests of their employers, I am happy to say that in point of efficiency as labourers they are fully on a par with the native population.

With regard to the moral culture of the immigrants, from the causes I have detailed, viz., their wandering habits, little has been practicable and less has been done. It might

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have been expected that the clergy would have taken the initiative in their instruction; but their time is completely absorbed by the ordinary duties of their vocation, and whatever instruction they may have been able to impart has been accidental, not systematic. They are, however, fully alive to the claims of the immigrants for religious instruction; and I trust they may be able to devise some plan which to some extent may enable them to grapple with the difficulties they will have to encounter in conveying and carrying home to the poor savages the maxims and doctrines of the Christian faith.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir John Campbell, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. M'NICOL,
Stipendiary Magistrate, Leeward District.

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT of the Inspectors of Prisons for the year ending 31st December 1851.

There is only one gaol in the island, and it is situated in the town of Kingstown. The Ergastulums, erected on the Emancipation Act being passed (1834), have not been used since the abolition of the apprenticeship, except merely as temporary places of confinement till parties can be taken before a magistrate.

A full description and plans of the gaol were given in my reports of the 31st December 1850 and of September 1848.

There has been no alteration made in the building during this year. It has been whitewashed several times, and has been always kept in very good order.

The buildings of the gaol are in good state and condition, with the exception (noticed in my last report) of the cells for the confinement of the female prisoners, on which I then reported that the roof required to be taken down and a new one put up, that one of the cells was in such a state it could not be occupied in wet weather.

The cells were condemned, and have not been since used. The female prisoners have been confined in the Gaol Infirmary, the female debtors having one of the rooms, and the other prisoners the remaining room.

One of the rooms appropriated to male debtors has been used as a temporary hospital for any male prisoner. The female prisoners remain in their own room when ill.

This is not a satisfactory arrangement, and it is to be hoped a new roof will be put on the cells for the female prisoners.

The following are the commitments for the year 1851 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Felonies	18	3	21	
Misdemeanors	125	24	149	170
Debtors	11	3	14	14
				184

This includes those who were committed for further examination. In future returns they will be mentioned separately.

The greatest number of prisoners in gaol at any one time was 27 males and 4 females. The number this day in gaol is 26 males and 4 females.

There has been little sickness throughout the year. Males, 16; females, 7. Total 23. The most prevalent diseases have been intermittent fever and ulcerated sore legs. There has been no death.

The diet of the prisoners has been much improved. The new dietary which was ordered in February last is as follows :—

DIET FOR PRISONERS.

Monday till Friday inclusive.

Males at labour. 1½ lbs. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa, and ½ lb. of salt fish.

Males not at labour. 1 lb. of bread, 1 pint of cocoa, and ½ lb. of salt fish.

Females at labour. Same as males not at labour.

Females not at labour. 12 oz. of bread and same as above.

Saturdays. In lieu of salt fish they receive ½ lb. fresh fish or meal, and ½ lb. of vegetables.

Sunday. In lieu of salt fish, 1 pint of soup.

The soup contains per pint, 2 oz. of meat without bone, 2 oz. of barley, and 2 oz. of vegetables, with other seasoning. Cocoa contains, per pint, 2 oz. of sugar and 1 oz. of cocoa.

The great fault in the gaol is the impossibility of classifying the prisoners, and as I have fully explained in former reports it is impossible to do so without pulling down the walls of the gaol on one side, and enlarging it altogether. In the present state of the colony, there is no hope of persuading the Legislature to find the necessary funds.

EDWIN POLSON,
Inspector of Prisons.

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APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT of the Surgeon of the Gaol.

THE prisoners confined in the gaol during the last twelve months have been unusually healthy, few cases of fever and diarrhœa occurring, which may be attributed, especially as regards the latter disease, to the improved diet which has been in use during the last year.

The cases of fever that have occurred have been principally among the soldiers confined in the gaol, which may in some measure be traced to the fact that many have suffered from that complaint prior to their arrival in this colony, and any alteration in diet or mode of living will induce an attack of fever and ague in those who have previously suffered from that disease.

BURY IRWIN DASENT,
Acting Surgeon to the Gaol.

ST. LUCIA.

ST. LUCIA.

(Executive, No. 30.) No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor HAMILTON to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, June 24, 1852.

SIR, (Received July 19, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the Saint Lucia Blue Book for 1851, and the usual Report on the state of the colony from the officer administering the Government.

2. Colonel Cobbe's views with regard to the revenue of the island will come before you in a more practical shape when the Tax Ordinance for the forthcoming year is submitted for your consideration. Paragraph 5.

3. The land tax of 4*s.* per acre on all cultivated lands, but which no longer exists, yielded in 1851 594*l.*, which gives merely 2,970 acres; but the tax is raised only on lands exceeding nine acres in one possession, and the whole number of acres under cultivation in Saint Lucia is 4,317. Paragraph 5.

4. Viewed comparatively with the general revenue and expenditure, the sum raised and appropriated in 1851 for educational purposes is creditable to the island. The addition to the number of scholars, and the increasing desire of the people to avail themselves of the means afforded for the instruction of their children, are very gratifying features in the Lieutenant-Governor's Report. Paragraph 7 & 17.

5. There can be no doubt as to the desirableness of forming a militia in Saint Lucia, or the effectiveness of a well-disciplined corps of that kind; but I fear that Colonel Cobbe is over sanguine as to the practicability of reconciling either planter or labourer to a service which they will never be brought to volunteer until the enemy is at the door, and it is too late. Paragraph 8.

6. Colonel Cobbe's suggestion for the establishment of a fund for the support of superannuated public officers in these colonies is a question beset with too many difficulties to encourage its discussion at the present time. To every government the comfort and independence of its public officers, after their best energies have been exhausted in its service, ought to be an object of solicitude; but there are very few men in the West India colonies who have from an early age adopted the public service as their pursuit in life; and when it has been otherwise I am aware how it has been found almost impossible to prevent the intrusion of gross abuse into such an institution, although attempted to be made self-supporting, and especially when it contemplated a provision for widows and families. I believe that where the finances of a colony admit of it, there is no better mode of meeting the claims of an old and worn-out public servant than by simply acting on the principles laid down in the Imperial Superannuation Act of 1822. Paragraph 13.

7. The Report of the principal medical officer is a very gratifying return of the sanitary condition of the troops in the past year; and from the information which has otherwise reached me I am entitled to give an equally favourable statement with regard to the civil population. Colonel Cobbe is no doubt correct in his opinion as to the great improvement in the general health of the West Indies; but as to the salubrity of St. Lucia, or of one of these islands Paragraph 14.

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more than another, we must not form hasty conclusions, drawn from the experience in particular spots of a few isolated years.

Paragraph 16.

8. I have already reported that the vacant living at Soufriere has been filled up by the appointment of a clergyman from Grenada.

Paragraph 18.

9. The quantity of sugar shipped from the island in 1850 was 58,309 cwt., valued at 38,424*l.*, and in 1851, 67,502 cwt.—43,021*l.*

I have reason to believe that the prospects of the forthcoming crop are still better, as far as quantity is concerned; but there have just been shown to me the account sales received by the last packet, of sugar from five different estates in St. Lucia, some of the hogsheads netting as little as 3*l.* 2*s.* each, but the average amounting only to 6*l.* 11*s.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) KER B. HAMILTON.

Encl. in No. 13.

(Extract.)

Enclosure in No. 13.

REPORT from Lieut.-Col. COBBE to Lieut.-Governor HAMILTON.

SIR, Government House, June 5, 1852.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the returns which constitute the Blue Book for the year 1851.

2. Seven twelfths of the period comprehended in these returns preceded my professional connexion with the colony; the results of the year, therefore, (which cannot but be considered satisfactory,) must be viewed as essentially the results of Lieutenant-Governor Darling's administration.

3. At the commencement of the year 1851 the colony had not recovered from the effects of the Treasury frauds discovered in 1849. According to the returns the balance of estimated expenditure unpaid at the end of the year 1850, from want of the necessary funds, amounted to 1,281*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.*, and the balance of contingent expenditure unpaid at the same date, from the same cause, amounted to 497*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.*; the total amount of expenditure unpaid at the end of the year 1850 was therefore 1,779*l.* On the other hand, there remained of revenue of 1850 uncollected at the end of that year 447*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*, and of cash in hand 220*l.* 19*s.* 11¼*d.*, making together the sum of 668*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.*, which, deducted from 1,779*l.*, the total amount of unpaid expenditure, leaves 1,110*l.* 11*s.* 8¼*d.* as the actual amount of expenditure which, had the entire revenue for 1850 been collected, there would not have been funds to meet at the close of that year, and which consequently remained a charge on the revenue of the year 1851.

4. The total revenue for 1851, as shown by the returns, amounts to 13,872*l.* 5*s.* 11¾*d.*, and the total expenditure to 12,740*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.* In the former, however, are included the items making up the 668*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.*, already referred to as properly belonging to the revenue of 1850, and certain special balances or deposits amounting to 797*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, which are transferred to the accounts of the year 1852, but form no part of the general revenue. In the latter are included the unpaid balances of 1850, amounting, as already stated, to 1,779*l.*, and certain special balances, brought forward from the account of 1850, amounting to 326*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* These sums, deducted from the total amounts of revenue and expenditure for 1851, in which they are respectively included, but to which they do not properly belong, will give the actual amounts of revenue and expenditure of the said year as embodied in the returns; that is to say, if the sums of 668*l.* 8*s.* 3¾*d.* and 787*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, or their amount, viz., 1,456*l.* 6*s.* 1¾*d.*, be deducted from the total revenue, viz., 13,872*l.* 5*s.* 11¾*d.*, the balance, viz., 12,415*l.* 19*s.*, will be the actual amount of revenue collected within and on account of the year 1851; and if the sums 1,779*l.* and 326*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, or their amount, viz., 2,105*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, be deducted from the total expenditure, viz., 12,740*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.*, the balance, viz., 10,635*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*, will be the actual amount of expenditure incurred and debited within and on account of the same year. But although 12,415*l.* 19*s.* is the actual amount of revenue collected

within and on account of the year 1851, and 10,635*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* is the actual amount of expenditure incurred and debited within and on account of the same period, there remained certain estimated arrears of revenue of 1851 uncollected at the end of that year, amounting to 334*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; and certain arrears of expenditure incurred, but not debited within and on account of the said year, amounting to 926*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, which sums belong properly to the revenue and expenditure respectively of that year; therefore, if to the 12,415*l.* 19*s.*, already stated to be the actual amount of revenue collected within and on account of the year 1851, be added the 334*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* estimated arrears uncollected within but belonging to that year, the total, viz., 12,750*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, will be the true amount of revenue of the said year; and if to the 10,635*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*, the actual amount of expenditure incurred and debited within and on account of the year 1851, be added 926*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, arrears of expenditure incurred but not debited within the said year, the total, viz., 11,561*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, will be the true amount of expenditure of the said year. Now the true amount of revenue of 1851 being 12,750*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and the true amount of expenditure being 11,561*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, the difference between these sums is the true balance on the year, viz. a balance credit in favour of the colony of 1,188*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; but although this 1,188*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* is the true balance credit on the year 1851, it has already been shown that there remained from the previous year the sum of 1,110*l.* 11*s.* 8¼*d.* on account of unpaid balances, which, had the entire revenue for that year been collected, there would not have been funds to meet at its close, and which consequently remained a charge against the revenue of 1851. This 1,110*l.* 11*s.* 8¼*d.*, the true balance debt of the year 1850, must therefore be deducted from the 1,188*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, the true balance credit of the year 1851, against which it remained a charge, which will leave 78*l.* 0*s.* 1¾*d.* as the true credit of the colony, assuming that the above-named 334*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, estimated arrears of revenue of 1851, have been collected, and the above-named 926*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, arrears of expenditure, have been liquidated, and thus a debt of 1,110*l.* 11*s.* 8¼*d.*, on account of 1850, has been cleared off; the expenditure of 1851 has been met, and a balance to the credit of the colony remains of 78*l.* 0*s.* 1¾*d.*, exclusive of that which exists from special accounts or deposits included in the account current, but which, as has already been stated, form no part of the general revenue.

5. The comparative statement of revenue of the years 1850 and 1851 shows as the difference between 11,492*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, the total amount of revenue of the former, and 13,872*l.* 5*s.* 11¾*d.*, the total amount of revenue of the latter year, an increase of 2,379*l.* 14*s.* 0¾*d.* This increase arises partly from an augmentation of special balances or deposits, amounting to 471*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, being the difference between the 787*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, transferred to the accounts of 1852, and the 326*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* brought forward from 1850, partly from an increase of imports, which yielded in duties an excess over 1850 of 137*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, but chiefly from the imposition of an export duty of 6*d.* per 100 lbs. on sugar, 2*s.* per puncheon on rum, and 1*s.* per puncheon on molasses, which duty realised the sum of 1,760*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* It is proper here to observe, that this export duty was imposed by a special Ordinance expressly to clear off a deficiency in the revenue which was found to exist at the close of the year 1850, and which was estimated at 1,700*l.*, and that at the time that Ordinance was passed it was not contemplated that this export duty should be kept up after the object for which it had been imposed had been effected; but although that object was effected within the year 1851, the export duty was maintained in the Tax Ordinance for the present year, and the tax of 4*s.* per acre on cultivated land, as well as 6*d.* per gallon of the duty on rum sold for consumption within the island, were struck off, as an assumed equivalent to the planter. If the reduction of the duty on rum sold for consumption within the island from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* per gallon were with the abolished land tax a real equivalent to the planter for the maintenance of the export duty, there is no doubt that the facility and certainty of its collection would render the latter duty far preferable to the Government; but inasmuch as the duty on rum sold for consumption within the island regulates its price, that duty, if the system of collecting it were efficacious, would fall on the consumer, as it should do, and not on the producer, who gains nothing by its reduction. It is clear, therefore,

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that against the export duty the planter has only, as an offset, his savings by the abolition of the tax of 4*s.* per acre on cultivated land, which tax in 1851 realised for the whole island only 594*l.* It is scarce necessary to observe, that the proportion of that 594*l.* saved by the planter was no real offset against the export duty of 6*d.* per 100lbs. on sugar, 2*s.* per puncheon on rum, and 1*s.* per puncheon on molasses, which duty realized in 1851, as already stated, the sum of 1,760*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.*, every penny of which came directly out of the planter's pocket, since it cannot for a moment be supposed that the price at which these articles realized in the English market was affected by the cost of their production arising from local taxation. There is this further evil to be considered as resulting to the planter from the substitution of the export duty for the land tax and duty of 6*d.* per gallon on rum sold for consumption within the island, that the export duty has to be paid at the time of shipment, while that for rum for island use is only paid when the article is sold for consumption. From the preceding observations I conceive it has been clearly shown that the maintenance of the export duty has borne unduly on the planter, who has already difficulties enough to contend with, and that it would have been better that the duty on rum sold for island consumption (so legitimate a source of revenue) should, under an improved system of collection, have been reimposed, and that the export duty should have been discontinued, when the object for which it was imposed had been effected. Entertaining this view of the matter, I have directed, in the Tax Ordinance for 1853, which will be brought forward in a few days, that the export duty of 6*d.* per 100 lbs. on sugar shall be reduced to 3*d.* per 100 lbs., leaving the remaining 3*d.* per 100 lbs. to meet such deficiency in the receipts on account of the duty on rum for the current year as may reasonably be anticipated in consequence of the present imperfect mode of collecting the same. Returning to the consideration of the comparative statement of the revenue of the years 1850 and 1851, the duty on rum consumed within the island in 1851 shows an apparent increase in favour of that year over 1850 of 1,170*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, but this apparent increase is neutralized by the decrease in the revenue derived from the licences on stills, which in point of fact constitute an indirect tax upon rum. Thus in 1850 the licences on stills yielded 1,302*l.* 10*s.*, and the duty on rum yielded 1,038*l.* 11*s.*, making a total of 2,341*l.* 1*s.*, whilst in 1851 the duty on rum yielded 2,207*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and the licences to distil and retail on estates yielded 115*l.* making a total of 2,322*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* In this calculation is omitted the 134*l.* 5*s.* collected in 1851, but which, being arrears of licences on stills taken out in 1850, ought properly to be added to the credit under this head for that year. If then to the above total of 2,341*l.* 1*s.* be added this 134*l.* 5*s.*, their amount, viz., 2,475*l.* 6*s.*, will exceed the amount of duties from similar sources for the year 1851, amounting to 2,322*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, by the sum of 152*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, which is therefore the actual decrease in the duty on rum (still licences included) for the latter year.

6. Under the head of "local revenue" there appear in the accompanying returns two distinct branches of revenue and expenditure. The first of these is the revenue and expenditure of the corporation of Castries for the year 1851; the second is the revenue appropriated to purposes of general education, and its expenditure, for the same period. The revenue and expenditure of the corporation of Castries seem properly classed under this head; but the revenue appropriated to purposes of general education, being raised by general, not local taxation, and for general, not local purposes, although clearly a special fund, would scarce appear to come under the head of local revenue. The revenue of the corpoation of Castries, according to these returns, amounts for 1851 to 840*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and its expenditure to 838*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; but from the latter should be deducted the sum of 31*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* paid for the repairs of the town hall, for which credit will be given in the present year. This 31*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, deducted from 838*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, the apparent amount of expenditure, reduces the same to 806*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, which, deducted from the 840*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, the total amount of revenue, leaves a virtual balance of 34*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* to the credit of the corporation. On the other hand, on the 1st of January of the current year there became due by the corporation an instalment of 200*l.* on account of the water-works loan, which perhaps ought in strictness to be included in the expenditure of 1851; but inasmuch as that instalment has only been paid up within the last few days, it would seem rather to be considered by the mayor and town council

as one of the instalments of the current year. It is right here to mention that the corporation only came into existence on the 1st March 1851, and that, consequently, with the exception of the balance of 42*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* paid over to its credit by the commissioners of waterworks, the sum of 840*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* is in point of fact the revenue of ten months only of the said year. The revenue of the current year has been estimated in round numbers at 1,160*l.*, to which should be added the balance credit of 34*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* brought forward from 1851. If from 1,194*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, the amount of these sums, be deducted the 400*l.* due in two instalments of 200*l.* each, applicable to the liquidation of the waterworks loan, and the payments of the half-yearly interest thereon, there will remain a balance of 794*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* available for the purposes laid down in the 45th clause of Ordinance No. 6. of the 2d May 1850. It would appear that the mayor and town council do not consider this balance adequate to the purposes contemplated by that clause, since they have recently petitioned the Legislative Council, on the plea of insufficient means, to place at their disposal the proceeds of all licenses to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of the corporation, a source of taxation which in 1851 yielded 465*l.* to the general revenue of the colony. It is scarce necessary, however, to observe, when the limited nature of the general revenue is considered, that the said general revenue is quite unable to bear this further sacrifice for local purposes.

7. The revenue appropriated to purposes of general education amounts, for the year 1851, according to the returns, to the sum of 1,092*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*, from which, to show the true amount realized within that year on this account, should be deducted the balance of 53*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* brought forward from the preceding year, and 48*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, being the amount out of the said 1,092*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* paid for its collection. If then this 53*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and this 48*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, or their amount, viz., 92*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, be deducted from 1,092*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*, the balance, viz., 1,000*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*, will be the actual amount realized on account of the year 1851 for purposes of general education. Now, according to the Blue Book returns of 1850, it appears that the revenue appropriated to purposes of general education amounted for that year to 578*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, from which, to show the amount realized within that year on the said account, should be deducted 18*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, balance brought forward from 1849, and 20*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount out of the said 578*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* paid for its collection. If then this 18*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* and this 20*l.* 18*s.*, or their amount, viz., 39*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, be deducted from 578*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, the balance, viz., 539*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*, will be the actual amount realized on account of the year 1850 for purposes of general education. But it has been shown that 1,000*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* was the actual amount realized on this account in 1851, and it now appears that 539*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* was the actual amount realized on the same account in 1850; therefore the difference between these sums, viz., 460*l.* 18s. 5*d.*, is the actual increase of revenue realized on the said account for the year 1851, an increase entirely attributable to the operation of Ordinance No. 7. of the 13th February of that year. The result of this increase is a balance of 239*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, being the difference between the revenue and expenditure of 1851, which has been carried to the credit of the current year, and forms part of its available revenue for purposes of general education.

8. St. Lucia incurs no expense whatever on account of the military establishment maintained for its protection. The cost of that establishment, which is met from the revenues of Great Britain, amounted for the year 1851 to 13,317*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, exclusive of the pay of officers who draw the same direct from their regimental agents. * * * *

There is no militia or local voluntary corps in St. Lucia. It is possible that the establishment of a force of this description would not in the first instance be relished by the planters or rural population; but if care were taken that the periods of service should not interfere with the cultivation or manufacture of sugar, I have no doubt both planters and people would become reconciled to the establishment of a force which, once organised and partially disciplined, would easily be qualified to render important assistance to the regular troops in the event of the island becoming the seat of foreign aggression. I am further satisfied that an effective artillery volunteer corps might be established at

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Castries, and that a corps of this description would be especially calculated to render good defensive service in case of need.

9. No public works of any importance appear to have been undertaken in 1851. Certain buildings purchased for the use of Government were put in repair, and adapted to their present purpose. The cost of these repairs and alterations amounted to 233*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, the payment of which sum was sanctioned by a special vote of the Legislative Council. A suspension bridge over the Roseau River was likewise put in repair at a cost of 84*l.*

10. Under the head of legislation it appears that thirty Ordinances were proclaimed in 1851, of which four were passed in December of the previous year. It would be beyond the limits of this Report, and besides premature, were I to offer any opinion on a course of legislation considered necessary by Lieutenant-Governor Darling, whose local experience rendered him a far better judge of the legislative requirements of the colony than I can possibly pretend to be.

11. The constitution of the Executive Council of this colony remained in 1851 the same as it had been in previous years, but the constitution of the Legislative Council was modified in accordance with instructions issued under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the 30th June 1851, the unofficial section of the said Legislative Council being reduced as a minimum from seven persons to five, its original strength previous to the receipt of the Royal instructions issued to his Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, on his appointment as Governor in Chief of the Windward Islands; but although the unofficial section of the Legislative Council was reduced as a minimum from seven persons to five by the instructions of the 30th June 1851, those instructions declare it competent to the Crown to appoint seven persons not holding office to the Council, if it should be thought advisable to do so. Availing myself of the latitude thus allowed me, and having succeeded in securing the services of gentlemen unquestionably qualified by position and character to serve in the Legislative Council, I have considered it expedient to maintain the unofficial section of that body at its maximum, and have had no reason to regret having done so, the members of the Legislative Council, without exception, having, in my opinion, evinced a disposition on all occasions to discuss the measures I have had to submit for their consideration in a fair and liberal spirit.

12. The cost of the civil establishment of Saint Lucia is defrayed by the colony, the only charges against the British Treasury under this head being the amount of the salaries and contingent allowances of the stipendiary magistrates, which it has been officially notified shall cease with the life or service of the present holders of those appointments, and the salary and incidental expenses of the collector of customs.

13. Under the head of pensions I find that an allowance of 12*l.* per annum for five years, payable to the mother of a lad who was wounded by a ball from a musket discharged immediately after the riots of March 1849 was voted by the Legislative Council; but I find no precedent of a pension having been granted to superannuated public officers, nor to the widows or orphans of public servants who have died in office, nor is there any fund from which such pensions could be paid, nor is the colony able, out of its limited means, to establish any such fund, or to regulate any fund of the sort on the principle of an insurance office, by contributing to which public officers might secure to themselves, after certain periods of colonial service, a retiring allowance, or in the event of their dying within the said periods some provision for their widows and children. Nor can public officers afford, out of their generally scanty means, to pay the exorbitant charges demanded by the insurance offices in England for effecting policies of insurance on the lives of residents in the West India colonies. I would respectfully submit whether this is not a fit matter for consideration in the proper quarter, and whether a fund might not, without any pecuniary sacrifice, be established by the Government at home, by contributing to which public officers in the colonies might secure to themselves and to their families the benefits insurance offices are calculated to afford, without the ruinous annual payments exacted by those institutions.

14. The statistics of the West India colonies of late years show a vast improvement in their sanatory condition. In proof of this assertion, as

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regards Saint Lucia in 1851, I herewith forward a brief but carefully prepared report, which Staff Surgeon Connell, the principal military medical officer at this station, has kindly furnished at my request, from which it appears that out of 205 cases of white soldiers treated within that year only five terminated fatally, and that four of those were attributable to excesses.

Sub-Encl in No. 1. p. 119.

15. The population of Saint Lucia, according to the returns, is stated to have amounted at the end of the year 1851 to 24,318 souls, of which number 11,763 were males, and 12,527 were females. The return which gives this number is based on a census taken on the 25th of June of that year.

16. The Ecclesiastical Return for the year 1851 differs apparently very little in its general features from that of the previous year. There appears to be a decrease in the number of Protestants at and in the vicinity of Soufrière, and a still further decrease at and in the vicinity of Choiseul. It is to be regretted that his Lordship the Bishop of Barbados has not yet been able to fill up the vacancy at Soufrière, occasioned by the removal in August last of the Reverend E. J. Sinckler, its Protestant minister.

17. The returns under the head of education for the year 1851 are on the whole extremely satisfactory, not from an increase in the number of schools, but from the marked improvement in the attendance, the average number of pupils of both sexes during the year exceeding by 115 that of the year 1850, The greater part of this increase took place towards the close of the year, and has continued up to the present time, so that a further addition of about 100 pupils appeared in the return for the quarter ending 31st March of the present year. There seems to me to be an increasing desire on the part of a very respectable portion of the inhabitants of the towns and villages of the island to avail themselves of the means of instruction afforded to their children by the schools under the management of the Mico Institution. These schools are and have been in part supported out of the revenue derived by colonial taxation for purposes of general education. It may be that the people begin to think, as they contribute to this revenue, that they may as well avail themselves of any advantages which it offers.

18. The value of the imports for 1851 is stated to have amounted to 68,881*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase on their value for 1850 of 8,613*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* The value of the exports for 1851 is stated to have amounted to 45,629*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase on their value for 1850 of 5,171*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The increase in the value of exports arises from a crop which yielded apparently 1,053 hogsheads of sugar more than in 1850, and it is generally and confidently expected that the crop of the current year will yield a further increase of 1,000 hogsheads. On reference to the comparative statement of tonnage for 1851 it appears that there was a decrease of 1,831 tons inwards, and 1,882 tons outwards; but on the British tonnage, both inwards and outwards, there was an increase.

19. I have, as suggested in your Excellency's Despatch No. 44, of 14th February last, inserted at the end of the Blue Book a copy of the annual report of the inspector of prisons for the year 1851.

I have, &c,
H. C. Cobbe,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Administering the Government.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 13.

Transactions in the Hospital during the Year from the 1st January to the 31st of December 1851.

	Cases.
Remained in hospital from the preceding year	14
Since admitted	191
Total treated	205
Discharged	183
Died	5
Remaining in hospital	17
Proportion of deaths to diseases	1 in 41
Ditto sick to well	205 to 285

This refers to white soldiers only.

The prevaiiing diseases during the year were fevers and affections of the stomachs and bowels. The diseases of the brain were, in every instance, cases of delirium tremens.

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On looking into the Thermometer Table here annexed, it will not be seen that any marked influence in causing these diseases can be attributed to the temperature of the weather, because the admissions in April and July were greatly above those of any other month except June.

The thermometer in April ranged from 78° to 80°; in July, from 77° to 82°: whereas in October, when the admissions were little more than one fourth of these months, the thermometer ranged from 77° to 81°.

Neither does the Pluviometer Table assist our diagnosis on this subject, because in April scarcely any rain fell, whilst July and October were the wettest months in the year.

To irregularities of living must we look for the chief cause of the fevers and visceral derangements, as well as all the cases of delirium tremens. Of the five deaths that took place in hospital during the year, four may safely be put down to excesses, and the fifth, being phthisis pulmonalis, cannot be attributed to climate influence.

Great heat and an unhealthy season will at times cause a heavy and dangerous list of sick; but there were no such extraordinary influences this year, and the majority of the admissions must therefore be attributed to irregularities in living, and to certain cases of ophthalmia imported into St. Lucia, which, however, originally commenced elsewhere; and these admissions amount to 36 out of the 191 cases admitted into hospital during the year.

By irregulaties in living, in the cases of soldiers in the West Indies, I would understand drinking bad liquors, intoxication, and exposure to the night air when drunk and unable to take care of themselves. In any other way it is scarcely possible for a soldier to live with irregularity here, because his diet is good and wholesome, and his meals well cooked, and served to him at strictly regular hours.

No epidemic, nor other diseases more than ordinary, occurred to call for particular notice during the period under consideration. The deaths, and most of the diseases, might never have been entered in the books here had the men lived soberly. There, however, does not appear to be any remarks further to make, except, perhaps, that where the thermometer and pluviometer are carefully registered at the hospital (no barometer being on charge), it is a pity that the barometer in the Brigade Office is turned to no account; whereas a correct registry of that instrument might as readily have been kept as has been that of the others.

JAMES CONNELL,
Surgeon to the Forces,
P. M. O.

THE influence of the seasons in producing sickness and mortality among all classes of white troops in this command is shown as follows, for the year 1851:—

1st January to 31st December 1851.

Date.	Fevers.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.		Diseases of the Brain.		All other Diseases.		Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1851.														
January	3	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	1	- -	6	- -	14	—
February	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	7	- -	15	—
March	1	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	6	1
April	6	- -	2	- -	1	- -	2	- -	2	1	13	- -	26	1
May	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	7	- -	12	—
June	3	- -	1	- -	2	- -	3	- -	1	- -	9	- -	19	—
July	3	1	1	- -	- -	1	20	- -	1	- -	7	- -	31	2
August	2	- -	- -		- -	- -	3	1	1	- -	10	- -	16	1
September	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	14	- -	16	—
October	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	6	- -	8	—
November	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	9	- -	13	—
December	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	12	- -	15	—
Total	23	1	6	1	3	1	48	1	8	1	103	- -	191	5

A TABLE of the temperature, range of barometer, fall of rain, and prevailing winds during each of the above months is subjoined, in order to show how far the prevalence or fatal character of these diseases may be attributed to these agencies :—

Date.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Pluviometer.		Prevailing Winds.
	Max.	Med.	Min.	Max.	Med.	Min.	Quantity of Rain in inches.		
1851.							I.	100th.	
January - -	78	76	74				5	40	
February - -	77	75	73				6	27	Earthquake, 23d inst.
March - -	80	78	76				1	79	
April - -	80	79	78				—	80	
May - -	83	80½	78				10	14	
June - - -	83	79½	76				12	93	
July - -	82	79½	77				15	16	
August - -	82	80	78				10	20	
September -	82	80	78	No instrument -			7	23	
October - -	81	79	77				13	12	- N.E.
November -	81	77	73				7	5	
December -	80	75	71				4	9	
1852.									
January - -	80	77	74				3	58	
February -	81	77½	74				6	99	
March - -	81	77	73				2	62	

JAMES CONNELL,
Surgeon to the Forces,
P. M O.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 14. (No. 29.) No. 14.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 12, 1852.

(Received May 10, 1852.)

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Antigua for the year 1851.

2. The details of it, viewed generally, will be found, I think, to present a sufficiently satisfactory result as to the state of the island during that period. Compared respectively with those of the immediately preceding volume, the leading heads present, to a considerable extent, corresponding features. Whatever difference exists will usually be found to indicate improvement.

3. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The amounts of the revenue and expenditure for the year stand at the sums of 21,888*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and 21,193*l.* 17*s.* 10¾*d.* respectively, leaving a balance in hand at its conclusion of 694*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The value of the imports (of the duties on which four fifths of the revenue consists) amounting to 198,425*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, exceeded those of 1850 by a sum of 34,802*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that of the exports (on which no duties are leviable), amounting to 219,239*l.*, exceeded the corresponding amount of the same year by no less a sum than 87,357*l.*

4. *Public Works.*—The public buildings, roads, &c. may be reported to be in a highly satisfactory state.

5. *Agriculture.*—The diminished area to which sugar is now confined continues to furnish a specimen of finished cultivation. The generality of the estates in this island, however, are probably smaller than, with reference to the necessity of the existence in each instance of a separate staff of management, will ultimately be thought advisable.

Circular, Jan. 20, 1849.

6. A Census of the population of this island, in accordance with the recommendation to that effect of the Registrar General to Her Majesty's Government, was taken on the 31st of March, when it was found, inclusively of the island of Barbuda, to reach an amount (37,757) almost identical with the number (36,178) returned on the last enumeration, which, excluding Barbuda, took place in the year 1844. This head of the Returns furnishes emphatically evidence of the stationary state which I have noticed as observable generally of this island. It is a remarkable fact that a population, in the present condition of the Negro race in these islands, should not have manifestly increased. One cause, and that one acting, I fear, to no inconsiderable extent, is to be found in the habitual negligence of the Negro mother in the care during the first months of its existence of her offspring.

7. In connexion with this subject of population may properly be noticed some animated discussions which took place in the deliberative branches of the Legislature towards the conclusion of the year (in consequence of the refusal of Her Majesty's Government to permit this island to participate in the supply of captured Africans), on the sufficiency of the existing stock of labour. This question of sufficiency, being, in the mouths of employers, of course only another form of stating its relatively remunerative price, needs no separate discussion here. The establishment of numerous free villages at the determination of slavery has, it may be confessed, rendered the labourer here more than ordinarily intractable and capricious. It will be allowed, however, on the other hand, that such a system of peasant occupations has merits peculiar to itself of a general kind. My experience would lead me to conclude that our most urgent want at this moment is rather of a class of actual cultivators directly interested in the results of the labour which they superintend, and possessed, of course, of adequate capital, than of mere agricultural labourers. At all events there are in this island already probably nearly as many persons as there are

arable acres;—a fact which, if correct, can scarcely be said to represent any great deficiency in our numbers.

8. Little immigration has taken place during the year. In some late instances I regretted much to find that, on account too of parties who would scarcely admit that considerations of expense had been of much effect, a selection had been made in England of young unmarried labourers.

9. *Legislation.*—There is scarcely anything worthy of note among the legislative enactments of the year, while I have to regret to record the failure in their passage through the deliberative branches of the legislature of two measures, one of which proposed to erect a board of supervision over the educational institutions of this island, and the other to grant, in respect of this member of the Government, the authority necessary for the establishment of a general court of appeal for the Leeward Islands.

10. *Education.*—As regards the subject of the first of the above-mentioned proposed enactments, a reference to the records shows that while various changes have taken place affecting the existence of some few, and the average attendance at all others, of the many day-schools which in past times have been established throughout the island, little, if any, diminution in the whole amount of instruction has taken place. I regret to have to observe that, owing in a great measure to unhappy discussions between the authorities, lay and clerical, of the metropolitan parish of St. John, the church school situate within the shadow of the lately erected costly cathedral of this diocese, was actually for some weeks closed, after the stipends to the masters, at the time long in arrear, had been defrayed by the proceeds of a public subscription. No day-school whatever, either, is in existence in connexion with the large and comparatively wealthy congregation which meets at the Wesleyan Chapel in the city of St. John. The Moravians continue to afford an example of assiduous and unostentatious attention to this most important of all duties.

11. *Crime.*—There has been no increase in crime, if, indeed, such a term is applicable in definition of the petty offences arising out of the hasty facile temperament of the negro, which form the bulk of the convictions.

12. If, in presenting a stationary state, thus already recorded as to each of the foregoing particulars, as the leading fact predicable generally of the island on a retrospect of the year 1851, I do not feel at liberty to report any actual improvement in the condition; neither can I confess any perceptible evidences of the retrogression of the well-ordered community over which it is my good fortune to preside.

13. I cheerfully absolve myself on the present occasion from what I have felt on previous ones to have been the irksome duty of submitting any general observations on the economical state of this portion of the Queen's dominions. But while the circumstances and requirements of the Leeward Islands generally differ essentially from those of colonies in the position of Guiana or Trinidad, Antigua is distinguished pre-eminently among her neighbours for the extent to which its landed proprietors are absent from it. Of its whole surface, entirely appropriated as this is, at least three fourths is thus abandoned.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT.

No. 15 (No. 16.) No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to Earl GREY.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, February 24, 1852.
(Received April 5, 1852.)

MY LORD,

Blue Book. President's Report. I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the "Blue Book" of Montserrat for the year 1851.

2. The financial details are, notwithstanding the severe pressure which the amount of the existing taxation entails upon this small community, generally satisfactory.

3. I am sorry to be unable as yet to report the abolition in Montserrat of the imperial customs establishment, under which your Lordship will perceive that, in salaries alone, 450*l.* is expended to collect 163*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* of net revenue.

4. Mr. Baynes has forwarded, as an enclosure in his present report, a copy of addresses which have been lately interchanged between the Council, Assembly, and also certain inhabitants of the island, and himself, in contemplation of his departure. These documents do not seem to have much immediate connexion with the annual report; besides which, they have been already transmitted to your Lordship.

Montserrat, No. 15, Feb. 14.

5. I took the opportunity, when so transmitting them, to acquaint your Lordship, that I did not observe in the last of these lists some names certainly of equal respectability with any that appear in them; and I thought that, in stating this fact, I was only doing bare justice to those gentlemen who, by their silence, showed a different appreciation of the conduct which has led to the late removal by your Lordship of Mr. Baynes from his office of President.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

REPORT to accompany the BLUE BOOK of MONTSERRAT for the Year 1851.

1. THE general improvement in the condition of this colony brought to the notice of Government in my annual reports for 1849 and 1850 continues to develop itself, and but for the heavy debt to Government, and the approach of the time fixed for the payment of the first instalment of the principal of the loan, would justify the hope of its ultimate recovery from the depression succeeding the final emancipation of the slave population in 1838, aggravated by the effects of the disastrous earthquake of 1843, and for a time rendered apparently desperate by the Act of 1846.

2. Unhappily, we cannot but anticipate a formidable obstacle to, perhaps an abrupt termination, of these favourable indications, in the commencement of the year 1854, when the decennial period allotted for the payment of the principal of the loan will commence, and so great an increase of obligation be thrown on a large portion of the struggling proprietary, even now with difficulty able to pay the accruing interest alone. It will be worthy the indulgent consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether, at so critical a juncture, when the equalization of the duties will render competition still more difficult than at present, it will not be equally politic and humane, in order to save from renewed prostration the recovering energies of colonies burdened as this is, at once with a heavy debt to Government and private mortgages, that the commencement of the payment of the instalments of the principal of the loan should be postponed for a lengthened date;—ten or twenty years. I strongly recommend this course, as offering the only prospect of the ultimate restoration of stable and permanent prosperity; and I suggest the advisedness, in the according of such act of grace, that the delay granted should, for the assurance of the protection of the island establishment, the support of its institutions and

the maintenance of its respectability, be made conditional on the passing of a concurrrent, sufficient, and liberal revenue Bill for an equal number of years.

3. It is impossible, notwithstanding, to conceal the fact, that the existing downward tendency of the price of sugar, as the critical moment of the equalization of the duties approaches, is a symptom of fatal augury for our sugar growing possessions. Elastic as are the resources of these fertile regions, there is a point at which continually increasing pressure must at length weigh down and suppress all power of reaction. There is but too much cause to fear in this, and all other colonies similarly situated, loaded with public and private mortgages, in many instances greatly above the value hypothecated, without capital or credit, when on existing burdens shall be accumulated others in prospective still heavier, that, without some modification of existing policy, or such a rise in the price of sugars as without the birth of events of which there is no present indication we are in no way warranted in expecting, the cultivation of sugars as a staple export must cease altogether.

4. There is, however, at this moment, a glimpse of sunshine; and could the cloud gathering in the horizon be dissipated, either by the act of man or the dispensations of Providence, a happier future might yet be in store for the despairing West Indian sugar grower. To show the improvement that has of late taken place, I shall not occupy his Lordship's time by a lengthy detail in words of any mere view of my own, but shall exhibit the facts as they stand in the various branches of economy and polity, agricultural, commercial, and civil, on the incontestible evidence of figures which cannot be suspected of either partiality or exaggeration, taken from the public records for the foregoing four years, that is, since the trying epoch of 1846 and 1847, when the depression of these colonies was at a lower depth than had ever been before recorded in the history of the West Indies.

Revenue.

5. I shall begin, as usual, with the revenue, the receipts of which appear from the Blue Book to have been within the year 2,995*l.* 5*s.* 10¼*d.*; but there remained unpaid on the property tax due on the 1st November, and forming part of the means of 1851, the sum of 240*l.* Owing to a defect having been discovered in the Act which rendered amendment necessary, the Act did not come into operation again until after the commencement of the present year, making the real amount of revenue for 1851 3,235*l.* 5*s.* 10¼*d.* Indeed, in comparison with last year, the further sum of 156*l.* 2*s.* might be added; for, owing to alteration of the day of making up the annual accounts of the customs duties received from the 5th January to the 31st December, whilst the day for the payment of the amount in his hands by the collector to the treasurer continues to be, as before, on the former date, the receipts for the month of December are not this year included in the returns. The following table will show that there has been since 1848, year after year, a gradual increase of revenue.

Year.	Revenue.			Increase.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1848	2,673	19	7½	—		
1849	2,933	3	2½	259	3	7
1850	3,171	16	6½	238	13	4
1851	3,235	5	10¼	63	10	3¾

To which should, in a comparative statement, be added, the amount of the twelfth month of the customs duties, making 1,488*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and shows an increase in 1851 over 1848 of 364*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, or nearly fourteen per cent.; certainly a very favourable financial result, the more evident that since the passing of the Triennial Tax Act in 1849 there has not been a single new tax imposed.

Public Debt.

6. The public debt, not including the loan from Government, had on the 30th June last been reduced by the operation of the Triennial Act on the 18th of August 1849 in the sum of 1,229*l.*, paid off since the enactment of that Bill. But for increased charges for the repair of the church of St. Anthony, as

MONTSERRAT.

well as for the court house, a vote of 50*l.* to the Wesleyan minister, and other small grants, none of which had been anticipated in the calculation, together with the 240*l.* of the property tax remaining unpaid, the debt would have been entirely liquidated at this date, as it certainly will be before the expiration of the Bill in September next; but to ensure this salutary end it will be necessary to abstain carefully from all unnecessary grants of the public money.

STATEMENT OF DEBT.

	£	s.	d.
Orders issued and in circulation to the 24th May, 1851	1,092	2	6
Orders issued since the 24th May to the 31st December 1851	1,472	4	6½
	2,564	7	0½
	2,245	3	8¼
	319	3	4¼
Orders issued on the 12th January 1852, for services up to 31st December 1851	420	0	0
Committees orders for ditto	17	0	0
Total public debt to the 31st December 1851	£756	3	4¼

	£	s.	d.
Orders paid at the treasury from 24th May to 31st December 1851	2,005	3	8¼
Add the amount now outstanding for property tax	240	0	0
	2,245	3	8¼
	£	s.	d.
Amount of public debt to 31st December 1851	756	3	4¼
Amounts voted since the passing of the Tax Bill not provided for by that enactment, and consequently protracting the final liquidation of the debt; viz.			
Taking a census of the population - 20			
Grant to Wesleyans - 50			
Repairs to court-house 53			
Loan deficiency paid - 120			
	243	0	0
	£513	3	4¼

Customs.

7. The Customs are also gradually improving. There is a slight decrease in the imports when compared to 1848, but there has been an excess over both 1849 and 1850. The exports have greatly exceeded those of the three preceding years, and are more than double those of 1850.

Year.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IMPORTS.			
1848	10,218 14 11	—	—
1849	9,009 18 2	—	1,208 16 9
1850	9,332 5 6	322 7 4	—
1851	9,498 18 6	166 13 6	—
EXPORTS.			
1848	10,997 1 2	—	—
1849	15,048 19 0	4,051 17 10	—
1850	8,557 10 0	—	7,491 9 0
1851	17,647 11 0	9,090 1 6	—

DUTIES RECEIVED.

Year.	Local Tariff.	Imperial Duties.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848	979 16 8	144 15 9	1,124 12 5
1849	1,264 14 4	163 10 10½	1,428 8 2½
1850	1,099 7 3½	185 12 1	1,284 19 4½
1851	1,169 8 8	163 6 0	1,488 16 8
Add December	129 19 5	26 2 7	

Thus the total amount of duty in 1851 was 1,488*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and exceeds the receipts in any of the preceding three years.

STAPLE PRODUCE EXPORTED.

Year.	Sugar.			Rum.		Molasses.		Value in Sterling.		Vessels leaving with produce for Great Britain.	
	Hds.	Trs.	Barrels.	Punchs.	Hds.	Punchs.	Hds.			No.	Tons.
								£	s.		
1848	426	127	319	11	—	136	—	7,897	10	—	—
1849	561	230	562	30	12	336	—	13,516	0	—	—
1850	247	105	503	24	—	119	—	5,456	0	1	188
1851	564	349	1,041	49	8	434	—	15,587	0	2	390

8. I also subjoin a tabular return of the tonnage inwards and outwards since 1841, the year of my assumption of the Government.

PORT OF PLYMOUTH—MONTSERRAT.

AN ACCOUNT showing the NUMBER and TONNAGE of all Vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at this port from the 1st January 1841 to 31st December 1851.

Year.	Inwards.			Year.	Outwards.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.		Number.	Tons.	Men.
1841	116	4,649	644	1841	134	5,432	740
1842	158	5,334	796	1842	160	5,598	811
1843	161	5,599	887	1843	160	5,003	783
1844	158	5,476	768	1844	158	5,264	770
1845	187	5,013	905	1845	186	5,452	916
1846	160	4,357	784	1846	169	4,593	830
1847	179	4,422	882	1847	195	4,721	956
1848	173	4,210	778	1848	181	4,355	846
1849	158	4,102	730	1849	163	4,074	749
1850	151	3,890	723	1850	158	3,975	767
1851	184	4,441	868	1851	201	4,899	961

(Signed) ROBERT SAUNDERS,
Collector.

9. Nothing, perhaps, indicates more a gradual return to comparative prosperity than the foregoing tables. The produce of the same years, computed in hogsheads has been—

	Hhds.
1848 - -	560
1849 - -	776
1850 - -	381
1851 - -	926

showing a crop nearly triple that of 1850, and approaching nearly to double that of 1848. During the years 1848 and 1849 vessels from Great Britain had altogether abandoned the port. They have now began to return; one in 1850 and two 1851. Both imports and exports have been regularly on the increase.

Tonnage.

The general tonnage, both inwards and outwards, exceeded that of any year since 1845, and it is but little short of that of times accounted prosperous.

The number of men forming the crews is actually greater than in any year since 1840.

Indications of Improvement.

10. If it were possible to contest these indications of improvement, others may be added to show the impulse that has been given, in this island at least, to trade, during the last two years. During this period three remarkably well-built vessels have been launched, and not less than nine new stores have been opened by the following individuals:—

Mr. Benjamin Dyett.
Mr. Richard Piper (two).
Mr. Patrick Burns.
Mr. Samuel Irish.
Mr. Peter Irish.
Mr. M. Shiell.
Mr. Beard.
Miss Carey.

MONTSERRAT.

Among new articles of export are to be reckoned—

	£	s.	d.
Firewood, 628 cords, value	328	0	0
Timbers, 312 cords, value	56	18	0
Arrowroot, barrels 107, boxes 11	218	0	0
Corn, bushels 201	54	0	0
Cotton, in the process of picking, 18 bales	144	0	0

The exportation of horses and cattle has this year amounted to upwards of 1,000*l.* sterling.

12. So much for the increase of confidence, enterprise, and industry in Montserrat. I have been favoured with the following statement of the expenses of cultivation, &c. of a corn and cotton estate, a small portion of which has lately been opened on speculation. It appears to me to be highly encouraging, showing a profit of 120 per cent.; and I would strongly urge in the present state, and with the future prospects of sugar cultivation in these colonies, the advantages that promise to attend the growth of cotton on lands adapted to its culture.

CULTIVATION.

	£	s.	d.
Labourers wages from 1st September 1850 to the 24th January 1852	241	19	3
Paid manager	68	8	0
Watchman	27	0	0
Overseer	27	0	0
Corn and cotton seed	10	0	0
Currency	£344	7	3

CREDIT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of corn				288	0	0
„ wood				45	0	0
Corn, present crop estimated at (net)				67	10	0
Cotton, 8,100 lbs., of which about 2,800 lbs. been already picked at 7*d.* sterling, less 1¼*d.* expense of freight, &c.	£ 171	s. 7	d. 6			
Deduct expense for taking in remainder of crop	26	0	0			
Sterling £	151	7	6			
				340	11	10½
				741	1	10½
Cultivation				344	7	3
Profit on crop				396	14	7½
				14	2	6
Total profit				£410	17	1½

Dr. RENT AND TAXES. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent of Bushy Park	30	0	0	Rent from labourers	63	0	0
Taxes	18	17	6		48	17	6
	£48	17	6	Profit	£14	2	6

13. To place beyond a doubt the improved and improving state of this community as allowed on all hands, and the perfect goodwill and harmony subsisting between the three branches of the Legislature, I enclose copies of my address on taking leave of the Council and Assembly after a lengthened administration of nearly eleven years, and the replies of these bodies, which I cannot but think will prove satisfactory to his Lordship. To these I have added a copy of an address from almost the whole of the inhabitants of what is termed respectability in ordinary parlance.

Orderly Conduct of the Population.

14. Nor is there less cause for gratulation on a review of the social relations of the population. From being, as it certainly was on my assumption of the Government in 1841, the most turbulent and disorderly, it is now probably the most quiet and orderly community in the West Indies. Our criminal calendars, instead of exhibiting numerous felonies and other offences of magnitude, are now confined to petty police charges, such as assaults, cane-breaking, &c. Our prison, instead of being crowded, as formerly, is now, and has been from the 24th December to date, more than a month, without an inmate. During the whole of the festive and idle season of Christmas there has not been a single conviction; a fact it will be admitted equally creditable to the people and to the authorities. The last conviction was on the 19th December, for an assault committed by a lunatic; the one preceding that, on the 2d of the same month, a case of refusing to perform statute labour on the high roads, adjudged to pay one shilling fine and two shillings costs. Such is the amount of crime during nearly two months. In the peculiar circumstances under which I am placed, I shall no doubt be excused for quoting a paragraph referring to this change for the better, from a

former report sent in by me some time since:—"When I arrived in this country "I found the law systematically defied or unscrupulously evaded. Riots were "of daily occurrence; public officers were insulted and assaulted in the streets "for the conscientious discharge of their duty; criminals were sheltered, "defended, and aided to escape; constables, when not in sufficient force, were "resisted, as a social duty and a private right; prison-breaking was a frequent "event; a levy could not be effected by the marshal in the country without "the aid of an overpowering force, sometimes without raising the *posse comi-* "*tatus*, on which occasion the supporters and opposers of the law (that is, "plaintiff and defendant, and their respective partizans), would come to a regular "fight; and even when (for it was by no means always the case) the officers "of the law prevailed, and carried off the levy, instances have been known of "the defeated party entering the town by night, breaking the pounds, and "bearing away the captured animals in triumph. There was no getting a full "House of Assembly returned for months; no respectable person would offer "himself as a candidate; and when any did at length, if there was an opposi- "tion the rival parties would bring the negro gangs from the surrounding "estates, and poll their votes by hundreds. All these things have happened "in my time; they happen no longer; they were promptly and uniformly "repressed, and the offenders sent to their trial, until at length a better spirit "manifested itself. I do not think that there is in the West Indies a more "orderly community than that of Montserrat. A seat in the Assembly is now "as much sought for and valued as six years ago it was shunned and despised."

15. For more detailed information concerning the general conduct of the population, I refer to the half yearly reports of the stipendiary magistrate. Such is the confidence of the authorities in the orderly conduct of the population, that the police force was discontinued several years since, and in July last the services of the only remaining paid constable were dispensed with.

Commitments.

The number of commitments was—

In 1850	- - -	130
In 1851	- - -	54 — Decrease 76.

Number of Prisoners.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time,

In 1850	- - -	30
In 1851	- - -	15 — Decrease 15.

The prison expenses were,

In 1850	- -	£237 13 6
In 1851	- -	127 9 3½ — Decrease £110 4*s.* 2½*d.*

Paupers.

The greatest number of paupers at one time in the poor-house was,

In 1850	- - -	54
In 1851	- - -	32 — Decrease 22.

The small-pox was, however, prevalent during the commencemnt of the former year.

Population.

The total population returned,

In 1844	- - -	7,365
In 1851	- - -	7,053 — Decrease 312.

This return regards, of course, the resident population only. The increase by birth has been very great, as is shown by the number under 16 years, 1,693 males and 1,648 females; 3,291; nearly half of the whole. The great decrease that has taken place in the seven years has been entirely owing to emigration, and is in the list comprising what may be termed the working strength of the colony, that between 16 and 45. In 1844 there were 1,236 males and 1,786 females; in 1851, 872 males and 1,400 females; a diminution of 750, or 25 per cent. There are no less than four vessels engaged in transporting emigrants, and instances constantly occur of the abduction of females just attaining puberty. I have been endeavouring for some time to restrain this atrocity, by some efficient legal enactment, and I recommend the subject to the care of my successor. From a return furnished by the collector of the customs, it appears

MONTSERRAT

that the number of emigrants since the census of 1844 to that of 1851 were 3,741. (To this number may now be added 250 more.) Of these, perhaps half have returned. The remaining half, added to the present amount of the population returned in April last, gives a total of 8,923, and a natural increase in the seven years of 21 per cent. A gratifying result, and betokening a vast improvement in the social condition of the people. I may observe that the emigration has been entirely owing to the desire of benefiting by the higher wages to be obtained in some of the other colonies, which are as high as 1*s.* or 1*s.* 3*d.*, whilst they range here from 2*d.* to 4*d.* and 6*d.* Persons best informed on such matters are of opinion that within the last two years a number of labourers, sufficient to carry on the cultivation of three large estates, have left the island.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

The following is a comparative statement of the births, marriages, and deaths in the two years.

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1850 - -	159	23	134
1851 - -	271	23	78

Educational.

1851.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Day Schools.	Attendants.	Sunday Schools.	Attendants.	Total.
8	535	5	614	1,149

WESLEYANS

2	191	3	230	421

General total - 1,571

1850.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

8	567	2	148	715

WESLEYANS.

2	167	3	257	424

General total - 1,139

Giving an apparent increase of 442 for 1851; but three Sunday schools do not appear in the return of the former year; there has, therefore, been probably but little difference in the attendance during the two preceding.

There is also a Catholic chapel, with an average attendance of about 150; but in the former year the priest refused to make any return, without the express order of his bishop or of the pope, and the present clergyman has only just arrived.

The expenses have been returned at

1851 - - -	£157	9	2
1850 - - -	160	0	0

Ecclesiastical.

16. The only change under this head since my last report, has been the resignation of the rectorship of the parish of Saint Peter by the Rev. Mr. Hodge, whose late parishioners are anxiously looking out for the arrival of his successor, some inconvenience being suffered from the presence of only one clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders.

Legislation.

17. Several Acts of a very useful nature, and much wanted, have been passed during the year.

1st. A Census Act, which I succeeded in getting enacted, whilst some other colonies refused to take legislative steps to attain this object.

2d. An Act for repairing the Highways and Roads by Statute Labour, without any Charge on the public Revenue.

3d. A Contract Act, to which I had so long found (sometimes from the Council, at others from the Assembly,) the most strenuous opposition.

This Act is at once mild and equitable, and well calculated to attain the end of providing for efficient labour on the one hand, and punctual payment on the other. It has also put an effectual stop to the pernicious practice of paying wages by truck and barter in produce and dry goods, at double and even triple the actual value of the article paid to the labourer.

4th. An Act for enabling Courts to abstain from passing Sentence of Death.

5th. An Act to amend the Law of Evidence. A great improvement.

6th and 7th. Amendment of defects existing in the Consolidated Tax Act.

18. I cannot but think, and the House of Assembly appear fully to concur with me, when they say, in reply to my address, that the prospects of improvement are sufficient "to raise the hopes of all parties;" that the general tenor of the information and statements contained in this report will prove satisfactory to his Lordship the Secretary of State; and that I am justified in saying, that, for its size, population, natural capabilities, and proportionate means, no island in these seas at present exhibits a more decisive tendency to social and moral regeneration and improvement than this small colony.

EDWARD DACRES BAYNES,
President.

Enclosure No. 1.

Enclosure 1.

Address of the Inhabitants of the Island of Montserrat to Mr. President Baynes on his approaching Departure.

SIR, Montserrat, November 24, 1851.

THE rumour of your Honour's departure from this Government having reached us, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep regret at this unexpected and to us most unwelcome piece of intelligence. And calling to mind that the duration of your Honour's administration has exceeded a period of ten years, and that it has always been attended with honour to yourself and with satisfaction to the community, we cannot permit your Honour's retirement to take place without offering this testimony of the regret we feel at being deprived of your valuable public services, as well as the respect and esteem we entertain for your Honour personally; and to this we beg to add our earnest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourself and family.

(Signed)

Richard S. Goodall (C.)
Samuel L. Irish (C.)
William Satchell.
Chas. Venn (C.)
Robert Saunders.
J. H. Brinn (B.)
Richard Chambers.
Patrick Sweeny.
Henry Connell (B.)
Edwd. D. Audain.
H. R. Semper.
Peter Delvin.
Philip Ryley Semper (A.)
William Trott.
H. G. Saunders (A.)
Samuel Thos. Tucker.
H. M. Furlonge (B.)
Thos. B. Dyett.
W. B. Daly.
Adam A. Watson.
Richard Piper.
Thomas Watts.
Thomas M. Chambers.
George Winchester.
G. H. Todd, Rector of Saint Patrick and Saint Anthony.
Matt. Shiell.
Nath. J. Hill(B.)
H. W. Loving.
W. D. Furlonge junr.
Julius C. Allen.
Henry S. Palmer.
Peter Gibbons (B.)
Walter Pemberton, Officiating Minister of Saint Peter's.
Mark Dyett.
Martin Semper (B.)
W. P. Crooke.
Edwd. Miller (B.)
Henry N. Trott.
Danl. Beard.
John Terence Hart.
Samuel Irish.
John W. Chalmers.
Edwd. Edgecumbe.
Chris. Vasseau.
D. S. Watson.
Ph. G. Barry (B.)
Peter Irish.
W. Chambers (B.)
Thomas Greer.
Joseph Locker.
Richd. Molineaux.
W. D. Furlonge (B.)
Daniel Ross.
Thomas M. Howes (A.)
John Kirwan (A.)
William Wilkin.

In the above list the members of Council have (C.) affixed to their names, those of the present House (A.), and of the former members (B.)

E. D. B.

MONTSERRAT.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2.

Montserrat.

To his Honour Edward Dacres Baynes, Esquire, President, administering the Government of the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Address of the Council.

SIR,

IN acknowledging your Honour's communication of the 3d December last, notifying your intended departure, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret at an announcement which we feel to be equally unwelcome and unexpected.

We venture, however, to indulge a hope that this circumstance, which we have so much reason to regret, will terminate in your Honour's advancement to some more lucrative and important appointment; and considering that the long period of your Honour's administration of the affairs of this colony must have afforded you the means of acquiring a perfect knowledge of every thing connected with its interest increases the importance of the loss we shall sustain on being deprived of the advantage of your public services, rendered doubly valuable as they are by the benefit of experience; and while offering this testimonial of the appreciation which your Honour's conduct so justly calls for, the Board of Council most gratefully acknowledges the circumstance of your having condescended to accept the chairmanship of the board of health during the prevalence of small-pox, together with the anxiety you so strongly manifested to relieve the distress consequent on that melancholy occasion, as well as to arrest the progress of the pestilence.

Finally, we beg to express the feelings of respect and esteem we entertain for yourself and family, and to offer our most cordial wishes that you may enjoy every possible degree of health, happiness, and prosperity.

(Signed) RICHARD S. GOODALL,
President of the Council.

Council Chamber,
7th January 1852.

Enclosure 3.

Enclosure 3.

Speech of Mr. President Baynes to the Council and Assembly of Montserrat.

Mr. President; and honourable members of the Board of Council,
Mr. Speaker; and members of the honourable House of Assembly,

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received intelligence from Her Majesty's Secretary of State that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Captain Booth of the Royal Navy to succeed me in the Presidency of this island.

I feel the cheering consolation on this occasion of being conscious that during the lengthened course of my administration, a space of nearly eleven years, and a period of unparalleled depression of the agricultural interests throughout the West Indies, I have at least, to the best of my humble ability, endeavoured to alleviate the pressure of the evils so severely and generally felt, as well as to take advantage of the signs of amelioration and returning prosperity that have at intervals displayed themselves. That these symptoms, such as they have been and are, may not prove to be fallacious, and that your interests may not merely apparently and temporarily, but solidly and permanently improve, is the wish nearest to my heart; and in the attainment of this most desirable end you may confidently rely that the wisdom and paternal care of Her Majesty's Government will not fail to co-operate with your own earnest and well-directed efforts.

Gentlemen, in my own name, and in the name of my family, I return you, and through you, the community in general, my grateful thanks for the many acts of kindness, hospitality, friendship, and goodwill which we have received at your hands. We shall ever entertain a pleasing recollection of the happy hours we have passed amongst you; and I can unfeignedly assure you, that in whatever region or station Her Majesty may require my services, or my destiny may take me, I shall carry with me the fervent wishes for the happiness and prosperity of every class of the inhabitants of this beautiful and loyal island.

(Signed) E. D. BAYNES,
President.

Council Chamber,
January 21, 1852.

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4.

MONTSERRAT.

To his Honour Edward Dacres Baynes, President administering the Government, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same.

The humble address of the Council.

THE members of this Board, having but recently addressed your Honour, have but little to say in reply to the address you have been pleased to make, announcing the appointment of Captain Booth, of the Royal Navy, to this Presidency.

We, however, avail ourselves of the present opportunity to reiterate the sentiments previously expressed, and to return our grateful acknowledgments for the warm and affectionate feelings you have so strongly manifested for the welfare of the colony, the promotion of

which we are fully convinced has always been the primary object of your Honour's administration.

And we thank your Honour for the gratifying answer, in your Honour's speech, to the goodwill and friendly feeling which has ever been entertained by all classes of this community towards your Honour and family, and for the acknowledgments of the hospitality which on our part we have been able to offer you, and which has been so liberally reciprocated by your Honour.

In conclusion, we assure your Honour that wherever it may please Her Majesty to require your services, or destiny may carry yourself and family, our unfeigned wishes for your happiness and prosperity will accompany you all.

(Signed) RICHARD S. GOODALL,
President of the Council.
EDWARD SEMPER.
CHARLES VENN.

Council Chamber,
January 27, 1852.

Enclosure 5.

Enclosure 5.

MONTSERRAT.

Address of the House of Assembly, in reply to Mr. President Baynes's speech.

May it please your Honour,

WE, the members of the House of Assembly of this island, beg to thank your Honour for the address which you were pleased to make on the 21st instant, when announcing to the two Houses the appointment of Captain Booth to succeed your Honour in the Presidency of this island.

Although the existence of this House has been brief, and the political course of its members dates from a very recent period, we would testify on the present occasion to the harmony that prevails between the different branches of the Legislature, and to the support afforded by your Honour to our efforts for the welfare of the community at large; circumstances which we have not failed to appreciate.

While during your Honour's administration (a period of nearly eleven years) unparalleled depression of commercial and agricultural interests has been felt throughout the West Indies, owing to causes already frequently dwelt upon, and to which we need not now refer, and as far as this island is concerned your Honour has endeavoured to alleviate the pressure of the evils so severely and generally felt, as well as to take advantage of the signs of amelioration and returning prosperity that have at intervals displayed themselves, we are happy to say, that although we have not altogether recovered from the effects of this depression of commercial and agricultural interests, the prospects of improvement are such as to raise the hopes of all parties. Capital is wanting to make permanent improvements, the absence of which, on the part of the proprietors particularly, has retarded agriculture, and prevented it being proceeded with on a more enlarged scale.

With your Honour, we wish that the symptoms of improvement, such as they have been, and are, may not prove to be fallacious, and that our interests may, not merely apparently and temporarily, but solidly and permanently improve.

In all our efforts to effect improvement in the condition of the colonies, we shall confidently rely for support on the wisdom and care of Her Majesty's Government.

We beg to tender to your Honour, and to your Honour's excellent and amiable family, (whose kindness to all classes will long live in the remembrance of the community,) our sincere and unfeigned respects; and it is the fervent wish of our hearts, that, in whatever region or station Her Majesty may require your Honour's services, or wherever your destiny may take you, a gracious Providence may vouchsafe to your Honour, and to your Honour's family, prosperity and every blessing which can render life cheerful and happy.

(Signed) J. R. SEMPER,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, Jaunary 27, 1852.

ST. KITT'S.

ST. KITT'S.

No. 16. (No. 40.) No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, June 12, 1852.

SIR, (Received July 12, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, a copy of the Blue Book of St. Kitt's for the year 1851, together with a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Lieutenant-Governor, commenting thereon.

2. This document would, but for circumstances in part accidental, have been forwarded at an earlier date.

3. It is with much satisfaction that I now transmit what appears to me to be, with reference to the period immediately comprised, an account of the island in a high degree gratifying.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor E. H. DRUMMOND HAY to Governor MACKINTOSH.

Government House, St. Christopher,
May 14, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward the Blue Book of St. Christopher for the year 1851.

On a comparative view of the returns for the last two years, it is an easy matter to explain, as well as it is a subject for congratulation to observe, the improvement that has taken place.

An extraordinary favourable season in 1851, resulting in large crops, has given an unwonted spur to the progress of the colony. My last report anticipated increased benefit from the then recent legislation in regard to finance. That anticipation, as far as the year 1851 is concerned, has been realized.

Taxation.

The taxation of the colony has been reduced by the annulment of the Act (No. 677) providing for the issue of Treasury notes on acccount of arrears accrued principally from the excessive outlay required to repair the effects of the earthquake of 1843. The redemption of these notes was completed early in 1851, and property became relieved of the comparatively heavy additional burden imposed to meet the emergency.

Revenue and Expenditure.

There is a large increase under the head of revenue. This is derived almost entirely from duties on imports and exports. The material increase, it must be observed, however, is considerably below the amount shown by the figures in the returns. The Act abolishing vestries, and raising a revenue for the payment of all expenses of the Church establishment, came into force late in 1850. The funds raised and expended under it (formerly very irregularly provided by the parochial rates) now appear, therefore, for the first time, in full among the

annual general receipts and payments of the colony, producing a proportionate swelling of the sum total. Bearing this in mind, a comparison of gross receipts and issues of money during the two years last past gives a correct measurement of the advantage gained in 1851.

	1850.	1851.
Revenue - -	£ 13,955 19 2½	£19,665 5 2
Expenditure -	12,193 5 11½	14,672 7 6¼
Excess of revenue -	£ 1,762 13 3	£ 4,992 17 7¾

This excess, a large sum with reference to the total public income, is not disproportionate to the demand at present existing for outlay in public works.

It is correct to state here, among the causes of improved revenue, that the increased returns may in no small degree be attributed to the efficiency of the system observed in the local revenue department, as noticed in my last report.

Imports.

The value of the imports entered at the custom house is given at 112,748*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, showing an increase over those of 1850 of 20,229*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Exports.

The sugar crop of 1851, considerably exceeding in quantity those of late years, shows in these returns a consequent large increase in the exports.

	Hhds. of Sugar.
Exported in 1850 - - - -	- 4,708
Exported in 1851 - - -	- 7,270
Increase in 1851 - -	- 2,562

Public Works.

Some progress has been made in public works. Churches and other public buildings have been repaired. The now old frame of a building intended for a new church, to which I drew attention in my last report, remains, I regret to say, still untouched, beyond certain repairs necessary to protect it against further decay.

Roads.

A large (comparative) amount has been expended on the public roads, the works under this head most deserving of notice being the continuation of a sea wall along a portion of the main road round the island, hitherto impassable during or after stormy weather. This work is not yet completed. The roads may be said, generally, to be improved, but the benefit derived from the outlay on them is not always so obvious as the amount of the expenditure, the formation of the island, and the sandy soil, exposing works of this kind to frequent disrepair, and sometimes (when heavy rains fill the ravines) to entire destruction. The expenses will, for the future, be diminished, by the employment, where feasible, of convict in the place of hired labour.

Legislation.

The principal features in legislation have been the further assimilation of the criminal laws to those of Great Britain, and the passing of an Act investing the Bishop of Antigua, in this part of his diocese, with the same powers to enforce Church discipline as are held by the bishops of the Church in England. Improvements have also been effected, by means of the sub-legislation of the Board of Health, under the Act of last session, to establish sanitary regulations.

ST. KITT'S.

Schools.

The report on schools is satisfactory, the returns of individuals attending them showing at all events a large numerical increase.

	1850.	1851.	Increase.
Attendants at Church schools -	646	796	150
At Moravian - - -	550	850	300
At Wesleyan - - -	776	885	109
	1,972	2,521	559

The schools of this island are respectably conducted; but the want of efficient teachers is very observable, and the necessary funds have not been lately forthcoming. The people generally are not very willing to tax themselves with the cost of education, small as may be the sum, amounting to a few pence in the year. The legislature of St. Kitt's has, when the means existed, been ready to recognize the claims of this important branch of public interest, and only withdrew from its support when the embarrassed state of the colonial resources rendered the step necessary. The difficulties under which the colony was labouring when the grant was withdrawn have now been so far mitigated, for the time, that I have again called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, with a view to the devotion of a portion of aid from the public funds to schools.

Crime.

Of the state of the population as regards crime the returns are favourable.

On this subject the address of the chief justice to the grand jury at the commencement of the present year affords the most satisfactory information, and I therefore annex an extract from the newspaper report:

" I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of congratulating you, who, not only " as jurymen, but many of you as magistrates, are intimately engaged in the " administration of criminal justice, on the vast dimunition of crime during the " period that has elapsed since last we met here. The gaol register, while it " bears witness to the total absence of convictions for offences of a graver " character, contains a record of only two hundred and ninety-nine commitments, " on both civil and criminal process, during the whole of last year. It occurred " to me, two years ago, when observing on the extent to which your labour " had been lightened by the enlarged jurisdiction granted to justices of the " peace in petty session, to mention, that in the then preceding month there " had been thirty-six convictions under the Petty Theft Act. The convictions " under this Act, for twelve months last past, amounted to fifty-two. Though " we may not hesitate to attribute this happy result, in a great measure, to the " bounty of Divine Providence in the gift of an abundant harvest, yet may we " fairly hold it indicative of some advancement amongst the lower orders " in industrial habits, and increased respect for the rights of individual property. " Convictions for riotous and disorderly conduct continue to abound, and the " majority of offenders are, I am sorry to say, females."

The allusion to the continued convictions for riotous and disorderly conduct may in some measure counterbalance the good impression; but on the whole it appears that there is a very decided diminution of crime.

It would not be right to conclude this report without stating that the impetus given to the colony by the favourable influences of last year has already received a sharp check, the island having been now suffering from a drought of nearly eight months duration. The promises of a crop are consequently very unflattering, and this, combined with the declining prices of West India produce in the home markets, affords, it must be confessed, a prospect at present contrasting severely with that which the same period of 1851 held out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

The Right Hon. the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(No. 29.) No. 17. No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, March 29, 1852.

Received, April 26, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for the year 1851, together with a copy of a report which has been drawn up to accompany it by the late acting President administering the government.

2. I have had a late opportunity of conferring personally at Tortola, soon after his arrival, with Colonel Chads on the present condition, among other matters, of the Road Town Gaol; and I am induced to hope that increased accommodation, to a small extent at least, may be found in the existing buildings for the prisoners.

3. With respect to the curtailed clerical ministration of the islands, noticed by Dr. Stobo, I found, when on the spot, that lay agency in aid of it would probably be forthcoming if desired; and as since my return to Antigua I have learnt from the Lord Bishop of the diocese that assistance of this kind would be sanctioned by him, in this particular also possibly some improvement may be expected.

4. But in the present condition of the finances of the islands, it is, I feel, unnecessary for me to speculate, at least for the present, upon the adoption of any measures that would involve even the most trifling expense.

5. The subject of the loss by robbery (when the public chest was broken open by violence), which forms an item in the accounts, has been brought under the consideration of the Assembly, with a view of ascertaining the liability of the treasurer to make good the deficit.

6. I venture to conclude that, all things considered, this Report will not be deemed to be other than sufficiently satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT to accompany the Blue Book of the Virgin Islands for 1851.

THE annual Blue Book (Virgin Islands, 1851,) shows no decided evidence of increasing prosperity in the general affairs of the colony; for in the face of increased revenue, we find an addition to the current public debt of nearly 300*l.*, only 77*l.* 10*s.* 2¾*d.* of which can be said to fall under the head of extraordinary expenditure. It is satisfactory to observe that the value of the exports has exceeded those of 1850 by 1,147*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, while the value of the imports has fallen short by 1,087*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* of those of the same year.

The increase in the value of the exports is chiefly owing to a favourable season, whereby the planters were enabled, under their present crippled circumstances, to make an increase of crop.

Some of the public buildings are in a state of decay, particularly the Court House and Gaol; and if the repairs required are not soon effected, much greater expense will be necessary than would now suffice.

Of the several Acts passed by the Legislature (eight in number), and that have come into operation during the year, "The Act to promote the Public Health," "The Act to continue in force an Act of these Islands intituled 'An Act to continue and amend an Act intituled An Act for the more effectual Relief of the destitute Poor of the Virgin Islands," and the "Act to impose a Capitation Tax on the Male Inhabitants of the Virgin Islands," are the only Acts that require notice in this place.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

1st. The Health Act was passed under the apprehension created by the havoc made by malignant cholera in Jamaica, and promises to be of much utility; and by rendering cleanliness compulsory, will I doubt not ultimately produce a beneficial moral effect on the lower orders of the town population, and through them on the same class generally.

2d. The Act for the Relief of the destitute Poor was found to work so well, that with a view to its expiry during the year it was re-enacted.

3d. The Act to impose a Capitation Tax on the Male Inhabitants of the Virgin Islands was passed under peculiar circumstances: there was strong evidence that two black men belonging to Virgen Gorda, who had been missing some time, were in prison in the island of Porto Rico, and that they were liable to be sold into slavery, and it appeared necessary that some immediate steps should be taken for their relief; the only mode that suggested itself was to raise a sufficient sum by such a tax as would defray the expense of sending down an officer to make inquiry into the circumstances; the tax was in general cheerfully paid by the labourers, and a small surplus is still in hand.

No census has been taken since 1841, and there is reason to believe that there has been no material alteration since.

There is one parish church and four chapels belonging to the establishment on this island, and only one clergyman for the whole group of islands; the result is, that on Sundays and holydays there is one service performed in church, and another generally at St. Philip's chapel (African location), besides the duties of the rector at the poor-house and gaol, so that the other three chapels may be considered as permanently closed; this is to be the more deplored as the chapels are of comparatively recent construction, and are now fast falling into decay, without much use ever having been made of them, and as they were intended to be in part used as schools in their respective schools.

The number of children attending the schools (Church and Wesleyan) has been slightly increased; tuition is in most instances gratuitous; the parents do not appear to have a proper appreciation of the advantages and uses of education, for, unfortunately, so far as it has fallen under my observation, they consider the children who have learned to read and write as too good for ordinary agricultural labour.

The state of agriculture, although at its lowest ebb, owing chiefly to the want of capital which since the failure in 1846 and 1847 of the two English mercantile houses trading to the colony, has, I may say, been entirely withdrawn, is certainly in advance of 1850.

The Custom-house return of the quantity of cotton exported falls far short of the actual quantity produced; it is cultivated in small patches all over the islands, and in many of the remotest corners, and is generally shipped thence direct to St. Thomas, in the fishing boats that resort thither from our bays; in fact, the same may be said of every article of native produce.

The condition of the agricultural population has been satisfactory, the increased crop has enabled them to add materially to their comforts; but the misfortune of the metayer system is that in the event of a bad year they would be in a state of great distress: provident habits do not prevail among them.

The plan adopted by some planters, noticed in my Report on the Blue Book for 1850, where the labourers gave two days work as payment for rent of house, provision ground, and pasture, and hired for the rest of the week at the rate of 7*d.* a day, has not prevailed generally yet, but is looked upon as the only way by which, in the present dearth of capital, the estates may be brought back to some degree of prosperity from the decay they have fallen into under the metayer system.

There has been no increase of crime.

A STOBO,
Administrating the Government during 1851.

Virgin Islands, Tortola,
March 16, 1852.

NEVIS.

(No. 35.) No. 18.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Mackintosh to the Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, April 28, 1852.

Sir, (Received May 24, 1852.)

I have the honour to transmit, in duplicate, the Blue Book of Nevis for the year 1851, together with a copy of a despatch covering it, addressed to me by the President administering the government.

2. Mr. Shortland appears to have touched upon all the noticeable matter which this record of the stationary state of this small island presents during that period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. J. S. Pakington, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Sir, Nevis, April 22, 1852.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1851.

2. *Revenue.*—A slight increase is to be observed under this head. The public debt will shortly be entirely paid off, even under the present very moderate scale of taxation.

Increase, £603 3*s.* 4*d.*

3. *Expenditure.*—The absence of any police force caused a very great reduction of the expenditure; but the wisdom of hazarding the cause of order, although to attain a very desirable object, is much to be doubted.

4. The local revenue raised in the parishes for repairs and maintenance of the churches has been very imperfectly collected, and much discontent prevails from the mode of assessment. I trust that some other means of meeting these expenses may shortly be devised by the Legislature.

5. Public works have lately, I regret to say, received very little attention. The gaol is in very bad repair, and St. Paul's Church, Charlestown, requires a considerable outlay to the roof. I may however remark, that it has been newly seated and painted, at the expense of the congregation.

6. *Legislation.*—Two useful measures were passed at the commencement of the year; the one an Act for providing an annual sum of money in aid of the asylum; the other establishing sanitary rules and regulations.

7. *Education.*—I am unable to report any material change. The Wesleyan establishments still maintain their superiority. A new master of considerable promise has been engaged for St. Paul's School. I hope to be able to report favourably of his proceedings on a future occasion.

Value Imports.
1850 - £16,474
1851 - £16,483

8. *Imports and Exports.*—The comparative values of the imports for the years 1850 and 1851 vary but little, and on comparing their average with that of the value of exports for the same period a large balance appears in favour of the planters.

Value Exports.
1850 - £17,197
1851 - £30,284

Average Imports, £16,478.
Average Exports, £23,470.

9. *Agriculture.*—No improvement whatever is to be seen. The metairie system universally prevails; and, until the tenure of the cultivator of the soil be of a more certain nature, better management cannot be hoped for. On a few estates the culture of cotton has received some attention; but the results, I understand, have not been such as to offer much encouragement.

10. The labouring classes still preserve their former good character. Some discontent manifested itself at the commencement of the year, respecting the performance of statute labour on the roads. This circumstance is to be regretted, as the means to execute this indispensable work cannot be raised in any manner that would press so lightly on all classes. An increased interest is being taken by the freeholders in the management of public affairs. Many

NEVIS

of the upper classes are inclined to view the change mistrustfully, and attribute it to disaffection. I cannot say that I at all share in this opinion; all classes here are so intimately bound together by the working of the metairie system, and their interests so blended, that any unfavourable result cannot fairly be anticipated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

DOMINICA.

DOMINICA.

No. 9.

(No. 12.) No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACKINTOSH to the Right. Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

Leeward Islands, Antigua,
March 30, 1852.
(Received April 26, 1852.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, in duplicate, a copy of the Blue Book of Dominica for the year 1851, together with a copy of the Lieutenant-Governor's report thereon.

2. This document must be considered, I think, to be generally of a satisfactory character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. J. MACKINTOSH.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Dominica, Roseau, Government House,
March 16, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Blue Book for the year 1851, in duplicate.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue appears to me to afford a most satisfactory proof of the prosperity of the colony; exhibiting a steady increase during the last three years, whilst the amount of imports and exports for the same period will be found to present an equally favourable aspect; and, in order to place this shortly before you, I have taken the relative amounts of revenue, imports and exports, attaining the following results:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	Increase of 1851 over 1850.	Increase of 1851 over 1849.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue - -	8,913	10,275	12,901	2,626	3,908
Value of Imports -	50,616	57,656	71,828	14,172	26,212
Value of Exports -	48,070	58,265	62,527	4,262	14,457

2. I find that the increase of imports has been considerable in the following articles, the relative amounts being also taken for the last three years.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	Increase of 1851 over 1850.	Increase of 1851 over 1849.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cottons - -	3,582	13,124	14,994	1,870	11,412
Wheat Flour - -	4,676	9,525	11,016	1,491	6,340
Fish dried - -	4,156	3,969	4,844	875	688
Meat salted or cased -	2,512	2,146	3,801	1,655	1,289
Rice - - -	663	502	989	487	326
Soap - -	79	799	1,088	289	1,009
Tobacco - -	329	537	1,587	1,050	1,258

As these are articles generally consumed by the bulk of the population, I am led to infer that their condition, and means for indulging in what may be termed comforts, are progressively increasing, and in a great measure cause the contentment which, I am happy to state, very generally prevails amongst the labouring classes.

3. Whilst the revenue has thus steadily increased, the expenditure continues to be kept at a moderate amount; and although the outlay for 1851 appears to be in excess of that for 1850 by the sum of 1,294*l.*, nearly the whole amount will be found to have been expended by grants for the repairs of public buildings, the church of Roseau, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels throughout the island, but entailing no permanent addition to the public burdens.

4. I anticipate some reduction in the expenditure for the ensuing year by the abolition of certain offices, a better arrangement respecting inquests, a new dietary for the gaol, and a strict investigation of the pauper lists. At the same time there will be an increased outlay under the new Education Act, and a considerable portion of the grant for the improvement of the gaol of Roseau has yet to be paid. I therefore anticipate, this year, an expenditure at the least equal to the last, and I have confidence that the necessary funds will be provided.

5. The Tax Act which realized in the year 1851 the sum of 2,176*l.* has been allowed to expire. This Act included taxes upon exports, incomes, houses, servants, dogs, licences, &c. The two first-named taxes are not likely to be renewed. The number of vessels arriving here in search of the various articles of export, such as fruit, vegetables, wood, &c. has lately increased, much to the advantage of small proprietors, and landholders. The abolition of the export duty is also a relief to the larger proprietors who are generally the producers and manufacturers of sugar, throughout the island, and who complained loudly of the hardships of paying a duty long before the produce could be brought to a market. The Income Tax, always unpalatable, was here most inefficiently carried out, and, whilst the honest and industrious man contributed his fair portion, there were no efficient means to enforce payment from those who endeavoured to evade it. I do not, therefore, think a renewal of these taxes desirable, but have reason to believe that the remaining portions of the Tax Act will be reimposed by the Legislature.

Legislation.

With the exception of an Act for the extension of education, the Legislature of the past year has produced no Act of importance which has been carried into law. A new Franchise Bill had passed the Houses of Legislature previous to my arrival, but was refused assent by the Crown, and has not since been amended. An Appeal Bill to establish a court of appeal in Antigua is still in abeyance. The remaining Acts passed relate to the finance of the country, and new arrangements for the internal regulations of the Treasury department. There are very many matters of importance at present under the consideration of the Legislature, but the custom which prevails here with the House of Assembly of meeting but once a week is much opposed to rapid legislation, and prevents that continuous application to the merits of the subject which may be under consideration, so necessary for perfecting measures. The entire code of laws requires revision, many important Acts having been passed during the existence of slavery, and being totally unfitted to the present condition of the colony. This remark applies particularly to the provisions for repairs of roads and the enrolment of militia, and partially to many other of the Acts of the island.

Crops.

6. The amount of produce exported during the past year will be found on a reference to the first table, under the head of Revenue, to have exceeded in value that of last year by the sum of 4,262*l.*, and the year 1849 by the sum of 14,457*l.* The promise of produce this year is encouraging, and though considerable disappointment has been felt for some months at the low prices realized in England, I trust that more favourable accounts may prevent cultivation being diminished, which would be a serious evil to the labouring classes.

DOMINICA.

Labour.

7. Labour is not *abundant* in any part of the island except in the immediate neighbourhood of Roseau. On the windward side it is on some estates scarce; and I am sorry to say that squatting, by taking forcible possession of land, is increasing, which, if not speedily checked, will create considerable embarrassment to proprietors in those districts. The price of labour is difficult to ascertain, most of the work performed being by piece or task work, and provision ground allowed, whilst amongst the smaller proprietors the Metairie or share system prevails. I have generally found that labourers can earn a shilling by from six to seven hours labour, but that they seldom work after having earned from 8*d.* to 10*d.*

Crime.

8. There has been a decided diminution of crime during the past year, and I am assured by the stipendiary magistrates of the several districts that the alterations now being made in the gaol, which will soon afford the means of strict punishment, has already worked beneficially.

Gaol.

9. The additional cells, &c. are now about half completed; until this be effected, classification cannot be carried out, but considerable improvement has already taken place in the internal discipline. The daily rations were formerly issued at one time to the prisoners, and they took their meals when and how they chose; the consequence was, that several prisoners being in one room, they kept their provisions until night, and then enjoyed their eating and talking, which in their idèas considerably relieved the irksomeness of imprisonment, whereas they now take their meals together, and at stated hours. Hitherto there was not even a division wall between the male and female department in the gaol, and it was necessary to lock up one side of the prison whilst the inmates of the other were permitted to take exercise.

Lunatics.

There are still two lunatics in confinement in the gaol, which adds to the difficulty of carrying out punishment therein. An attempt to make an arrangement with the island of Antigua, to allow Rat Island as a general asylum, having failed, it will be my duty to urge upon the Houses of Legislature here the necessity of providing for this unfortunate class without delay.

Education.

10. An Act has been passed during the last year, with an increased pecuniary grant, for the encouragement of education. Under its provisions a board has been appointed, who are empowered to make rules, nominate an inspector and teachers, all being subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The amount now granted is 800*l.* per annum, whereas hitherto it has been but 300*l.* Denominational teaching is prohibited by the Act, and all schools receiving grants are bound to follow "Stow's," or "the Glasgow system." If the board display energy, and obtain the services of an efficient inspector, I have no doubt that the Act will prove beneficial, as there has hitherto been no control as to the appointment or capability of teachers, the proportionate amount of public money having been drawn on account of each school according to the number of scholars certified as being attendants, utterly irrespective of the merits of the teachers or the actual advantage accruing from the establishment of the school.

General Observations.

11. I cannot close my remarks without referring to a matter which I observe was touched upon in your Excellency's despatch accompanying the Blue Book from this island last year. I allude to the importance of this colony in respect to the amount of its waste land and still undeveloped resources. From personal observations, having visited a considerable portion of the island, I am satisfied that this cannot be exaggerated, whilst I am assured that a strict investigation of title would show that much land now supposed to be alienated

has really reverted to the Crown. The doubts upon this subject cause much evil; unprincipled persons, having no respect for the rights of property, encroach upon these lands, and either settle upon them, or cut and carry away the timber. In these cases it frequently happens that no rightful owner of the land can be found, and that it is really the property of the Crown; but the Crown, not having taken measures to resume possession, cannot appear as prosecutor.

12. The result of such a state of things may easily be imagined, and I do not think I can over-rate the evil moral influence of its being obvious that persons seizing upon that which they well know is not their own (on the chance that no one can be found capable of proving sufficient title to eject), obtain an advantage in the possession of property which those who may be more scrupulous or more timid cannot hope for. In order to turn the yet uncultivated land of Dominica to advantage, it will be imperatively necessary to assert the rights of possession on the part of the Crown and proprietors; and I am convinced that a small outlay on the part of the Crown, with a judicious arrangement for the sale or renting of the Government land, would shortly realize a considerable amount. The present law by which courts of escheat are held is complicated, and the proceedings expensive; and I therefore submit the advantage which would be likely to accrue from some definitive arrangement being adopted on the subject of Crown land in this colony, and to which I have already adverted in my despatches to your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAM. W. BLACKALL,
Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency
the Governor in Chief,
&c. &c.

BRITISH GUIANA.

(No. 86.) No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Barkly to the Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.

Government House, April 21, 1852.

Sir, (Received June 22, 1852.)

1. The earlier termination of the financial labours of the Combined Court, and the consequent final balancing of the books of the Colonial Receiver-General for the past year, enable me to forward the Blue Book of 1851 several weeks sooner than its immediate predecessors, though fully a month later than would be practicable were it not necessary to append the accounts of revenue and expenditure to the other statistical returns which it contains.

2. I purpose, as usual, passing these returns in review, and offering a few observations upon the principal heads to which they relate.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. It would appear, on first looking at the account, as if the revenue of 1851 had exceeded that of 1850 by something like 20,000*l.*, but omitting the proceeds of drafts on the Immigration Loan Commissioners, 10,000*l.* only in the former year, but 30,000*l.* in the latter, the actual receipt of revenue in both was precisely the same; a most satisfactory result, considering the large reduction of taxation effected by the Combined Court of 1851.

On the other hand, the expenditure, corrected in like manner by the omission of immigration disbursements, credited per contra, was 5,000*l.* less than that of 1850, instead of as apparently 11,000*l.* more.

4. The principal items on both sides are set forth clearly in the abstract in tabular form which I have had prepared of all the Blue Book returns, to accompany this despatch, and I will not dwell further on the subject than to refer, in

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confirmation of the favourable position of the finances of this colony, to the fact, that the surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to nearly ten thousand pounds sterling.

5. The municipal expenditure of Georgetown and of New Amsterdam will appear considerable; but both towns are, I am happy to say, rapidly improving in some essential particulars.

6. The military expenditure of Great Britain is also heavy, though, as compared with former times, much reduced. I am not aware of the precise proportion of it incurred in respect to the maintenance of the sea dam at Fort William Frederick, but have reason to believe it to be very large.

The colonists still refuse any contribution towards this object.

Legislation.

7. The number of ordinances passed by the Court of Policy was less than in the preceding year; but some of them were of considerable importance. I would especially particularise,

No. 4, the object of which is to facilitate the voluntary partition amongst the joint proprietors of the large tracts of land purchased by the negroes after emancipation, the evils of this system of communism having far outgrown any remedy that could be applied in the ordinary process of our courts of law and equity;

No. 18, for reforming the inferior courts of criminal justice, by placing them under the presidency of the puisne judges;

And No. 19, for subjecting the accounts of all public officers to the examination of an Auditor-General.

Civil Establishments.

8. Ordinance No. 18, above referred to, will, by providing for the abolition of the offices of high sheriff and sheriffs of Essequebo and Berbice, effect a large reduction under this head; but as it only came into operation on the 1st of January 1852, the civil establishment of the colony last year remained on the same reduced footing, both as to numbers and salaries as was settled in 1849, with the exception only of three overseers of roads and bridges, one for each county, with about 300*l.* a-piece for remuneration, an arrangement sanctioned by the Combined Court, on the recommendation of the Central Board of Roads and Bridges, and shown conclusively to have been long necessary by the rapid improvement which is going on in the principal highways of the colony.

9. Some remarks are appended to the returns under this heading from the Colonial Surgeon-General, with reference to the unfavourable comments of Messrs. Alexander and Chandler on the lunatic asylum under his charge, published in the account of their tour to the West Indies in 1849-50, as given by the Anti-Slavery Reporter of 1st April 1851; and I think Dr. Blair shows that he has good ground for complaining that they propounded his plans for a central establishment on improved principles for the West Indies generally without acknowledgment, and at the same time suppressed his reasons for the impracticability of such a scheme in regard to the twenty or thirty pauper lunatics to be found in this colony.

10. I should not have alluded to the statements of these gentlemen of my own accord, because I foresaw from the first how impossible it was for them during the few days of their stay here to rid themselves of the life-long prejudices with which on many points they were imbued, and I felt too sincere a respect for the motives of philanthropy which brought them hither to be desirous of criticising the mistakes they could hardly fail to make.

11. Having, however, referred to the subject, I may be permitted to add, that I was surprised to find that in their strictures on the public institutions of British Guiana they not only made no allowance for the obvious fact, that most of the wants which such institutions are designed to supply could not have sprung up until the comparatively recent period at which emancipation substituted the responsibility of the community for the responsibility of the masters, but further, that they omitted all consideration of the effects which the subsequent distress of the colonists, resulting here in the suspension of all taxation for the year previous to their visit, must necessarily have produced upon the condition of all establishments supported at the public expense.

12. That surprize was by no means diminished when I perceived that the colonial hospital was the sole exception to their sweeping condemnation, although on visiting the gaol they had written the enclosed laudatory minute in the visitors book; but I am far from wishing to convey the idea that all the institutions to which they allude are not susceptible of improvement, or that their criticism is not likely to do good, though I think it might have been made in a more charitable spirit. I am indeed glad to close this digression by stating, that since the finances of the colony have been restored to a sound footing large sums have been expended on the improvement of the lunatic asylum, the establishment of a leper ward, and the enlargement of the almshouse; that an orphan asylum is also in course of erection, and a depot for the accommodation of immigrants has just been provided.

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Population.

13. It is scarcely necessary for me to dwell at any length upon the "Abstracts "of the Returns of the Population according to the Census taken on the 31st "March 1851," inserted under this head, because I have already treated elaborately of the leading features presented thereby in a despatch of the 28th Nov. No. 170. The correctness of the returns, in regard especially to religious denominations, has, as I then anticipated, been impugned, but it appears to me not very successfully; and whatever their imperfections may be, they unquestionably afford the most trustworthy information procurable on the important subjects to which they relate.

14. That information, as I endeavoured to show, is on the whole more favourable as regards the progressive increase of the emancipated population than was generally expected, indicating a ratio of 1·26 per cent. annually, or about that of the mother country, whilst it tallies pretty closely with previous estimates of the immigrant population remaining.

15. The number of "immigrants" who arrived in 1851 was it will be seen 2432, and there must be deducted on the other hand 927 coolies, who received a free passage back to India after the date of the census. The number of "emigrants" of other races is not recorded. The mortality among the different classes of immigrants under indentures or working on plantations was, as will be seen from a return (which I have had prepared for the last three years inclusive), 364 out of 15,200, or rather under 2½ per cent.; but it was very unequally distributed, the Portuguese from Madeira losing fully 5 per cent., the Africans less than 2 per cent., and the Coolies very little over 1 per cent.; an unprecedentedly small rate of mortality, which proves their admirable adaptation to this climate.

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Enclosure D. Page 154.

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16. On the whole, allowing for natural increase, the population of the colony must have been as nearly as possible 130,000 on the 31st December 1851, or, including aboriginal Indians, soldiers, and sailors, not much under 140,000.

Education.

17. The return of schools, though still defective, has been rendered more complete, by the exertions of the circuit stipendiary magistrate Mr. Austin, than in any former year, and I am glad to say it shows a continuous increase in the average attendance, which was on 31st December

1848 - - - - -	5,153,
1849 - - - . -	5,616,
1850 - - - - -	6,633,
1851 - - - - -	7,486;

but in the last year I observe that 348 of the aborigines educated at the missions of the Church of England are for the first time included, so that the real addition can only be estimated at about 500.

18. However satisfactory this progress may appear, I am deeply sensible that the number receiving education, due allowance being made for the schools of those religious bodies, which, like the Roman Catholics, send in no returns, and for private schools, is far less than it ought to be, and that the means afforded for this vital object, whether by the state or by individual benevolence, fall miserably short of the wants of a community, comprising, according to the census returns, 25,467 children between the ages of five and fifteen, and in which ten per cent. only of the whole appear to be able to "read and write."

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19. Nor can I derive much consolation on the subject when I turn to the proceedings of the Colonial Board of Education, for the commissioners have not yet advanced beyond the enunciation of the principle which the majority recommended more than a year ago for the adoption of the legislature, viz., the entire separation of secular from religious instruction in all schools deriving support from the colony, but seem likely, I am afraid, to founder on a rock which has wrecked so many well-intended educational schemes.

Gaols and Prisons.

20. I take the returns on this head as usual out of their order in the Blue Book, because they are closely connected with the questions just alluded to. The number of commitments is, as nearly as may be, the same as last year, 2,702 against 2,750; but the decrease thus established on the years immediately precedent is, as I then pointed out, attributable in all probability to the greater prosperity of the lower orders, arising from cheapened food and an enlarged demand for labour, which induces the payment of pecuniary penalties to escape incarceration, than to the actual diminution of offences, for the supplementary returns of cases tried before the stipendiary magistracy, which I forward as usual, shows, as before, a trifling increase, counterbalanced, however, by a reduction as regards the Police Court of Georgetown, whilst on the other hand the fines levied again rose to the extent of 3,000 dollars.

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21. Still, from whatever cause it comes, a diminution in the number of prisoners is a subject of congratulation, and I am happy therefore to be able to report, that on the 31st December last there were in confinement at the penal settlement and five gaols only 401 prisoners, against 464 on 31st December 1850; and further, that, though no check had then been applied to the suppression of the petty thefts and trifling assaults which furnish the great bulk of the summary convictions, crime of a deeper dye is so rapidly declining, that the records of the Supreme Criminal Court for 1851 show only sixty-eight trials for felony and eight for misdemeanor, against 132 and sixteen respectively in 1850, and 159 and eighteen respectively for 1849. I will only add, that the result of the sessions to date is even more satisfactory, and that now that the inferior criminal courts are presided over by the judges, I am encouraged to hope that minor offences may by a vigorous policy be also restrained within narrower limits.

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Exchanges, Monies, Weights, &c.

22. Most of the returns required under this head are usually omitted, from the difficulty of procuring authentic information on the points to which they relate, but I have endeavoured this year in some degree to place myself in a position to offer a few remarks respecting them.

23. Exchange ruled very high during the year, bank bills at ninety days sight having towards its close risen to par, or 480 dollars for 100*l.* sterling. At thirty days 484 dollars was demanded. This rise, though not without its inconveniences to trade in general, benefited the planters materially, as they obtained a larger amount of specie for their bills drawn in payment of wages.

24. The paper currency in circulation in the colony consists of the notes of the British Guiana and Colonial Banks, issued for sums of five dollars and upwards, and I find it stated in a recent communication from the latter establishment to the Lords of the Treasury, that its amount on an average was equivalent to 26,000*l.* in the case of the British Guiana, and 36,000*l.* in the case of the branch of the Colonial Bank, together 62,000*l.*; not an extravagant sum, certainly, when it is considered that colonial joe notes to the extent of 2,153,910 guilders, or 146,600*l.* used to circulate here even previous to emancipation, when the population and retail trade of the colony were far below their present limits. The fact is both banks have learnt caution by bitter experience, and confine their operations as far as possible to a purely exchange business.

25. I have no means of estimating the amount of coin of different descriptions in the hands of the public. The old guilder coinage, which is much too debased to be exported except under extreme circumstances, cannot fall far short, according to my calculations, of 452,386 dollars or 30,160*l.* Silver dollars, the present money of account in the colony, have lately grown scarce, and command a premium of 4 per cent. on their legal value; partly, I believe, owing

to the immense sums carried away by Cooly and Portuguese emigrants returning home; partly to the enhanced gold price of this metal in the markets of the world. To supply the place of dollars a large quantity (say 50,000*l.*) of British silver has been imported during the past year; and as the prejudice against the use of copper coins is fast wearing off, there no longer exists the same scarcity of the circulating medium throughout the colony that was formerly complained of, though with a population less acute than the Negroes in pecuniary matters the variety of its denominations and the complexity of its current values would occasion no slight inconvenience.

26. The Imperial weights and measures were, I am happy to say, by an ordinance passed in the month of June, substituted for the Dutch weights and old measures heretofore employed. The convenience of all persons engaged in trade with the mother country will thus be consulted, and many frauds on the labouring classes prevented by the appointment of proper inspectors. No. 13. of 1851.

Imports and Exports.

27. The estimated value of imports in 1851 was 855,419*l.*, being an increase of 70,000*l.* over 1850, and of nearly 200,000*l.* over 1849.

The value of imports from "Great Britain," the "United States," and "Foreign Countries" would nevertheless be supposed from the tables given to have fallen off as compared with the year 1850 to the extent of 30,000*l.*, the increase being apparently on the imports from "British Colonies," the value of which stands augmented by no less than 100,000*l.* I find, however, on investigation, that this arises solely from the mode of making up the accounts prescribed by the Imperial customs to their officers here, the whole of the goods brought by the Royal Mail steamers being entered as imported from "Barbadoes," the last port at which they touch, though it is a well-known fact that the great bulk consist of British manufactures transhipped at "St. Thomas's" from the large Atlantic steam ships which convey them from Southampton thither.

28. The question is practically quite a new one, for this channel for light freight seems to have become available only in the autumn of 1850; the value of imports through it having risen to 8,000*l.* in the last quarter of that year, from 3,000*l.* during the previous nine months; but its rapidly advancing importance appears from the fact, that in 1851 the value of such imports had already increased to upwards of 50,000*l.* With this addition, the value of British manufactures last year exceeded that of the year 1850 by 24,000*l.* whilst with the further deduction from the West India Trade of 53,600*l.* imported in specie through the same channel, the incomprehensible extension under that head disappears altogether, and an increase of 6,000*l.* in the trade with the North American colonies alone remains.

29. I would respectfully suggest, that directions be issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for keeping these importations by the mail steamers distinct from entries from the "West Indies," and it would probably also be advisable in future Blue Book returns to distinguish the tonnage of these steamers from that of sailing vessels, as their arrival twice each month swells the gross total of tons both inwards and outwards very considerably, and tends to confuse in any deductions which may be drawn upon the subject.

30. The officers of the customs should also, it strikes me, be instructed to adopt some settled principle of estimating the value of produce exported for these returns, instead of the purely hypothetical mode of valuation hitherto prevailing; and I have suggested to the comptroller here that the sales made in the colony by the Administrator-General of the produce of plantations under sequestration should in future be taken as a guide. Some risk of an over-estimate will even in this be run, for the quantity of sugar which, owing to mortgage engagements, bank advances, &c., can be offered for sale in the colony, is so limited that it scarcely suffices for its internal consumption, and better prices therefore are generally realized for the sugars sold here than for those shipped to Great Britain; loss by drainage from the cask is moreover thus avoided. Another element of uncertainty in such calculations of the total value of the colonial products is, the fluctuating quantity of vacuum pan sugar included, its value being nearly double that manufactured by the ordinary process. I

BRITISH GUIANA.

believe at present this quantity may be safely estimated at about 7,000 hogsheads, or, taking last year's crop, one sixth of the whole.

31. Assuming the valuations in the tables now forwarded to be correct enough for the purpose of comparison with previous returns, though doubtless somewhat higher than the actual result would justify, it appears that the total value of exports in 1851 exceeded that of the exports in 1850 by 50,000*l.*, leaving the balance of trade, notwithstanding the increased value of the imports, still considerably in favour of the colony.

If indeed the specie imported were omitted, as it ought, strictly speaking, to be, from the comparison, no account being taken of the large amount of dollars carried off which occasioned its introduction, this balance would have been augmented by that amount.

32. So far, therefore, as can be judged from such data, 1851 was a more prosperous year to the colonists than 1850, though, owing entirely to the unfortunate decline in the value of sugar in the last quarter of the former, not so much so as the increase of nearly 16 per cent. in the crop warranted them in anticipating. The figures of the Blue Book actually stand—

	Sugar Crop.	Value of Exports.	Do. Imports.	Balance.
1851 - - Hhds.	43,034	£865,000	£855,000	£10,000
1850 - - „	37,351	£815,000	£785,000	£30,000
Increase, 1851, Hhds.	5,683	£50,000	£70,000	.....

Agriculture.

33. The schedules under this head are as usual left blank, in consequence of the absence of authentic agricultural statistics; but from inquiries prosecuted on the most important point, the acreage of cane cultivation, there is good reason to conclude that the statement given in the abstract is not far from the truth, and that 36,271 acres of canes were last year cut, to make 46,325 hogsheads of sugar, or, on an average, somewhat over a hogshead and a quarter per acre, equal probably to about a ton of sugar, taking the hogshead at 1,800 lbs. net.

Vide Enclosure A. Page 151.

34. That such a rate of production is by no means inconsiderable, and betokens great improvement during the last few trying years, will, I believe, be generally admitted; for no longer ago than 1844 Governor Light, I think, estimated the average per acre at only three fourths of a hogshead; but it is nevertheless far below what might be obtained with better drainage and a higher system of cultivation, judging from the uniform fertility of the soil, and the yielding of the canes under favourable circumstances.

35. In fact, a most competent judge, Dr. Shier, late agricultural chemist of the colony, in a reply* which he was so obliging as to furnish, at my request, to a list of queries† respecting the progress of the colony since the era of emancipation, addressed to me by the Consul General of Brazil living in French Guiana, states it as his opinion, that "three times the present return might be secured, "and at little greater cost than at present." As this will no doubt be considered by most planters an over-sanguine if not impossible estimate, it is but fair that I should give the doctor's reasons for thinking so, by forwarding a copy of his entire paper, which I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of doing, because it contains so able and impartial a review of the state and prospects of British Guiana that it can scarce fail to interest and instruct all concerned.

* Enclosure L. Page 157.
† Enclosure K. Page 156.

36. Returning to the statement in the abstract, I would further direct attention to the fact, that no less than 8,055 acres of canes are set down as remaining unreaped at the end of the year; so that could the planters have procured labour enough they would have shipped 10,000 hogsheads more sugar, without one farthing's addition to their fixed investments, and thus in all probability have obtained a handsome return from their estates, notwithstanding the reduced prices already alluded to.

37. It may be said, perhaps, that after the sad experience of the past these gentlemen ought not to have so miscalculated the supply of labour available, nor have extended their cultivation until they were sure of having the means of

taking off the canes; but it must be borne in mind that concert in such matters is out of the question in so vast a country, and that most of them are still striving to restore the equilibrium between their crops and the buildings and machinery on their plantations which was so rudely disturbed at the time of emancipation.

Among other unforeseen causes, moreover, which contributed last year to the want of labour experienced, must be reckoned the orders sent out by capitalists, encouraged by the improved prices of 1849, to re-establish many estates which had been looked on as in a state of abandonment; the abundant yielding of the canes, consequent upon a most genial season; the return to India of a larger number of Cooly labourers than the then existing arrangements for emigration from Calcutta sufficed to replace; and, lastly, the obvious fact that all that is being done to add to the produce of the land by drainage, and to improve the quality of that produce by carrying its manufacture to a higher stage previous to shipment, will for some time, at any rate, serve but to enhance the demand for hands.

38. Immigration, therefore, must long continue of first necessity in this colony. Were it checked, cultivation must once more fall off, and improvement languish. Encouraged, though a trying ordeal is still to be gone through, I entertain no manner of doubt that British Guiana in the course of a few years will be able to furnish an unlimited supply of tropical produce, in successful competition with any country in the world.

39. In writing thus, more sanguinely than I have ever yet done, I by no means seek to conceal the fact that much distress will result from a continuance of present low prices. More disastrous still would be the effects of any further fall, until we are better prepared to encounter it. But it is important to distinguish the present pressure from that which almost annihilated the colony during the general crisis of 1847–8. At that period the fall of price was so sudden and so enormous, the cost of production on the other hand so high, that a universal panic prevailed, and the most sanguine despaired of continuing to grow sugar so as to pay. Now the partial relapse in price affects in a very different degree three different classes of proprietors.

40. The first class are those possessing estates in full cultivation, making crops approaching those of slavery,—often larger,—the thousand hogsheads having in one or two instances been turned last year. On these they have or are engaged in putting draining engines of great power, vacuum pans, centrifugal machines, and every description of machinery found to succeed in the beet-root factories of Belgium and France. The fall in price has reduced their profits, which would have been handsome, and deferred their hope of reimbursement for the heavy outlay incurred in keeping their estates together in times past; but with such estates it is no longer a question of abandonment; it is a race of scientific improvements, in which, with their immense resources, they must triumph. They alone would suffice in the worst event to maintain British Guiana as a sugar-exporting country of the first class, and to absorb the labour thrown out of employment elsewhere.

41. The new class of resident proprietors, who during the late crisis purchased fine properties at almost nominal prices, comes second. Their estates are likewise in process of restoration and improvement, but under less advantageous circumstances than those of the wealthier class before alluded to; for though they had generally acquired great practical skill as managers for absentee proprietors, and are keenly alive to the progress of the age, they mostly began with very limited capitals, and are either indebted to the local banks on bills renewable from time to time,—a most extravagant mode of raising money,—or to small capitalists at home, induced by the prospect of large profits to step forward at a time when the old established mercantile firms had firmly closed their ledgers to all fresh advances. Speculations of this sort having in most cases been entered into a year or two ago, on the assumption that sugar would continue worth 15*l.* per hogshead,—which seemed then no unreasonable hypothesis,—the sudden fall to 10*l.* or even lower must much disturb the calculation, and occasion no slight embarrassment to all concerned. I trust, however, that with fair seasons and good crops most of this class may yet weather the storm.

42. The third class are the owners of such heavily-mortgaged and half-abandoned estates as struggled over the shock of 1847–9, though in so hopelessly

BRITISH GUIANA.

encumbered and crippled a state as to render their retention by their present proprietors possible under no circumstances short of a positive miracle. Such estates have in some instances been kept in a state of semi-cultivation at considerable expense to the creditors, but generally speaking are in very indifferent order, with buildings and machinery completely dilapidated. The greater number must now inevitably be forced to execution sale; but I much fear, unless bought in by the mortgagees, that purchasers will not under present circumstances be found willing and able to undertake their resuscitation.

43. Of the great difference in the value of the first and third classes, even before the recent fall of price, a convincing proof may be given from the "Return of Execution Sales for 1851," which I transmit herewith as usual. Of two estates in that list, situated on the west sea coast of Demerara, and joining nearly to each other, and of equal value before emancipation, No. 2 went at the rate of 42,000 dollars, whilst No. 3, which had been much neglected, brought only 7,500 dollars. It will be perceived also that Nos. 9 and 10, adjoining estates on the Berbice River, still in good cultivation, sold respectively at the rate of 60,000 and 48,400 dollars. This serves to prove that estates of the first class are not confined to the east coast of Demerara, the most thriving district, but are in fact to be found all over the colony.

Enclosure M. Page 162.

44. I have been thus particular in endeavouring to analyse the present agricultural condition of this magnificent country, because upon that point every other necessarily hinges; for no system of fiscal policy, no change of constitution, no scheme of immigration, no contracts for loans, can be prudently planned, or expected in aught to avail, unless it be quite clear that the utter ruin of society is not, as used to be predicted, inevitable except under impracticable conditions of protection from the mother country.

45. I trust I have, without concealing the dangers which actually impend, sufficiently demonstrated the futility of such apprehensions as to the eventual destiny of British Guiana. The degree of prosperity or adversity so to be expected at the present moment is no doubt, as I remarked in my despatch with the Blue Book of last year, still contingent upon the more or less remunerative price of its staple product, sugar. It would be idle to indulge in speculations upon a question necessarily involved in so much obscurity and uncertainty in a communication of this sort.

No. 75 of 1851.

How far it may prove possible for Her Majesty's Government to modify the difficulties still besetting the transition to open competition with slave labour by further reducing the duty on British plantation sugar; how rapidly the slave trade may be suppressed, or even slavery itself be swept away; how long the natives of Europe will be willing to sacrifice a large portion of revenue to foster the manufacture of indigenous sugar, which latterly has so aggravated the competition between colonial and foreign slave-grown produce in the markets of Great Britain; these are the issues on which the price of that article must for the next few years depend.

46. Far be it from me to deny that they are issues pregnant with alarm to many industrious and deserving individuals in this colony, that they are destined to exercise no trifling influence over the civilisation and happiness of the great bulk of its inhabitants. It is impossible, looking round on the havock of the past, to be exempt from anxiety as to the event of the struggle which remains to be gone through.

47. The future, however, is under the watchful superintendence of an All-wise Providence, and it becomes those who are inclined to despair regarding it to reflect that it would be little short of impious to relax our efforts to bring the great experiments of emancipation to a triumphant consummation in a colony like this, where, as is shown in the authentic records now forwarded, the revenue has been flourishing, population augmenting, education spreading, crime diminishing, and trade increasing, during the year just passed, and in which there appears, as yet, no reason, under God's blessing, to anticipate a less favourable result in any one of those respects in the year now entered upon.

I have, &c.,
HENRY BARKLY.

Enclosure A.

Abstract Returns from British Guiana Blue Book, 1851.

Revenue.

Customs Duties.			Rum Duty and Spirit Licences.	General Revenue.	Total, 1851.	Total, 1850.	Increase, 1851.
Import.	Export.	Tonnage.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
91,653 4 8½	3,608 18 9	6,658 11 3	43,460 18 8	57,820 4 4½	203,001 17 9	183,609 2 0½	19,392 15 8½

Expenditure (Colonial).

Civil Government.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Poor.	Police.	Roads.	Hospitals.	Penal Settlement and Prisons.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,557 12 8	17,465 4 5	14,805 18 1½	3,212 7 5½	7,992 0 5	20,924 7 0½	3,746 11 5½	15,048 13 3½	9,534 6 4

Public Buildings.	Immigration.	Public Debts.	Collection of Revenue.	Total, 1851.	Total, 1850.	Increase, 1851.	Decrease.	Surplus.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
3,840 11 5	28,030 13 1½	32,884 3 4½	12,503 14 1½	193,352 14 6	182,617 15 0	10,734 19 6	—	9,649 3 3

Expenditure (Local).

City of Georgetown.	New Amsterdam.	Total, 1851.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10,684 4 2½	1,311 12 0	11,995 16 2½

Expenditure (Great Britain).

Commissariat; Pay of Troops, Provisions, &c.	Ordnance; Military Works, Stores, &c.	Total, 1851.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30,304 1 9	4,239 9 9	34,543 11 6

Population.

—	County of Demerara.				County of Essequebo.				County of Berbice.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		Adults.		1 to 15 Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Natives of British Guiana - -	14,637	16,859	9,413	10,135	4,067	4,630	3,613	3,466	5,191	5,958	4,303	4,179	23,895	27,447	17,329	17,780	86,451
Natives of Barbados - - -	1,874	1,328	223	219	459	249	44	42	269	165	31	22	2,602	1,742	298	283	4,925
Natives of other West India Islands -	1,437	1,092	117	110	577	477	10	13	292	201	13	14	2,306	1,770	140	137	4,353
African Immigrants - - -	1,377	686	217	125	1,010	597	280	148	1,514	803	300	111	3,901	2,086	797	384	7,168
Old Africans - - - -	1,995	1,936	—	—	666	667	—	—	928	891	—	—	3,589	3,494	—	—	7,083
Madeirans - - - -	3,039	2,005	631	529	611	376	163	151	247	109	35	32	3,897	2,490	829	712	7,928
English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, & Americans	1,090	318	52	39	210	43	12	4	257	49	9	5	1,557	410	73	48	2,088
Coolies from Madras - - -	1,793	538	206	173	210	62	20	9	420	137	53	44	2,423	737	279	226	3,665
Coolies from Calcutta - - -	1,207	241	89	37	1,539	255	150	87	328	50	23	11	3,074	546	262	135	4,017
Not stated - - - -	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	5	—	2	2	12	1	2	2	17
Total -	28,449	25,003	10,948	11,367	9,356	7,357	4,292	3,920	9,451	8,363	4,769	4,420	47,256	40,723	20,009	19,707	127,695

GRAND TOTAL *of the Population of the Colony of British Guiana, as taken on the Night of the* 31*st March* 1851.

Grand Total, as per Census Returns - - - - -		127,695
Aborigines, not included in the Census Returns, estimated at - - -		7,000
		134,695
Ship's Company of Her Majesty's Steamer Inflexible - -	150	
Merchant Seamen - - - - - -	295	
		445
Strength of the 2d West India Regiment - - -	369	
Strength of the 3d West India Regiment - - - -	298	
Strength of the 72d Highlanders - - - -	187	
		854
Grand Total - -		135,994

Agriculture.

Number of Sugar Estates.	Hogsheads of Sugar made in 1851.	Acres of Canes cut in 1851.	Acres of Canes uncut 31 Dec. 1851.	Total Acreage of Canes.
171	46,325	36,271	8,055	44,326

Remarks.

The information respecting the Sugar Estates has been obtained from Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates. Plantains are also extensively cultivated on estates and on the freeholds of labourers, but there are no means of arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the average. They form the chief food of fully one half of the population.

Churches and Chapels.

Denomination.	Number.	Average Persons attending.	Remarks.
Church of England - -	41	10,210	Taken from the Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates.
„ Scotland - -	15	22,874	
Wesleyan - - -	15		
Roman Catholic - - -	3		
London Missionary - -	19		
Various Dissenting Chapels -	12		
Plymouth Brethren - -	6		
Total -	112	33,084	

Schools.

Denomination.	Number.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
Church of England - -	53	4,478	Taken from the Returns of the Clergy. The Presbyterian minister of St. Mary's parish has given none. The same with the Roman Catholics and Plymouth Brethren. There are eleven private schools in Georgetown.
„ Scotland - -	13	380	
Wesleyan - - -	9	847	
Roman Catholic - - -	—	—	
London Missionary - -	20	1,781	
Private Schools - - -	—	—	
Plymouth Brethren - -	—	—	
Total -	95	7,486	

Imports.

(Sterling Value.)

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	Total, 1851.
£ 485,983	£ 192,230	£ 177,206	£ 855,419

Exports.

(Sterling Value.)

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.	Total, 1851.
£ 814,288	£ 27,327	£ 23,518	£ 865,133

Shipping.

Tonnage Inwards.

From Great Britain.	From British Colonies.	From the United States.	From Foreign States generally.	Total, 1851.
Tons. 47,036	Tons. 36,118	Tons. 17,810	Tons. 10,807	Tons. 111,771

BRITISH GUIANA.

TONNAGE OUTWARDS.

To Great Britain.	To British Colonies.	To the United States.	To Foreign States generally.	Total, 1851.
Tons. 50,829	Tons. 23,479	Tons. 4,144	Tons. 19,235	Tons. 97,687

S. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Acting Assistant Government Secretary.

Enclosure B.

Enclosure B.

MINUTE from the Visitors Book of Her Majesty's gaol, city of Georgetown, Demerary.

1849:

December 19th. Visited the gaol, and are pleased with the general cleanliness, ventilation, and good order.

(Signed) JOHN CAUDLER, of Essex, England.
GEO. WM. ALEXANDER, London.

A true copy from the original,
JAS. L. BEAMISH, Keeper.

Enclosure C.

Enclosure C.

RETURN of all IMMIGRANTS during the Year 1851.

Africans.	Calcutta.	Portuguese.	Europeans.	Madras.	Total.
462	598	1,351	21	None.	2,432

WILLIAM HUMPHRYS,
Immigration Agent.

Enclosure D.

Enclosure D.

RETURN of all EMIGRANTS during the Year 1851.

Calcutta.	Madras.	Portuguese.	Africans.	Europeans.	Total.
521	406	As these people leave the country whenever they please, paying their own passages, no record of them is kept.	None.	No record kept.	927

WILLIAM HUMPHRYS,
Immigration Agent.

Enclosure E.

Enclosure E.

MORTALITY amongst the IMMIGRANTS of BRITISH GUIANA during the Years 1849, 1850, 1851, as taken from the Returns of the Stipendiary Magistrates, each class numbered as on the 1st of January of the respective Years.

1849.

Year and Month.	4,071 Portuguese.	5,364 Africans.	7,040 Coolies.	16,475 Total.
1849 January	19	13	20	52
„ February	12	13	18	43
„ March	11	15	20	46
„ April	3	12	18	33
„ May	6	7	16	29
„ June	10	10	3	23
„ July	12	4	14	30
„ August	12	4	14	30
„ September	8	9	16	33
„ October	6	6	6	18
„ November	11	5	10	26
„ December	13	8	13	34
Total	123	106	168	397

1850.

Year and Month.	3,254 Portuguese.	4,950 Africans.	6,417 Coolies.	14,621 Total.
1850 January	8	9	16	33
„ February	3	11	13	27
„ March	6	8	9	23
„ April	2	4	8	14
„ May	4	2	10	16
„ June	2	21	9	32
„ July	10	25	7	42
„ August	14	11	12	37
„ September	4	-	-	4
„ October	2	5	11	18
„ November	11	6	14	31
„ December	8	6	11	25
Total	74	108	120	302

1851.

Year and Month.	3,738 Portuguese.	5,335 Africans.	6,127 Coolies.	15,200 Total.
1851 January	15	7	8	30
„ February	15	8	7	30
„ March	13	9	6	28
„ April	7	4	2	13
„ May	14	5	1	20
„ June	12	7	9	28
„ July	23	12	5	40
„ August	16	13	9	38
„ September	28	11	10	49
„ October	20	8	12	40
„ November	13	7	4	24
„ December	12	6	6	24
Total	188	97	79	364

J. Gardiner Austin,
Acting Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

Enclosure F.

Enclosure F.

Return of Business disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates of British Guiana in the Years 1849, 1850, 1851, and Amount of Fines received by them, and paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Year.	No of Coroners Inquests.	No. of Days in attendance at Sheriff's Courts.	No. of Magistrates Courts held.	No. of Cases tried under Petty Debt Ordinance.	No. of Cases tried under Miscellaneous Ordinances.	No. of Cases tried under Ordinance 19th of March 1845. — Police.	Total Cases disposed.	Fines received, and paid into the Colonial Treasury.	
								Dollars.	Cents.
1849	32	76	1,376	7,136	1,788	3,195	12,119	5,222	18
1850	39	87	1,566	5,910	2,204	3,214	11,328	7,474	57
1851	56	80	1,605	5,597	2,879	3,465	11,941	10,337	29

J. Gardiner Austin,
Acting Circuit Stipendiary Magistrate.

Enclosure G.

Enclosure G.

Return of Cases disposed of, and Fines levied, and paid into the Colonial Treasury, by the Police Magistrate of George Town, in the Years 1849, 1850, 1851.

1849.		1850.		1851.	
No of Cases.	Fines levied.	No. of Cases.	Fines levied.	No. of Cases.	Fines levied.
	Dolls. Cents.		Dolls. Cents.		Dolls. Cents.
3,465	2,419 49	4,408	2,800 05	3,604	2,891 36

(Signed) W. M'Nulty,
Police Magistrate.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Enclosure H.

Enclosure H.

CONVICTS at the Penal Settlement and Prisoners confined in the respective Gaols of British Guiana, on the 31st December of the Years 1849, 1850, 1851.

——	1849.	1850.	1851.
Penal Settlement - - -	192	218	198
George Town Gaol - -	120	169	142
New Amsterdam Gaol - -	41	27	29
Mahaica Gaol - - -	12	12	12
Capoey Gaol - - -	19	8	5
Wakenaam Gaol - -	31	30	15
Total -	415	464	401

Enclosure I.

Enclosure I.

STATEMENT of the Number of Persons committed for Trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice at each of its Sessions held in and for the Counties of Demerara and Essequebo in 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851, distinguishing those committed under each Head of Crimes mentioned in the annual Blue Book.

Sessions.	Number of Cases of		Average Number of Cases at each Session.
	Felony.	Misdemeanor.	
1847, January 26 - -	23	8	
„ April 20 - -	29	3	
„ July 20 - -	21	—	
„ November 9 - -	19	—	
Total -	92	11	In 1847, - - $25\frac{3}{4}$
1848, January 25 - -	13	1	
„ April 18 - -	23	7	
„ July 18 - -	27	3	
„ November 14 - -	43	1	
Total -	106	12	In 1848, - - $29\frac{1}{2}$
1849, January 23 - -	39	6	
„ April 17 - -	51	4	
„ July 17 - - -	34	4	
„ November 13 -	35	4	
Total -	159	18	In 1849, - $44\frac{1}{4}$
1850, January 22 - -	18	1	
„ April 16 - -	34	4	
„ July 16 - -	31	5	
„ November 12 - -	49	6	
Total -	132	16	In 1850, - - 37
1851, January 28 - -	20	6	
„ April 15 - - -	10	—	
„ July 15 - -	15	—	
„ November 11 - -	23	2	
Total -	68	8	In 1851, - - 19
Total of five years -	557	65	Average of 5 years $31\frac{2}{20}$

Registrar's Office,
Demerara and Essequebo, April 21, 1852.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of Court.

Enclosure K.

Enclosure K.

Consulate Général du Bresil à la Guiane Française.

MONSIEUR LE GOVERNEUR, Cayenne, le 25 Decembre 1851.

DESIRANT m'instruire des faits qui se passent dans la belle colonie confiée à votre habile administration pour me conformer aux instructions de mon Gouvernement, et aussi dans un but d'utilité pour la nation que je représente, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien me faire l'insigne faveur de m'envoyer un aperçu sur les différents points qui suivent, en ayant la bonté de joindre à ces données principales les réflexions que vous jugerez nécessaires au complement de la pensée qui m'occupe.

1. Sur la production moyenne, par genre de produits, avant l'ère de l'émancipation, et sur celle qui a suivi cette époque jusqu'à nos jours.

2. Sur les moyens pratiques mis en usage dans chaque culture.

3. Sur les procédés mécaniques les plus généralement appropriés à la manipulation, à la preparation, et à la fabrication.

4. Sur les espèces d'individus employés à la culture.

5. Sur la question d'immigration dans son ensemble et sur celle des travailleurs blancs en particulier, et le genre d'occupation auxquelles ils peuvent se livrer.

J'ose espérer, Monsieur le Gouverneur, que vous daignerez accueillir favorablement la demande que je prends la liberté de vous adresser sous les auspices de M. le Gouverneur de la Guiane Française, en même temps que vous me ferez l'honneur d'agréer mes offres de service pour tout ce que vous croirez convenable de reclamer de l'empressement que je désire mettre à répondre dans toutes les circonstances, à cette marque de votre haute bienveillance.

Si cela pouvait convenir à votre Excellence, je serais très flatté d'entretenir avec elle des relations qui auraient pour résultat de presenter quelqu'avantage aux deux pays que nous habitons, par un échange réciproque d'indications utiles à leur prospérité.

Permittez moi également, avant de finir, de solliciter de votre obligeance de me transmettre la note des sommes qu'il y auroit lieu de débourser, afin que je puisse en rembourser le montant, par la plus prompte occasion et au lieu qu'il vous plaira de me designer.

Recevez, Monsieur le Gouverneur, dans l'attente de votre très honorée réponse, l'assurance de ma plus respectueuse considération.

FREDERICO MAGNO DE ABRANCHES, Le Consul Général du Bresil.

A Monsieur le Governeur de Demerara.

Enclosure L.

SIR, Demerara, February, 1852.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of the 20th ultimo, enclosing "a communication" received by his Excellency the Governor, through the Governor of Cayene, from the Consul-General of Brazil at that colony, praying for certain information as to the statistics of this colony, and submitting the despatch to me, to deal with as I might deem best for obtaining the object with which it was sent.

I have also to acknowledge the favour of receiving from you, in answer to my request, a table drawn up by the custom house authorities, containing a statement of the exports from the colony of the great staples, sugar, coffee, and cotton, from 1826 to 1851 inclusive, to enable me to reply to the first of the queries as points of inquiry put in the despatch.

I have now the honour of submitting the following report on the subject,

And have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SHIER.

The first question or point of inquiry in the Consul-General's despatch is as follows:—

1. Sur la production moyenne, par genre de produits, avant l'ère de l'emancipation, et sur celle qui a suivi cette epoque, jusqu'à nos jours:—

I annex a table, showing the quantity of each of the staples, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, and cotton, exported from the colony for twenty-six years, that is to say, from 1826 to 1851 inclusive. It may be remarked, that the termination of the apprenticeship, or final and absolute emancipation, occurred on the 1st of August 1838. But as at that date by far the greater part of the year's crop had still to be made, it would be proper, before drawing inferences, to exclude this year both from the periods of slavery and freedom.

EXPORTS from the Colony of BRITISH GUIANA from 1826 to 1851, both Years inclusive.

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Remarks.
	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Puncheons.	Pounds.	Bales.	
1826	49,801	16,715	22,959	7,336,746	11,343	
1827	66,136	22,407	28,711	8,279,653	15,904	
1828	63,661	21,907	28,645	6,398,025	10,804	
1829	66,628	26,431	21,938	8,508,291	7,272	
1830	68,830	33,401	20,709	9,502,756	5,423	
1831	65,627	33,050	27,163	3,830,462	3,670	
1832	63,281	21,982	39,981	2,785,899	3,830	
1833	63,464	18,078	44,051	5,919,532	3,699	
1834	54,924	19,547	33,413	2,532,000	3,376	Year of Emancipation.
1835	66,828	27,147	27,160	3,278,930	2,319	
1836	67,732	24,626	38,088	4,801,350	3,196	
1837	62,153	17,602	31,429	4,066,950	2,510	
1838	54,221	18,432	25,506	4,186,790	1,803	Termination of Appren-
1839	38,271	16,070	12,134	1,585,250	1,364	ticeship.
1840	40,708	15,199	15,999	3,357,300	331	
1841	34,199	11,118	16,179	1,088,670	170	
1842	36,211	10,631	17,894	2,177,120	40	
1843	35,738	8,296	24,957	1,428,100	24	
1844	38,999	11,706	21,677	1,490,737	—	
1845	39,647	15,139	16,763	501,900	—	
1846	26,201	8,384	14,605	102,450	- -	Year of great drought.
1847	47,208	18,483	13,616	189,390	—	
1848	46,610	23,890	10,716	181,700	—	
1849	37,911	15,403	15,732	100,550	—	
1850	37,351	15,941	11,807	25,086	—	
1851	43,034	15,848	9,530	3,198	—	

Custom House, George Town,
Demerara, 4th February 1852.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER BAGOT,
Comptroller.

BRITISH GUIANA.

From 1838 downwards we have accurate records for thirteen years; but the table gives only twelve years anterior to the period of freedom, the colonial records prior to 1826 not being so trustworthy, the quantity of produce being then estimated from returns furnished by plantations to serve as a basis of direct taxation, and hence not so much to be relied on as the simple statistical record of exports preserved since that period by the custom house.

To those acquainted with the colony, the table might be allowed to speak for itself; but to guide those unacquainted with it, it is perhaps necessary to make a few observations.

It will be found that during the early part of the period embraced in the table, cotton still constituted a considerable export, being in 1827 15,343 bales, but from this period downwards that cultivation gradually gave place to sugar, till in 1844 cotton ceased altogether to form an item of export. In like manner coffee, from upwards of 9,000,000 lbs., has gradually fallen off, till last year only 3,198 lbs. were exported, an amount less than the consumption of the colony. Coffee, in fact, is now regularly imported into the colony.

In producing these changes various causes have been at work, but the chief ones are the lapse from slavery to freedom, and from the policy of protection towards that of free trade. There is also another local cause, which must by no means be left out of view, namely, that in consequence of the lowness of the level of the land, and the particular sort of drainage followed up to the present time, there has been no cultivation effected by cattle and implement labour, but the labour has been entirely *manual*, and essentially the same in character as during the period of slavery.

Cotton ceased to be cultivated, not because it was not moderately remunerative, but because sugar enjoyed much higher protection, and was much more remunerative; besides, the grower of cotton in the southern states of America had a large and increasing labouring population, cultivated a more esteemed variety of plant, and made large use of cattle and implement labour. For reasons of a similar kind, the cultivation of coffee has been also abandoned.

With respect to sugar, the table shows that, after making due allowance for the difference of seasons, the export of sugar, if it did not increase, at all events remained pretty steady from 1826 to 1837, the year preceding the termination of the apprenticeship, and that in the year following that event it fell down to about half its former average. In 1846 it sunk as low as 26,201 hogsheads, owing, in a great degree, to protracted drought experienced through a great part of that season. The increase in 1847 and in 1848 was due partly to the previous drought, and partly to the greater abundance of labour produced by a larger immigration. Throughout these years, however, and those that follow, the effects of the Sugar Bill of 1846 were severely felt, and the profits arising from the cultivation, even with greater care and economy, and with improved methods of manufacture, have greatly declined. The increase in 1851 is to be attributed to the fact that sugar had been selling at a good price, and hence a large increase of cultivation took place in many parts of the colony. The table shows the amount of produce exported in each year, but it does not show the area on which it was grown, nor the rate produced per acre. It may be stated, however, on the authority of some of the best informed practical men, that during slavery the produce did not reach one hogshead per acre, if indeed it attained to more than three fourths of a hogshead, while at present, under free labour, the average of the colony is certainly over a hogshead per acre.

2°. Sur les moyens pratiques mis en usage dans chaque culture:—

Of the ordinary mode of cultivating cotton and coffee little need be said, since they are no longer cultivated, but with that little it will be well also briefly to notice the processes of preparation and manipulation.

Cotton was cultivated chiefly, if not entirely, on the sea coast, within the influence of the marine atmosphere, a condition apparently necessary for the black-seeded and long-staple varieties. The variety cultivated was nearly allied to the celebrated sea-island sort, cultivated in South Carolina and Georgia, but whether the seed was originally derived from these states it would not be easy now to ascertain. In British Guiana the plant became perennial in place of being annual, there being no winter or cold weather to kill it. This was reckoned a great advantage by the planters, as it was cheaper to cultivate a perennial variety; but it is at the same time certain that the cotton gathered from a plant cultivated as an annual is much superior to that gathered from a perennial. It appears, also, to have been an advantage peculiar to the cotton cultivation of this colony, that a field could at any time be brought into bloom by an irrigation of the muddy sea water, a matter practicable at high water of any tide. The field cultivation was entirely manual, and the picking, cleaning, and packing the same. Latterly the seeds were separated by roller-gins, worked by mules or steam-power.

Of coffee, the cultivation was entirely manual. Many of the coffee states were situated on the banks of the rivers and canals off the latter. Although they were not wanting on the sea coast, yet the canal and river banks received a preference both on account of the soil and climate as well as the shelter. I am not aware whether it was peculiar to the coffee cultivation of British Guiana or not, but on many estates the coffee shrubs were grown under the shade of magnificent spreading forest trees, chiefly the "erithryna" or "bois immortelle," the direct and powerful rays of the sun, in a climate remarkable for the number of the hours of sunshine, as compared to the number of cloudy or shady hours, being held hurtful. On many estates also the coffee cultivation was carried on in the same field with the plaintain, the latter constituting a profitable shade. There was nothing remarkable about the preparation and

manipulation of the coffee, except that the washing and pulping machinery, the drogheries and logies, the drying and storing arrangements were excellent. The modern screening and sorting machinery did not then exist, and perhaps is nowhere in use in the West Indies.

With respect to the cultivation of the sugar cane, it has already been remarked, that by reason of the lowness of the land, and the plan of drainage in use, namely, that known as the open-drain and round-bed method, the system of cultivation remains exactly as in the times of slavery, every part of the operations of culture being performed by manual labour. The plough and other implements have been tried, but cannot succeed in effecting a cheap and effective tillage till a system of close or covered drainage is resorted to, and the open drains abolished. Almost the only implements of tillage in use are the shovel, the hoe, and the cutlass. The tillage in general is of the rudest kind, and were it not for the unparalleled fertility of the soil, nothing like the results actually obtained could be conceived posible. There is no such thing known as cleaning or fallowing a field, so as to get it into good tilth and free of weeds before planting. There is no alteration of crops; no manuring; but a field once planted, although at the time full of weeds and the seeds of weeds, continues to be cultivated for a great number of years, new plants being put into the blanks that appear at the time of its being examined immediately after being cut. The tillage, properly so called, is very slight, and consists of a little digging in the neighbourhood of the cane rows, called shovel ploughing, and this is not always given every year. In addition to the digging, the grass and weeds are cut off by the hoe, and laid in heaps on the surface, two, three, or four times, according to the rapidity of their growth and the nature of the weather. In addition to this, the decayed leaves are stript from the canes once, twice, or three times during the season, to admit the sun and air. When the canes are ripe, or when it is found necessary to cut them, they are cut by cutlasses, and the immature upper part being rejected, the lower part is cut into lengths, and carried out on the labourers heads to the nearest point of the navigation canal that bounds every field on three of its sides. The canes are then piled up in heaps, or at once put into punts, by which they are conveyed to the sugar works to be manufactured. Plant canes, that is to say, the first crop after planting, ripen on an average at fourteen months on coast estates, and sixteen months on river estates. Ratoon canes, *i. e.*, canes of the second or any subsequent crop from the same stoles, ripen on coast estates at twelve months, and on river estates at fourteen or fifteen months. But protracted periods of rain or drought, and these occasionally occur to some extent, influence the period of maturity.

Were the system of drainage improved so as to admit of cattle and implemental labour, and were a mixed system, in which the rearing and feeding of cattle formed a part, and a judicious system of manuring adopted, there is good reason to believe that three times our present return would be secured, and at little greater cost than the present.

3°. Sur les procédés mécanique les plus generalement appropriés à la manupulation, à la préparation, et à la fabrication :

Of the former staples, cotton and coffee, so little required to be said, that what should have appeared under this head was given under the former one more strictly appertaining to the cultivation. It now remains under this head to speak of the processes applicable to sugar.

It has been already mentioned, that water carriage of the canes from the field to the sugar works is universal; and the canal being once constructed, this water carriage constitutes one of the great advantages of the colony. Arrived at the buildings, the canes are crushed by three roller horizontal mills moved by steam power. There are now no wind, cattle, or tide mills in use; every contrivance to save labour is had recourse to. Thus from the punts the canes are elevated to the mill by endless chains or ladders, and the megass or squeezed cane is elevated by similar means, and conveyed in trucks along elevated railways running along the logies or megass drying houses. This megass forms of course the fuel for concentrating the juice. It is never, in its green or dried state, restored to the land; but the ashes of the burnt megass are on a few estates restored to the fields, but too often in the state of slag, in place of being ground into pretty fine powder, and in this state applied in small doses at a proper age of the cane.

Of the mills it may be said, that, although superior to many elsewhere to be seen, they are generally too small, too high speeded, and with the cane and megass elevators added to the original mills, the power of the engines has become too small. Many of the newer mills are excellent in every way. The yield of juice varies considerably. Some time ago it did not exceed 50 per cent. on an average, but now there are many mills that yield, or could easily yield, 65 per cent., and do a good day's work for their power.

The operation of clarification or defecation is carried on in a variety of ways, ranging from very bad to very good. Having some time ago published a report* on this subject, I enclose a copy of the London edition, as more satisfactory than any abridgement.

The process of concentration is conducted in two ways; first by what is known as the common copper-wall process. The copper wall or battery consists of a series of from five to seven round-bottomed vessels called coppers, although generally made of cast iron, arranged

* Dr. Sheer's Report, entitled "Directions for testing Cane Juice," &c. Published by J. J. Griffin and Co., No. 53, Baker Street, London, and R. Griffin and Co., Glasgow.

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in a line, and heated by a furnace placed anteriorly to the smallest of the series, and with a wide flue passing under the rest in succession. The juice, after clarification, descends into the first and largest of these, in which it is heated nearly or quite to boiling, and in which a great deal of remaining scum and impurities come to the surface. From this copper it is lifted or ladled forward into the next vessel, of somewhat smaller size, where it is skimmed, and when pretty well cleaned forwarded to the next, and so on till it reaches the last but one of the series, where the ebullition becoming freer, the last particles of scum are got rid of by dashing them back to the next copper by means of a light oar or paddle. Lastly, the cleaned juice is passed into the *teach*, in which brisk ebullition is continued until the syrup attains a certain density, or the boiling point a certain temperature. The requisite point judged of by various indications being attained, the syrup is lifted out of the copper by means of a dipper, a copper vessel of the same shape as the *teache*, but a little smaller, and with a large valve in the bottom. The dipper is suspended from a crane, and can be sunk, filled with syrup, and elevated in a few seconds. The hot syrup is run from this vessel into flat, shallow coolers, where, after a little stirring, it is left to cool and crystallise, generally speaking, with a current of cold air passing freely over it.

In consequence of the errors inherent in this system, the sugar made by it never reaches the consumer direct, but is always purchased by the refiners; and, consequently, the purchasers being few, they have the power of readily combining and keeping the price very low. It has been the tendency on all large estates, and especially since the Sugar Act of 1846, to adopt better methods of evaporating, and especially in vacuum pans, so as to turn out a quality of sugar fit for direct consumption, and being of large grain, and well freed from molasses, will lose very little by the way, being nevertheless not so white as to pay a higher duty than ordinary muscavado. Of all the modes of finishing the evaporation, the vacuum pan has given the greatest satisfaction. It is in use on most of the large estates in this colony, and its use is daily extending. The cane juice, after clarification, is in all cases concentrated up to a certain density on the common copper wall, before being filtered and introduced into the vacuum pan. This arrangement, it is probable, will soon give place to the use of flat evaporators, in which the work will be done much more rapidly and with less expenditure of fuel. Upon a few estates the syrup, after passing through the ordinary bag filters, is also passed through animal charcoal before going into the vacuum pan. It is believed that the present scale of duties is the only cause why animal charcoal is not as extensively used as the vacuum pan itself, and a sugar equal to average refined sent to market; while grades of duty exist, and considering the high price of labour, and the absence of skilled labourers, planters seem to think it more profitable not to aim at producing a very white sugar.

The molasses is separated from the sugar made in vacuo generally by the pneumatic method. Large shallow trays being used, in the bottom of each are placed several layers of wire gauze, under which a vacuum can be formed by air pumps. This plan is apt to be wasteful, unless the grain of the sugar is rather large and uniform, so as not to pass in any considerable quantity into the molasses. Lately the centrifugal machines have, in a few cases, been used in place of the former, and with great advantage.

Cones or forms are not in use; and the sugar is not stored or dried. Only in some curing houses steam pipes are used, to heat the apartment slightly, and maintain a uniform temperature, to facilitate the separation of the molasses.

The sugars of the colony, whether dark or light, go to market in hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.

Of the manufacture of molasses little need be said, except that in proportion to the sugar obtained the quantity of molasses is large, owing partly to the defects of the common process, but chiefly to the fact that the soil is so rich an alluvium, and so abundant in alkaline and earthy saline matter. Little of the molasses is boiled down into sugar in the colony; it is chiefly made into rum, or sold to the refiners, by whom it is much prized.

Although the character of the rum produced in this colony never attains the height that the best brands of Jamaica do, it nevertheless occupies a respectable place in the market.

Up to a recent date, the process was conducted in a rude and wasteful way. It is long, however, since excellent stills and rectifiers were introduced, and much attention given to the strength of the spirit. Within the last few years much attention has been given to the return or quantity obtained, and by setting up the materials to ferment of lower density, and in vats of suitable size, and watching the process carefully, a greatly increased return is obtained in a shorter time. As yet little has been done to improve the quality of the spirit; but it is probable that this has more to do with the soil on which the cane is grown, and the water employed, than anything as yet possible to be effected on the process. Very recently, stills analogous in form to those used by the English rectifiers, have been introduced, and with excellent effect on the quantity produced.

4°. Sur les espèces d'individus employés à la culture:—

They are as follows:

I. Africans.

A native do. and voluntary immigrants from the Kroo coast.

Captured Africans and liberated do. from Sierra Leone, the Cape, or other ports touched at by the cruisers.

Creole Africans, i. e. of pure African blood, but born in the colonies.

II. Portuguese from the island of Madeira and the Azores.

III. Asiatics. Coolies from India, chiefly embarked at Calcutta and Madras.

IV. Mixed Races. Coloured. Chiefly between the European and African.

The native Indians, now few in number, have never come under the pale of civilization, so far as to take part in labour of any sort, excepting at the wood-cutting establishments, and but little there.

Measures are now in progress for bringing in a number of Chinese labourers into the colony.

5°. Sur la question d'immigration dans son ensemble et sur celle des travailleurs blancs en particulier, et le genre d'occupations auxquelles ils peuvent se livrer.

Of the races specified under the former head, the native African is the hardiest and healthiest. He is not so intelligent as the Creole African, but is a steadier labourer at such kinds of work as require strength rather than skill. This is especially true of the group; for the members of the group are generally young when they arrive, and by the time they have been some years in the colony become very closely assimilated to the Creole Africans.

In the sugar works as well as in the field the greatest part of the labour is performed by the Creole Africans. They are also often coopers, carpenters, head men, &c. on estates. In field labour, especially, they are often careless, indolent, and liable to withdraw, totally or partially, from the field of labour.

The Portuguese are of all the rest the most industrious. They perform harder labour in tillage in proportion to their ability than any other class. In point of suitability of constitution to the climate, they are inferior to the African and even the Asiatic race. They suffer a good deal from intermittent fever, and severely under yellow fever when it occurs epidemically; but when acclimated, many of them enjoy excellent health, and they would do so more generally but for their parsimony, which does not permit them to feed on diet sufficiently nourishing for the labours they endure. In addition to the labour done on estates, it should be mentioned that almost the entire *huxtering* trade of the colony is in the hands of the Portuguese, and all the small provision and liquor stores.

The Asiatics are the feeblest of all the races. They are in general very slenderly made, and are in most cases unable to cope with the negroes in heavy field work, such as digging, forking, or throwing out trenches. They do very well, however, in weeding, cane cutting, tending cattle, and all the lighter sorts of labour. They are in general parsimonious, and eager to hoard up money against the time of their return to India. Hence they feed chiefly, but not exclusively, on rice, a diet not sufficiently nourishing for a hard-working race on a stiff soil, and in a climate exacting great wear and tear of strength and constitution. The Asiatics are introduced for a term of five years, and are then conveyed back to the parts from which they were originally obtained. Until lately, the whole expense of introducing them into the colony, and returning them home, has been borne by the public. It is now arranged that one half the expense shall be borne partly by the proprietors of the estates on which they labour, and partly by the labourers themselves. Some of the first arrivals of Asiatics proved of little value as labourers, in consequence of being ill selected; and unfit for labour in their own country or any other. The subsequent importations are of a much better class, and many of them have have returned carrying with them very considerable sums of money.

Of the mixed or coloured races, little requires to be said, for few of them are engaged in the field. Many of them pursue trades or handicrafts, such as coopers, carpenters, tailors, wood cutters, sailors, &c.

As a class, they are indolent, and perhaps less healthy than any of the pure races, excepting, perhaps, the Portuguese.

Of the Chinese there is as yet no experience in this colony; but, arguing from the experience of other colonies, it is probable they will hereafter be found to be the very best labouring class that can be procured.

European labourers have frequently been tried in this colony, particularly European ploughmen, but on the whole with little or no success. Generally, it is admitted that the European constitution cannot endure protracted hard labour in such a climate as this. On estates the managers and overseers are generally white Europeans, and although they endure much fatigue and exposure, they constitute the most healthy class of the white population, but they do not engage in hard manual labour. Many of the class of engineers and artizans are also white Europeans, often very healthy, and although they labour hard, yet it is within doors. The only case where white men are extensively occupied in field labour is that of the Portuguese above mentioned; but Madeira and the Azores from which they come are greatly warmer than England or Holland, from which the white population of the colony generally come, and the transition is of course less felt.

In Porto Rico there is another light coloured race, descended from the Spaniards and the aborigines of the island, that labour as hard and stand the climate quite as well as the negro slave population of the same island.

Of immigration in general, the principles are so well known as to render it unnecessary to say much. When land is abundant, and its price low, and if at the same time the population be thin, the price of labour must be high, as indeed we find to be the case all over the United States of America; and if we further add the conditions of high fertility of

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soil and geniality of climate, as is the case in this colony, there is a further tendency to enhance the price of labour; for the labourer, by working diligently for a time, soon realizes a sum sufficient to buy land, and becomes an independent freeholder; and if his natural wants are few, and easily supplied by but little labour, and the climate requires but little in the way of clothing and shelter, it follows, that if he has not acquired artificial habits and civilized tastes, he will prefer slovenly ease and barbarous independence to active and enterprising industry. It will also follow, that the efficient labourers will consist of the comparatively few, who are industrious, civilized, and ambitious of elevating their condition in society. It tends also to enhance the price of labour when there is but one great interest engaged in the production and export of a single staple; for when great competition exists, or when any depression occurs, as on the advent of a great fiscal or social change, almost the whole population is involved, and there is no thriving section of the community till things adjust themselves to the new level. It may also be pointed out, that when efficient labour at a fair price is a desideratum, high import duties on food and the necessaries of life are extremely impolitic. In the first place, to the labourers not yet possessed of land, these high duties neutralize the benefit of high wages, and thus present a voluntary influx of labour from other quarters; secondly, they create a market for the surplus food raised by the squatters and petty freeholders, and thus enable them to supply their few artificial wants without coming to labour on the plantations.

Of all classes of labourers that have come to the colony, the best, as it has cost the colony nothing, is the voluntary negro immigration from Barbados and other of the West India colonies, where the population is abundant and wages low, or where, in consequence of the abandonment of estates, employment is not to be found. This class of immigrants, however, is restricted in its amount, and in the tendency of the labourers to effect a permanent settlement in the colony, by the high price of food, and the soft and muddy nature of the soil in wet weather, as compared with the dry slopes and light nature of the soil in the islands from which the labourers come.

Of the other immigrants, the native Africans of both groups mentioned in the previous classification, and the Portuguese, come next in order. They are more valuable labourers than the Asiatics, and, what is important, they come free, at their own expense, or at comparatively little cost to the colony, and under no obligation to have their return passages, if they should return, paid.

Enclosure M.

Enclosure M.

RETURN of CULTIVATED ESTATES sold at Execution Sale by the Provost Marshal of BRITISH GUIANA during the Year 1851.

Date.	Name of Estate.	County.	Cultivation.	Purchaser.	Amount.
					Dollars.
Jan. 23	1. Schoonord -	Demerary	Sugar -	Daniel Blair - -	16,000
March 25	2. Metenmeeryorg (one-quarter) -	„ -	„ -	Gavin Fullarton -	10,500
„ 26	3. Zeelugt - -	„ -	„ -	H. S. Bascom -	7,500
May 20	4. Adventure -	Essequibo	„ -	P. H. Caugius -	2,150
June 30	5. Belfield - -	„ -	„ -	Bovell Jones - -	2,750
„ 30	6. Vertrowen -	„ -	„ -	J. Campbell, senior, and Co.	7,001
Dec. 2	7. Retrieve - -	„ -	„ -	R. S. Turton - -	1,010
„ 22	8. Sparta (one-half)	„ -	„ -	George Booker -	1,150
May 16	9. Everton (one-half) - -	Berbice -	„ -	Gavin Fullarton -	30,000
Aug. 10	10. Providence (one quarter) - -	„ -	„ -	E. Hicks - -	12,100
„ 11	11. Lonsdale (one quarter).	„ -	Coffee and plaintains	W. and E. Henery -	100

(Signed) W. H. HOLMES,
Provost Marshal of British Guiana.

TRINIDAD.

(No. 24.) No. 21. No. 21.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord Harris to the Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.

Trinidad, May 18, 1852.
(Received June 22, 1852.)

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you the "Blue Book" of this colony for the year 1851.

I am happy to say that the income of the island manifested the same steady advance at the end of last year which had occurred for the two previous years, there being a clear increase of more than 5,000*l.*, chiefly obtained under the Customs Department.

On the expenditure side there is an increase of 29,000*l.*, which is composed of the following items, being mostly of an accidental, not of a permanent nature; viz.:

Immigration	£11,959
Additional stipendiary magistrates, &c.	1,700
Police and gaols	1,100
Conveyance of mails, including steamer, postage, &c.	1,634
Roads	2,460
Miscellaneous (including purchase of arsenal at Cocorite from Ordnance, 1,000*l.*)	3,869
Works and buildings	4,104
Drawbacks	1,238

The exports of the two principal articles, sugar and cocoa, were larger both in quantity and in value than those of 1850, the crop of the latter being considerably the largest ever made.

The Ward Rates.—The new system of wards is working quite as well as could be expected. The amount collected last year was not quite equal to that of 1850. The deficiency was occasioned by parties who purchased lands sold for rates failing to pay the purchase money. A settlement of these claims will be quickly made.

It will be seen that some of the wards are in debt to the Treasury. It was necessary, in order to get the system into regular operation, to allow some additional funds for the first two years. Most of the wards which are in arrear will be able to repay their debt in a very short time. Some few are so poor that they can be expected to do so only very slowly, if at all. The sums due are, however, of no great amount.

The circumstances of these wards go far to prove, in my opinion, the soundness of the principle on which the law was founded.

It will now be seen that small settlements were in the act of formation in wild districts of the island which are totally incapable of supporting the commonest requirements of civilized communities.

These would have become more and more the nest of the idle, the dissolute, and the criminal; but I hope that an effective check has been administered.

Having only lately returned to the colony, and having been absent seven months of last year, there are many points on which, had I been present, I should touch, which I should prefer passing by for the present, but which will form the subject of future despatches.

There is one more subject to which I would wish to call attention.

A census of the population was taken last year, which, though not very accurate, is still a great improvement upon any which had been previously taken, and which affords information well worthy of remark.

First, I would observe that of a population of 68,600 only 727 are British. Of Europeans there are in all 1,494.

The Creoles of Trinidad compose but little more than half the population; viz., 39,913.

The rest of the population is composed of

From British colonies, meaning chiefly West Indies	10,800
Coolies	3,993
Africans	8,010

Foreign colonies and other countries completing the amount.

TRINIDAD.

In the return attached to the Blue Book, page 152a, the large number of 26,989 persons are placed under the head of "No employment." This is, I am sorry to say, the fact, and is a strong evidence of the habits of a large portion of the population, for if all the children under ten years of age be deducted from this amount, which would not be strictly correct, as some of them are employed, there remains a surplus of more than 10,000 persons, out of a population of less than 70,000, having no employment, and of those 8,000 turn out to be inhabitants of Port of Spain.

I think it necessary particularly to call attention to this fact, because it must be remembered that in a community such as this there are no idlers among the better classes, so that a seventh of the whole population of the colony, nearly a fourth of the adult population, and more than half of the total population of the chief town, are composed of persons in the lower ranks of life, and having no visible means of gaining an existence.

It appears to me that such a state of things requires very serious consideration, and urgently demands some remedy.

I shall hope to refer again to this subject at an early period.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. (Signed) HARRIS.
&c. &c. &c.

MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 22.

No. 22.

(No. 79.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir WILLIAM REID, K.C.B. to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

SIR, Valetta, June 26, 1852.
(Received July 22, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Malta blue book for 1851, together with a short statement on its revenue and expenditure, drawn up by the auditor general.

2. As I did not enter upon the Government until nearly the close of 1851 I conclude that it will not be expected that I shall make a report upon that year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. REID, Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT made by the AUDITOR GENERAL.

Establishments.

The total annual amount borne on the schedule of establishments, prepared for the 1st of January 1852, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, is 54,781*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, composed as follows:

Salaries:			
Fixed establishment	£46,163 19 0		
Provisional and temporary	5,992 8 0		
		52,156	7 0
Allowances		1,312	6 6
Office contingencies		1,312	10 0
		£ 54,781	3 6

Compared with the schedule formed for the year 1851 there is an increase of 1,210*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, namely, in

Salaries	£1,170 2 0
Allowances	6 17 9
Office contingencies	33 2 0
	£ 1,210 1 9

In the salaries the principal items of increase are 200*l.* on the establishment of the Customs, consisting of a personal increase to the first clerk for long and

meritorious service, and the salaries of two additional assistant storekeepers and two additional guardians of stores, four new appointments rendered necessary by the augmentation in the receipts of this branch of revenue, 194*l.* from a new organization of the establishment of the port department, including the marine police and quarantine, 104*l.* from an extension of the establishments for public instruction, and 669*l.* for the new orphan asylum, and further extensions of the charitable institutions. Minor items of increase are compensated by items of diminution.

Under the head of allowances is included one of 20*l.*, which during the previous year was classed with the salaries, and is to be set against a temporary allowance of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for house-rent which has fallen in upon a retirement from office.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In the general estimates prepared in 1850 for the year 1851, the revenue was taken at 124,056*l.*, and the expenditure at 116,813*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* From the provision of previous years the sum of 10,816*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* remained unexpended, and a further sum of 3,724*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* was appropriated within the year out of surplus revenue, to meet supplemental estimates, making a total provision of 131,353*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for expenditure from the 1st January 1851.

The actual collections of 1851 amounted to 133,080*l.* 1*s.* 4¾*d.*, being 9,024*l.* 1*s.* 4¾*d.* beyond the estimate, and 3,786*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* above the revenue brought to account in the previous year, which latter difference results principally as follows:

Increases, 5,830*l.* in the Customs, and 276*l.* in fines, forfeitures, and fees of court; decreases, 910*l.* in quarantine dues, 149*l.* in rents under various heads, and 1,243*l.* in the amount derived from the sale of houses, lands, and other property.

The increase in the Customs is composed of 6,188*l.* in the import duties and tonnage dues, diminished by 358*l.* from a falling-off in the store rent on bonded goods. For the latter no explanation can be offered, but the increase in the import duties and tonnage dues, as well as the falling-off in the quarantine dues, may be ascribed to the healthy state of 1851 as compared with the season of cholera in 1850, leaving it to be inferred that in other respects the Island continued through the two years in an equal state of prosperity. For the increase in the receipts of the courts of judicature, no other cause can be assigned than the casual increased proceedings at law.

In accounting for the diminution in the rents it is to be observed that the reduction in the legal value of the Maltese currency effected by the Proclamation of 10th March 1851 brought a loss of 186*l.* to the yearly rent-roll on leases, mostly of an ancient date, which had been contracted for in that denomination of money; in other respects the general rent-roll is somewhat improved.

A large sale of immovable property having been made in the year 1850, in aid of outlay for the improvement of rental, is the cause of the lesser receipt from this casual branch in the year 1851.

The expenditure during the year amounted to 119,307*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.*, being 6,054*l.* 6*s.* 1¼*d.* less than the amount actually paid within the previous twelve months.

It has already been shown that the total provision for service, commencing on the 1st January 1851, derived from the general estimate, from unexpended balances of former estimates, and from supplementary provision made within the year, amounted to 131,353*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the same has been disposed of as follows:

Expenditure within the year 1851 - - -	£119,307	5	5¾
Remaining over for future disbursement - -	6,329	16	6
Unavailed of or saved - - - -	5,716	6	6¼
	131,353	8	6

The above-stated saving being nearly 2,000*l.* more than the supplemental provision, it follows that the total expenditure (defrayed and remaining over) has been to the same extent less than the amount that was anticipated in 1850, when the general estimate for the year 1851 was framed.

Temporary vacancies on the establishments, chiefly in the appointment of governor, account for 2,320*l.* of the saving. The other material articles of saving or of funds unavailed of are, 480*l.* in charitable allowances, 2,772*l.* in hospitals, 279*l.* in police and gaols, 920*l.* in works and buildings, 270*l.* in roads, streets, and bridges, 227*l.* in interest and burthens, and about 200*l.* under various heads.

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On the other hand, there are excesses of 1,020*l.* in the pensions, partly real and partly apparent, from the years in which the remittance to the agent in London happened to fall, and 734*l.* in drawbacks, the same having been concurrent with increased import duties.

These differences are by comparison with the estimates of provision, and not, like the revenue, with the transactions of the previous year.

Financial Condition.

At the commencement of the year 1851 there was in the Treasury of Government an available unappropriated surplus of 19,635*l.* 15*s.* 4¼*d.*, which was increased by the end of the year to 37,354*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*, as will appear from the following statement:

Surplus funds, 31st December 1850:								
	Of which appropriated -			£10,816	2	6		
	Reserved for 1851 -			10,662	12	3¼		
	Available - - -			19,635	15	4¼		
							41,114	10 1½
1851:	Revenue - -			133,080	1	4¾		
	Expenditure - -			119,307	5	5¾		
							13,772	15 11
Surplus funds, 31st December 1851 - -							54,887	6 0½

Deducting from the abeve sum 6,329*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* already stated to have been appropriated for future disbursements, and deducting also 11,202*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, being the amount of revenue received in 1851, and reserved to meet the expense for that month due in January 1852, there remains from 1st January 1852 an available surplus of 37,354*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*

The above gross surplus is composed as follows:

Cash - - -		£96,085	11	9½			
Advances - -		3,444	0	0			
					99,529	11	9½
Deposits - - - - -					44,642	5	9
Net Capital - - -					54,887	6	0½

Currency.

An attempt to correct the defects of the currency system in Malta was made in the Order in Council, published under date, March 10th, 1851. It is only necessary here to state, that the introduction of gold and limitation of tender of British silver was at once felt and continues to be an advantage.

On the other hand, the reduction of the value of the Maltese currency introduced great confusion into all existing engagements, and was in general regarded as involving a loss of four per cent. to the creditor, a loss of which the Government, as receiver of rents, had, as before noticed, direct practical experience, but that in all other respects the measure proved ineffective. Sicilian dollars continue in circulation at their former conventional value, and the difficulties of the Maltese currency are at this moment undiminished.

Public Works.

In the general estimate for the year the usual provision was made for the ordinary maintenance and repair of the Government buildings and lands, and of the aqueducts, roads, streets, sewers, and other objects of yearly maintenance. The same estimate also includes a provision of 800*l.* for constructing a line of aqueduct from the Boschetto to the casals of Zebbug and Curmi. This work was completed within the year at an expense of 797*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* It further includes 945*l.* for constructing sewers in the suburb of Floriana, the three towns on the opposite side of the harbour, and in the casal of Birchircara, works nearly completed within the year.

On such of the special works enumerated in last year's report as were not then completed the expenditure has been continued as follows:—

£ 158	6	4¾	continuing the restoration of the monuments in St. John's church.
105	13	3¾	continuing the extension of the breakwater at Gozo.
32	9	11¾	completing the construction of a record room in the chief secretary's office.
65	6	3½	completing the building of a poor-house at Gozo.

1,479	4	7¼	continuing the construction of new law courts and dependencies.
738	11	5	continuing the construction of four stores for bonding grain at the Corradino.
72	17	1	completing the additions to the Hospital of Sto. Spirito at Notabile.
64	16	5½	continuing the widening of the road (or mole) on the Marina of Valletta.
83	1	10½	completing the formation of public gardens at the Argotti.
2,561	1	4¾	continuing the alteration and enlargement of the late hospital for males in Valletta, to fit it as a house of industry for the reception and instruction of orphans.
404	3	3½	continuing the fitting up of the former grain store at Floriana, to serve as model schools for the instruction of schoolmistresses, and as a female penitentiary.

Some of the foregoing items have been aided by provision made on the estimates for 1851, whether general or supplemental, which, however, include no special work, beyond those already referred to, of a magnitude or nature sufficient to require particular notice in this report.

WM. HY. THORNTON,
Auditor General.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

(No. 112.) No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir H. G. WARD, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands, to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Corfu, August 3, 1852.

SIR, (Received August 21, 1852.)

(1.) I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the annual financial statement called the "Blue Book" for the year ending 31st January 1852, together with the accompanying report.

Library.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

ALTHOUGH towards the latter part of the financial year to which the following report relates it became evident that the olive crop had entirely failed in the islands of Corfù and Paxò, yet as the exportation of the produce of the preceding season extended over the greater part of the year 1851, it has been considered best to compare the revenues of that year with those of 1850, rather than those of the alternate year 1849, as would have been the case had the crop continued to be biennial, as formerly.

Civil Establishment.

The civil list adopted by the 9th Parliament, in its resumed session of December 1850, having come into operation, a considerable reduction has taken place in the civil and judicial establishments, which will be noticed in its proper place.

The gross amount of the general revenue for the year 1850 was

	£142,096	4	1⅜
For 1851 - -	144,086	14	1¼
Showing an increase of	£ 1,990	9	11⅜

in favour of the latter year.

The gross amount of municipal revenue for 1850 was

	£32,000	10	1⅜
For 1851 - - -	32,902	19	7
Showing an increase of -	£ 902	9	5⅞

in favour of the latter year.

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The items of general revenue showing a decrease are—

Transit duty.
Export duty on olive oil.
Receipts of health office tariff.
Ditto post office tariff.
Ditto judicial tariff.
Bonding duties.
Printing office receipts.
Freights of Government Steam Packet.

The decrease of 541*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* for exportation of olive oil is the natural consequence of a less productive harvest. That of 892*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for health office dues is rather apparent than r,eal as the receipt of the former year had been unnaturally swelled by the appearance of the cholera in Cefalonia and other parts of the Mediterranean.

The same observation is applicable to the decrease under the judicial tariffs, the account of 1850 having been increased by the collection of dues in arrear.

The falling off of the printing office receipts has been occasioned by the establishment of private presses.

The decrease of the revenue arising from the steamers is to a certain extent apparent, being occasioned by the system of granting free passages to the police agents, instead of requiring actual payment from that department; but it is principally owing to the preference for the Austrian steamers shown by passengers to Zante and Cefalonia.

The articles of general revenue showing an increase are—

Customs.
Export duty on currants.
„ island wines.
Import duty on foreign wines and spirits.
„ on tobacco.
„ on grain.
„ on stamp duties.
Sale of gunpowder (monopoly).
Receipt for executive police tariff.
Warehouse rents.
Mortgage and registration dues.
Receipts for public instruction.
Miscellaneous.

There is a steadily increasing demand for British manufactures and British colonial produce throughout these islands; and although the consumption of the oil-growing islands has been necessarily limited by the scantiness of their staple produce, that of the currant-growing islands has been almost proportionally increased; hence the increase of 1,209*l.* under the head of customs. The increase of 2,905*l.* for the exportation of currants arises from the sale of the unexported stock of 1850.

The increase, amounting to 538*l.*, in the duties levied upon foreign wine and spirits, is in part to be attributed to the complete change of the regiments composing the military force employed in these islands, each having imported a stock of wine for consumption, and partly to the dealers in foreign wines having replenished their stores. The large sum of 733*l.*, by which the tobacco duty for 1851 exceeds that for 1850, is the effect of several causes, such as, a smaller quantity than usual raised in the islands, greater vigilance on the part of the custom-house guardians, who are now under the police, and the replenishing of exhausted stores.

In the year 1851 the grain crop generally, but especially the Indian corn, was scanty throughout the islands; hence the large increase of 1,911*l.* in the amount of the duty levied upon imported grain.

The increase of 532*l.* for stamps, and that of 299*l.* under the head of police tariff, may both be attributed to increased litigation, and a consequent increase of the number of writs and processes issued by the courts, and served by the police. The increased productiveness of the gunpowder monopoly may be traced to the unusual abundance of game, and the explosion of a depôt of contraband powder in the island of Zante.

The difficulties to which landed proprietors in Corfu were exposed towards the latter end of the year, by the failure of the olive crop, will account for the small increase of the revenue under the head of "mortgage and registrations."

The sum received for education in 1850 was burdened with the payment of the establishment at Castellanus, which was abolished in February 1851 ; hence the increase of 150*l.* in favour of the latter year.

The sum (140*l.*) by which the miscellaneous revenue for 1851 exceeds that for 1850 is the consequence of increased receipts for porterage dues in the public warehouses.

The items of municipal revenue for the year 1851, showing a decrease, are—

Rents of lands and houses.
Sale of lands.
Salines and salt monopoly.
Shop and tavern licences.
Port duties.
Water rates.
Incidentals.

Of these the only important falling off requiring notice is that under the head of "salines and salt monopoly," which was occasioned by the scantiness of the olive crop in 1850-51, and the failure of that of 1851-52.

The articles of municipal revenue showing an increase are—

Arm licences.
Fines and confiscations.
Mole duty, Santa Maura.
Sister islands duty on island wines.
Import duty on cattle.
Export duty on Zante soap.
Export duty on valonea.
Seventh of general import duties.

The increase of 135*l.* under the head of arm licences is the consequence of a favourable season, and an increasing taste for field sports.

The notable increase under the head of fines and confiscations is probably the consequence of increased vigilance on the part of the police.

The increased productiveness of the interinsular duty upon native wines is the consequence of increased importation from Santa Maura to supply the deficiency of the Corfu vintage.

The increased amount of the duties levied upon the importation of cattle is the consequence of a generally increased demand throughout the islands.

The increase of the amount collected for the exportation of soap is evidence of a partial revival of the demand for that article in the markets of the Levant.

As the general revenue arising from the importation of manufactures and colonial produce increases, so consequently does that portion of it which is appropriated to the municipal revenue ; therefore, during the year 1851 that item supplied 177*l.* more than 1850.

The general expenditure of the year 1850 was

	£	s.	d.
	148,803	6	9½
That of 1851 was	145,596	10	9
Being a decrease of	£3,206	16	0½

The items showing an increase are —

Lord High Commissioner's ci il list.
Rents of public offices and quarters.
Public works.
Collection.
Contingent Expenditure of the General Local Government.

Before proceeding to further details, it is necessary to observe that the annual sum which these states have agreed to pay for military protection has been made good during the year 1851.

The charge for the Lord High Commissioner's civil lists in the account for 1851 includes thirteen months, therefore the sum placed by the constitution at the disposal of the Lord High Commissioner for this service has not been exceeded.

Rents of public offices and quarters have cost 156*l.* more in 1851 than in 1850, owing partly to the establishment of custom-house offices in the suburb of Manducchio and the island of Fano, and partly to the transfer of the regency in Cefalonia to the building formerly occupied as the residency.

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The sum of 532*l.*, by which the charge for public works for 1851 exceeds that for 1850, has been expended upon repairs to the moles of Zante and Paxo, and in building a dissecting room attached to the civil hospital in Corfu.

The increased number of legal transactions, and the consequent consumption of stamped paper, has rendered necessary a larger supply from England; hence the excess of 854*l.* in the charge for collection of revenue, stamped paper, &c.

The large sum of 3,225*l.* noted as "increased contingent expenditure of the general and local government," is so accurately accounted for in the column of observations at page No. 32 of the financial statement that it is not possible to abridge the table there given without impairing the clearness of the explanation it affords.

The heads of general expenditure showing a decrease—

Civil establishment.
Judicial ditto.
Education ditto.
Packet service, coals, repairs, and contingents.
Health offices, lazzarettos, and lighthouses.
Post office.
Executive police.
Courts of justice.

The decrease of 3,966*l.* for civil establishments and 985*l.* would have been still greater if the present account did not comprehend thirteen months.

The decrease of 277*l.* for education has been caused principally by the suppression of the model schools for agriculture, which were found not to answer the purpose contemplated.

In the year 1850 a heavy expense was incurred for the repair of one of the Government steam vessels, a charge with which the account for 1851 is not burdened; hence the decrease of 2,534*l.* for the packet service.

As the account of health offices for the year 1850 included fourteen months, the decrease of 449*l.* under this head is only apparent.

The same observation applies to the other items of contingent expenditure showing a decrease.

The amount of the municipal expenditure for the year 1850 was—

For the year 1850 - -	£34,994
For 1851 - - -	41,897
Being an increase of -	6,902

The items of municipal expenditure showing an increase are—

Public buildings.
Aqueducts.
Salaries.
Roads.

The large increase under the head of public buildings has been occasioned by the repairs of churches and hospitals the property of the Government.

That under the head of aqueducts has been expended in laying down new pipes in Corfu.

The increase under the head of salaries is the consequence of augmented establishments, according to the civil list. As these augmentations were not organized till the autumn of 1850, their influence upon the expenditure of that year was not considerable; but as they have been in operation during the whole of the year 1851, the increase amounts to no less a sum than 617*l.*

The items of municipal expenditure showing a decrease are—

Livelli.
Contingencies salt monopoly.
Lighting and cleaning streets.
Prisons, diet, clothing, and contingents.
Moles and harbours.
New canal, Santa Maura.
Hospitals.
Incidentals.

The trifling instance of decrease under the heads of livelli, or quit-rents, contingencies of salt monopoly, lighting and cleaning streets, moles and harbours, and hospitals, being generally the effects of contingencies, are not worth serious attention.

The considerable sum of 208*l.* which appears as a saving in the expenditure for prisons, diet, clothing, and contingencies is not real. The account for 1850 was burdened with an arrear of payment for 1849, whereas there is no arrear to be accounted for in the present year.

The saving of 370*l.* in the outlay for the Santa Maura Canal is the consequence of restricted expenditure.

The measures rendered necessary by the cholera in 1850 raised the incidental expenditure of that year to the enormous sum of 8,437*l.* In 1851 the scourge did not re-appear, and the incidental expenditure sank to 4915*l.*

Military Establishment.

By the agreement between the protecting and protected Governments, as revised in 1850, the latter is bound to pay to the former the sum of 25,000*l.* annually. In the year 1851 the whole of this sum was duly and punctually paid.

Judicial Establishment.

No alteration has been made in the judicial establishment; but a saving has been effected by a general reduction of salaries, and the employment, in most cases, of judges in their own islands.

The periodical sittings of the district courts continues to produce the effect anticipated.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No alteration has taken place in the ecclesiastical establishment since the last return.

Education.

During the year 1851 no alteration has been made in the educational establishment, which comprehends

The University, attended by	67
The Minor College	78
The Ecclesiastical Seminary	15

2d. The primary and secondary schools in the several islands, which are attended by the number of scholars given in the following table:—

	Male.	Female.
Corfu, by	1,361	258
Cephalonia	726	110
Zante	955	214
Santa Maura	707	30
Ithaca	551	60
Cerigo	542	77
Paxo	271	32

It will be seen, upon reference to a former part of this report, that the quantity of oil exported during the year 1851 fell short of that exported in 1850, and that the value of the currants exported during the year 1851 scarcely exceeded that exported during the year 1850; nevertheless the amount of custom-house duties levied upon the importation of British and colonial produce have continued to increase, affording additional evidence of an increased demand for island consumption.

It is equally certain that the demand for such articles in Albania and the neighbouring Ottoman provinces goes on increasing, and that this place has become the entrepôt of that commerce.

The observations relative to the influence of complicated tenures, and a bad law of real property, upon agriculture, contained in the reports of former years, are, if possible, more applicable now than formerly, owing to the uncertainty occasioned by the attempts so constantly made to set aside the provisions of the civil code upon this important subject. Yet under these serious disadvantages, and the want of capital, agriculture is extending itself, and is improving in Corfu, and there is reason to hope that the pernicious practice of forcing the

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sap into the currant branches by means of a circular incision upon the branch. which prevails in the Morea, and has been partially adopted in Zante, will be entirely abandoned in these islands. Before quitting the subject, it may not be out of place to state that the currant vines throughout the Morea have been affected by the disease which appeared in Italy last year, and that the malady has penetrated even to these islands; also, that the Indian corn crop will be short, owing to the want of rain in the spring.

Population.

The returns show a trifling increase, but the impossibility of obtaining anything like correct information with respect to numbers makes it imprudent to trust to them. There is, however, no reason to believe that the population has decreased.

POPULATION RETURN for the Years 1850 and 1851.

Island.	1850.		1851.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Corfu	37,586	32,532	37,970	32,915
Cephalonia	37,520	30,750	38,294	30,760
Zante	21,366	18,798	20,820	18,283
Santa Maura	9,866	8,589	9,981	8,698
Ithaca	5,797	5,312	5,849	5,345
Cerigo	6,759	5,801	6,800	5,855
Paxo	2,685	2,405	2,708	2,420
Totals	121,549	104,187	122,422	104,276

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

No 24.

(No. 83.) No. 24

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONALD to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
June 26, 1852.
(Received August 11, 1852.)

SIR,

ADVERTING to my despatch No. 59, of the 5th April last, transmitting the original Blue Book of this colony for the year 1851, I have now the honour to forward herewith the duplicate thereof, accompanied by the usual annual report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NORMAN MACDONALD,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the ANNUAL BLUE BOOK for the Colony of SIERRA LEONE for the Year 1851.

IN the report which accompanied the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1850, and which embraced within its observations the two years 1849 and 1850, I entered into so full a consideration and analysis, as well of the several returns embodied in that work as of the various subjects of interest connected with the colony, not merely with reference to those two years only, but in a comparison

between them and the nine preceding ones, that it appears to me to be scarcely necessary, with the several official data, brought down as they are in the report above alluded to, to the very latest period, that in my present one I should travel beyond the year immediately under review, excepting only when a necessary comparison between it and any of its predecessors on any point or matter of importance may call for comment or explanatory remark. I shall, therefore, confine the following observations as much as possible to the general progress and condition of the colony during the past year as exhibited in the accompanying Blue Book; and, for the sake of easy reference, I purpose adhering in the following explanatory remarks to the order in which the various returns and departments of the Government were brought under review in my last year's report.

Taxes and Duties.

No alteration whatever has taken place during the past year in the tariff of duties levied by the customs department, either as to character, classification, or rate. It remains the same in every respect as detailed in my preceding report for 1849 and 1850; and if a comparison between the amounts of revenue collected in 1850 and 1851 respectively be a fair criterion, there certainly does not exist any reason for supposing that the existing tariff of customs duties has acted prejudicially for the financial interests of the colony.

To the schedule of taxes levied by the local Government direct, and without the intervention of the customs department, an addition has been made in the item of house and land tax; and although, owing to the ordinance imposing this tax not having come into operation until the 1st of January of this year, its produce could not be brought to account in the general revenue return for 1851, it may, nevertheless, not be out of place for me here to remark, that it has been prolific beyond my most sanguine expectations, and promises to be a most fruitful source of revenue.

Revenue.

The revenue collected by the customs department, and paid into the colonial chest for the year 1851, amounted to the sum of 16,217*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* against 12,974*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* for the year 1850; and these totals have resulted for each year, respectively, from receipts under the following general heads of revenue, namely,—

	1851.		1850.
1. Imports (duties on)	£14,607 3 10	against	£11,923 15 0
2. Tonnage - -	900 15 0	„	722 11 9
3. Light dues - -	394 18 3	„	106 11 6
4. Auction ditto -	314 11 3	„	167 7 1
5. Quarantine - -	- - -		54 2 3
	£16,217 8 4	against	£12,974 7 7

Showing an excess of revenue in favour of 1851 of 3,243*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

The foregoing heads of customs revenue have been subjected in the Abstract of the Net Revenue and Expenditure to a further division in detail, which, however, it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate here, it being, I presume, sufficient to show in this report that the customs revenue for the past year has not sustained any diminution, a fact which, I submit, is most satisfactorily established by the foregoing figures, which prove it to have increased some 3,000*l.* more than that of 1850.

The local revenue, as distinguished from customs revenue, amounted in 1851 to 4,640*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*, against 4,861*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* in 1850, showing a slight falling off in the last year of some 200*l.* It is comprised under the following general heads of service (which are subjected to a further subdivision in the returns proper to the revenue), and shows the following result for the year 1851:—

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	1851. £	s.	d.	1850. £	s.	d.
1. Licences	1,880	10	0	1,743	0	0
2. Rents	444	10	0	561	5	0
3. Horse and carriage tax	174	0	0	172	0	0
4. Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court	485	5	0	465	16	1
5. Fees of office	170	10	0	103	18	0
6. Sale of Government property	10	7	6	16	3	3
7. Reimbursement in aid of revenue	438	3	1	889	17	6
8. Miscellaneous receipts	21	19	11	54	0	2
9. Deposits (available)	1,015	12	10½	155	16	7
10. Loans		—		700	0	0
	£4,640	18	4½	4,861	16	7

It may be necessary here to explain, with reference to the apparent great falling of in 1851 in the item of "Reimbursements in aid of the Government" (No. 7.) as compared with the sum received under that head for 1850, that if there has been a decrease in the amount so received, so also has there been an equivalent decrease in the outlay, on the part of the local Government, which these reimbursements are intended to cover; indeed, in the items above enumerated, those from 1 to 6 inclusive, and No. 8, are alone clear sources of revenue; the other items, Nos. 7, 9, and 10, are receipts to cover expenditure already incurred; such, for instance, as the treatment of liberated Africans, and sick seamen in the Colonial Hospital (No. 7.), the amount of which depends entirely upon the number of patients medically treated; and "Loans" and "Deposits" (Nos. 9. and 10.), which last, although available for the time, have to be refunded, and cannot therefore be properly classed as positive revenue. The foregoing remark appears to me to be necessary to prevent its being supposed that, because larger amounts under the items quoted above were received in 1850 than in 1851, the local revenue must consequently have suffered, in a pecuniary point of view, to that extent in the latter year, which is not the case.

A recapitulatory view of the revenue for 1851 places it therefore thus:—

Gross revenue under all heads		£28,869	13 3½
From which must be deducted—			
Parliamentary grant	£4,465 16 8		
Cost of liberated African department	3,545 9 11		
		8,011	6 7
Making a total local revenue of		20,858	6 8½
Of which the customs yielded		16,217	8 4
Leaving as levied from other sources		4,640	18 4½

I find that the total revenue collected during the eleven years, from 1840 to 1850 inclusive, gives the following annual averages; namely:—

Gross revenue under all heads		£17,606	9 6½
Of which the customs levied		12,217	18 11¾
And from other sources		5,388	10 6¾

It will therefore be apparent that the revenue for the year 1851 can bear a most favourable comparison with the averages above quoted, with the exception only of that portion of it raised from local sources, and which fall short of the general average by some 200*l.*

I may also here observe that the gross revenue of the colony for the past year is, with the exception of the two years 1845 and 1848, the largest levied during the past twelve years; and I desire to draw attention to that significant and gratifying fact, as well as to its having exceeded the revenue of the year immediately preceding it, by over 3,000*l.*, because it was ominously prophesied here when the additional duties (customs) ordinance was passed, in order to raise the ways and means for extricating the colony from debt, that the result of the operation of that ordinance would be inimical in a twofold degree to the

commerce and financial interests of the colony. That, in the first place, it would not answer the purpose for which it was introduced; and secondly, that it would cause a serious decrease in the revenue, and add to the pecuniary embarrassments of the colony, rather than aid in their removal.

The foregoing figures, however, will prove, far more satisfactorily than any special pleading in favour of the ordinance in question, that a happier result has attended its working, and consequently that the alarmists took fright unnecessarily; for not only has the ordinance answered most fully the end for which it was intended, namely, the paying off the heavy debts of the colony, but, curiously enough, the revenue has actually increased over 3,000*l.* during the one year of its operation, instead of sustaining deterioration.

The estimated revenue for the year 1851 was fixed at 29,407*l.* 3*s.*, being only about 500*l.* more than was realized.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure of the colony (exclusive of course of the military establishment) for the year 1851, was as follows:—

Paid by parliamentary grant	£ 4,465	16	8
„ from local revenue	23,536	5	2½
Total	28,002	1	10½

which is in excess of the estimated expenditure by the sum of 880*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*

Between the estimated revenue	£ 29,407	3	0
And the estimated expenditure	27,121	19	0
An excess of revenue over expenditure is shown of	2,285	4	0
But between the revenue actually realized	28,869	13	3½
And the expenditure actually incurred	28,002	1	10½
There is a surplus revenue of	867	11	5

or within a small amount of the difference, as shown above, between the actual and the estimated expenditure; it is therefore clear that the expenditure has not exceeded the revenue for the past year.

This is satisfactorily established by the following statement:—

The gross expenditure shown in the Blue Book is				£ 28,002	1 10½
From which must be deducted—					
Paid by parliamentary grant	£ 4,465	16	8		
„ for liberated African department	3,545	9	11		
				8,011	6 7
Total net expenditure for 1851 paid by local funds				£ 19,990	15 3½

Now if from the net local revenue, as already defined, be deducted the net expenditure borne by that revenue, the account will stand thus:—

Net total local revenue for 1851	£ 20,858	6	8½
„ expenditure „	19,990	15	3½
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£ 867	11	5

The heaviest item of expenditure, exclusive of course of the cost of the fixed establishments, during the past year, has been the sum of 3,100*l.* paid to the military chest, in liquidation of the debt by the colony to the Commissariat, and if that amount (which can scarcely be considered as a customary item in the current expenses of the colony) be deducted from the aggregate outlay for the past year, it will be seen that the legitimate expenditure has not exceeded in amount the annual average of the last eleven years, thus:—

The net expenditure proper to the colonial fund for the year 1851 was	£ 19,990	15	3
From which deduct payment of debt to Commissariat	3,100	0	0
And the ordinary expenditure of the colony for the past year will be	£ 16,890	15	3

which is 750*l.* under the usual average.

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Imports.

It is gratifying for me to have to notice the fact that the estimated value of the imports of the colony for the year 1851 exceeds that of the preceding year by over 5,500*l.*

The imports for 1851 being - - £ 103,477 15 3
And for 1850 - - - 97,891 13 3

The imports for 1851 are divided, and placed in juxta-position with those for 1850, as hereunder, namely:—

	1851. £	s.	d.		1850. £	s.	d.
From Great Britain -	85,563	3	3	against	74,812	18	10
„ British colonies -	1,851	13	7	„	6,095	13	7
„ United States of America - -	14,600	7	6	„	14,126	0	0
„ Foreign states -	1,462	10	11	„	2,857	0	10

Showing that, while the imports from Great Britain and the United States have increased during the past year in the aggregate between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.*, those from the British colonies and foreign states have fallen off between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*; the decrease in the value of the imports from British colonies being very remarkable, amounting as it does to over 4,000*l.*

The total value of the imports for 1851, however, stands, I am happy to perceive, considerably above the annual average for the last eleven years, and is, with the exception of the three years, 1845, 1846, and 1847, the greatest during the past twelve years.

Having already noticed the alarm which was needlessly taken to the passing of the Extra and Additional Duties (customs) Ordinance, which came into operation on the 1st of January 1851, I think that the foregoing statement of the satisfactory condition of the import trade of the colony will be held to be an additional satisfactory proof, if further proof be wanting, that the provisions of that ordinance, and which, be it remembered, could only affect the imports for local consumption, have in no way impeded (on a comparison between the imports of 1851 and those of the three years immediately preceding it, when no such additional duties were levied,) the onward progress of the commerce of the colony.

Exports.

The value of the exports for 1851 is stated at 80,366*l.* 17*s.*, against 115,141*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for 1850, showing a decrease to the amount of 35,000*l.*

The exports for those two years stand relatively thus:—

	1851. £	s.	d.		1850. £	s.	d.
To Great Britain - -	43,068	10	4	against	42,924	9	5
„ British colonies -	12,882	12	6	„	24,740	8	8
„ United States of America - -	13,351	2	11	„	26,975	7	10
„ Foreign states -	11,064	11	3	„	20,500	19	2

Showing that while during the past year the exports to Great Britain only have slightly increased as compared with 1850, those to all other parts are nearly double in 1850 what they stand at in 1851.

If judged, therefore, by the return of exports in the Blue Book, the past year cannot be considered a favourable one, the value of the exports having fallen by some 17,000*l.* under the annual average of the last eleven years.

It must, however, in justice be borne in mind while considering this subject, that whereas all imports, even of articles for subsequent exportation for consumption in the neighbouring territories, are duly entered at the customs, a very large proportion of the exports are not so reported; it being a well-known fact very many vessels load annually in the neighbouring rivers with produce for various parts of the world, and on account of the resident merchants of the colony, but which are nevertheless not cleared outwards at the custom-house; and consequently no account of their cargoes can be included in the return of exports, which only shows the exports of those vessels cleared by the customs. If it were possible, which it is not, to compel every vessel loaded at the factories in the various rivers in the vicinity of the colony, and belonging to the merchants of the colony, to be cleared outwards at the custom-house, a correct return of

the exports would then be obtainable, and no such glaring discrepancy in the return of exports as is now apparent would exist.

The following is a return of the principal articles of export and their value in sterling, the growth, produce, and manufacture of Sierra Leone and the West Coast of Africa, for the years 1851 and 1850.

Articles.	Years.	
	1851.	1850.
	£	£
Arrowroot	498	618
Beeswax	964	1,952
Benniseed	459	417
Barwood	—	225
Camwood	3,094	4,466
Coffee	105	2,288
Gum copal	748	1,071
Ground nuts	6,491	17,867
Ground oil	661	2,945
Ginger	7,833	11,818
Hides and skins	7,300	10,832
Ivory	746	15,586
Ox horns	5	17
Peppers (generally)	1,809	4,721
Palm oil	16,838	24,970
Palm nuts	348	439
Palm-nut oil	—	340
Rice	711	839
Teak timber	22,298	11,648
Sundries	—	55
Totals £	70,908	113,114

This return, it will be seen, exhibits a decrease in the value of the exports enumerated, in 1851, as compared with 1850, to the large sum of over 42,000*l.*

This deficit, however, is, I am happy to say, not real, and is susceptible of considerable reduction and of easy explanation.

In the first place, in searching for a reasonable solution for so unaccountable a fluctuation in the export of the staple articles of commerce between two consecutive years, I discovered two errors of a considerable magnitude in the customs export return of 1850.

These errors are to be found under the items of "coffee" and "ivory;" the quantity of each returned as exported in 1850 being stated, the first, as of the value of 2,288*l.*, and the latter of 15,586*l.*, against 105*l.* of the former, and only 746*l.* of the latter in 1851.

It appears, however, on inquiry, that neither of these items was a bonâ fide export from the colony, nor from the neighbouring rivers, on account of or by any of the merchants of the colony for 1850, but that they respectively formed portions of the cargoes of two vessels which put in here in distress on their way to England from the Gold Coast during that year; and they were erroneously included in the return of exports from this colony, the vessels in question having entered inwards and outwards at the custom-house here.

It is therefore clear, that the gross value of the exports exhibited in the before-quoted return for 1850 must be reduced by the amount of those two items; and the true account between the two years will stand thus:—

Aggregate estimated value of staple articles of commerce exported in 1850		£113,114
Deduct—		
Estimated value of ivory erroneously included as exported from Sierra Leone	£15,586	
Do. - coffee - do.	2,288	
		17,874
Correct estimated value of those exports for 1850		95,240
Do. value of like exports for 1851		70,908
Leaving a falling-off in 1851 to be accounted for of		£24,332

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This remaining deficit against the exports of 1851 is explained by the fact, that the merchants who found it a remunerative speculation to export to the English and other markets large quantities of native produce in 1850 have, owing to the fluctuation of those markets, considered it safer to make their remittances and speculations partly in produce and partly in gold; and I have reason to believe that, if it were possible to arrive at the actual amount of gold exported hence by the merchants during the past year (but which, as that article is not entered at the customs, it would be impossible to ascertain,) its value would be found to more than cover the deficiency which appears to exist between the value of the produce exports for 1850 and 1851. Indeed, with a marked increase in the imports, shipping, and revenue for 1851, as compared with 1850, satisfactorily established, it is not possible to entertain the belief that any diminution of importance, in the aggregate value of the exports, could possibly have occurred between those two years.

Shipping.

During the year 1851, two hundred vessels reported inwards at the customs, representing 40,416 tons; being a very large increase over the tonnage inwards of the year 1850; the account under this head for the two years and from all parts standing thus:—

	1851.			1850.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
From Great Britain -	52	16,623	against	27	10,190
„ British Colonies -	16	8,017	„	5	3,521
„ United States - -	18	3,406	„	12	1,908
„ Foreign States - -	114	12,370	„	78	10,817
Totals for each year -	200	40,416	„	122	26,436

And the number of seamen employed in 1851 being 2,545 against 1,332 in 1850.

It will be seen from the above return that the number of foreign vessels which have entered the port of Sierra Leone during 1851 is almost double that for 1850. This is to be attributed to the change in the navigation laws and to free trade; a great many Greek vessels having, during the last year, entered the port laden, under charter, with coals for Her Majesty's Government from English outports,—a circumstance which had never previously occurred, the Greek flag never having been seen before 1851 in the waters of the colony.

The number of foreign vessels visiting this port has been steadily on the increase since the alteration in the navigation laws.

In 1849 they amounted to 36
1850 „ 78
1851 „ 114

being nearly double each year.

The amount of shipping, too, from Great Britain is double, and from the British colonies treble during the past year what it was in 1850, thus proclaiming, beyond cavil or contradiction, the existence of a wholesome and progressively increasing trade belonging to or ultimately connected with this colony.

The state of the shipping outwards for the year 1851 will be found hereunder, against which I have placed that for 1850.

	1851.			1850.	
	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
To Great Britain - -	38	12,672	against	16	4,424
„ British Colonies -	17	7,781	„	7	5,859
„ United States -	8	1,349	„	8	1,250
„ Foreign States -	156	15,148	„	108	13,944
Total -	219	36,950	„	139	25,477

and the number of seamen 2,618 for 1851 against 1,390 for 1850; evidencing a very marked increase in the number of ships and tons employed in the export trade of the colony for 1851 as compared with 1850, and verifying also the correctness of the opinion which I hazarded last year, that when the trade and commerce of the colony had recovered from the rude shock under which it suffered in the years 1849 and 1850, owing to the French revolution of 1848, a great increase would be at once observable in the amount of shipping visiting the colony and neighbouring coast in the prosecution of legitimate commerce.

The total shipping and tonnage inwards and outwards for 1851 stand thus:

Ships.			Tonnage.		
Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.
200	219	419	40,416	36,950	77,366

being an amount of shipping and tonnage considerably in advance of former years.

Trade and Commerce.

It will be apparent from the foregoing statements, establishing the progressing prosperity of the colony, that its trade and commerce cannot have deteriorated in any way during the past year. On the contrary, it is to the fresh stimulus which it has received that the increase in the revenue is to be attributed; and a calm and dispassionate survey and consideration of the past authorizes the hope, and I may say the conviction, that, conducted on a fair and equitable basis, the commerce of the colony will continue to increase from year to year.

Whether it will remain in the hands of the European merchants of the colony, as it almost entirely is at present, is, I think, very problematical. Many of the wealthier liberated Africans resident in Freetown have already become large importers, and it will not be long ere they turn exporters on their own account, instead of leaving that branch of commerce almost exclusively to the European merchant. One thing certain is, that the number of liberated Africans engaged in commerce is annually on the increase, and where one of that class imported a single bale of goods fifteen or twenty years ago, numbers of them at the present day import whole cargoes; and as their trade expenses and their mode of living is considerably under those of the European merchants, they will necessarily, being a thrifty race, and in comparative short space of time, amass wealth, and eventually, and at no very distant period, become the real merchants of the colony.

Agriculture and Stock.

The agricultural returns of the Blue Book cannot, I regret to say, be relied on, owing, as I have already remarked in my last year's report, to the utter impossibility of obtaining anything approximating to a correct return of the quantity of land under cultivation, the crops raised and saved, and the stock reared on it annually by the natives.

These returns are, I have not the slightest doubt, prepared by the managers of the rural districts as correctly as the defective means at their disposal enable them, but in the existing state of society here, it is wholly impracticable to obtain from the inhabitants employed in agriculture anything like correct information respecting either the quantity of land they have under cultivation or the quantity or value of the produce or stock raised on it. Nor, indeed, will the existing difficulties on this head be removed until the people are so far advanced in civilization as to be themselves convinced of the necessity of keeping an accurate account of their agricultural proceedings, their outlay and receipts, their gains and their losses.

I have nothing to add to or alter in my observations in last year's report on the subject of "agriculture." Any improvement, either as to the extent or mode in which agriculture is carried on by the native population, must depend upon the prospects held out to them of meeting with a ready and remunerating market for their produce; and this will again depend in some measure upon the position which they themselves may assume in order to bring about a departure

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from the existing system of conducting the produce barter trade of the colony, the injurious effects of which I have already noticed.

It is, however, purely a question of time; and although I regret that I cannot yet report any actual change for the better in the mode of conducting the barter trade, I am nevertheless glad to have it in my power to say that I have heard from unquestionable authority on this matter, that a step in the right direction has already been taken by the native agriculturalists towards placing the produce trade of the colony on a more equitable footing, and that, with the view of securing a fair return for their labour, very many of the liberated Africans engaged in the cultivation of the soil have come to a determination amongst themselves not to part with their produce except for a fair cash price.

I received the foregoing information from a mercantile gentleman of long standing and largely engaged himself in the export produce trade, and he has assured me that, if the native growers are only true to themselves, and adhere steadily to the wise determination they have come to at last on this point, the resident merchants engaged in that trade must consent to a very material change in the generally existing system of conducting it, or they must relinquish it altogether, and let it be conducted by the rapidly increasing class of native merchants, who are successfully maintaining their position amongst the mercantile community of the colony.

The price of produce has undergone no change from that quoted last year; neither has any alteration taken place in the price of agricultural and predial labour.

The returns for "manufactures, mines, and fisheries" offering no new matter for observation or remark, I shall proceed to that of

Legislation.

The following ordinances have been passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1851, and have received the Royal Assent:—

1st. "An ordinance for the summary punishment of persons guilty of petty thefts and frauds."

This ordinance, which enables the police magistrate to deal summarily with petty cases of larceny (limited, however, to the value of 10*s.*), which formerly were sent, at a great expenditure of time and money, to the court of quarter sessions, has worked most beneficially for the community; for, in addition to the immense saving which has been effected in the outlay for the maintenance of that class of prisoners, committed formerly for trial, the punishment of offenders, which was somewhat precarious under the former system, is rendered certain and speedy now, and a considerable diminution in that class of crime is consequently very perceptible.

2nd. "An ordinance for raising a tax on lands and houses within the colony of Sierra Leone."

In consequence of this ordinance requiring some alteration and amendment before it received Her Majesty's confirmation, the delay which was thereby occasioned prevented its coming into operation until the 1st of the present year; its results will therefore form the subject more properly of comment and remark in the Blue Book Report for 1853.

3d. "An ordinance to provide for the civil list establishment of the colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1851;" and,

4th. "An ordinance to provide for the civil list establishment of the colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1852."

The titles of these ordinances sufficiently explain their purport, and do not call for further explanation or remark.

5th. "An ordinance to consolidate and amend the ordinances relating to the "police of the town and suburbs of Freetown in the colony of Sierra Leone, "and to extend its provisions thereof to the rural districts of the colony, and "to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of peace within the "colony of Sierra Leone, both with respect to persons charged with indictable "offences and also with respect to summary convictions and orders."

This ordinance is a most important one in every point of view, for until the year 1846 there was no local police ordinance whatever in the colony, the duties of the magistrates and police being conducted upon general principles, without any express enactment having been passed for their guidance.

In that year the first local police ordinance the colony possessed was passed by the Legislative Council; and in the year 1851 it was deemed necessary to

amend and extend it to the rural districts of the colony, thereby bringing the whole colony within the operation of clearly-defined police laws and regulations, and giving that necessary authority to the proceedings of the rural magistrates and others acting under their orders which they had not hitherto possessed.

6th. "An ordinance to compel the creditor to support his debtor whilst in gaol."

The necessity for passing this ordinance existed in the fact that by far the greater number of debtors confined in gaol, indeed all confined there at the suit of native creditors, were left entirely to the subscriptions of the charitable for support, and so long as the creditor was not required by law to contribute to the support of his debtor, he cared little how ill the latter fared, or how long his incarceration lasted.

Sundry petitions on the foregoing subject, setting forth the severe privations which debtors generally had to undergo from the unfeeling conduct of their creditors, having been sent in to the local Government for its favourable consideration, and the facts set forth in those petitions having been fully established by the testimony of credible and disinterested parties, as also by the practitioners in the civil courts of the colony, the ordinance in question was passed in order to remove the evil complained of. It has been in operation some seven months, and not a single complaint from any quarter as to its injurious working (with reference to its supposed tendency to encourage dishonest creditors in their refusal to discharge their debts) has as yet been made, neither do I anticipate any. On the contrary, I am of opinion, and that opinion is shared with the judge and the members of the colonial bar, that it will be the means of removing much that was harsh and cruel and discreditable in the former treatment of debtors by creditors, and of putting an end to that system of lengthened and vindictive imprisonment which was the characteristic result of legal proceedings in former years between those two classes of persons.

Districts, Population, and Creeds.

The districts into which the colony is divided have been already enumerated and defined in my last year's report; they have undergone no alteration.

The return of the population of the colony for 1851, as compared with that for 1850, shows the following results:—

Districts.	1851.			1850.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown - -	9,436	8,591	18,027	9,065	7,614	16,679
1st Eastern - -	2,825	2,526	5,351	2,840	2,462	5,302
2d Eastern - -	4,312	3,515	7,827	4,827	4,051	*8,878
Western - - -	2,863	2,424	5,287	2,796	2,363	5,159
Mountain - -	4,361	3,648	8,009	4,522	3,932	8,454
	23,797	20,704	44,501	24,050	20,422	44,472

The above return shows a slight increase in the population for 1851 over 1850, but so slight as not to deserve notice; and the population of the colony for the last year is divided in the census as follows:—

1st. Trades and Occupations.

Government officers (of all grades) - - -	289
Merchants and clerks - - - - -	258
Petty traders, hawkers, and pedlars - - - -	1,719
Farmers, farm labourers, and market people - -	17,421
Grumettas, predial labourers, and house servants - -	3,000
Fishermen and native seamen - - - -	1,989
Mechanics - - - - - - -	1,801
Washerwomen, sempstresses, &c. - - -	4,614
Transient traders - - - - -	594
School children - - - - - -	9,819
Infants - - - - - - -	2,997
	44,501

* This total is erroneously carried out in last year's report as 9,878, consequently the gross total for that year is 1,000 more than it ought to be.

2nd. Races.

Europeans	125
Maroons	73
Nova Scotians	112
Liberated Africans	20,461
Native Creoles	21,250
West Indians	95
Americans	64
Kroomen	555
Native strangers	1,766
	44,501

3d. Creeds.

Episcopalians	13,863
Presbyterians	5
Wesleyan Methodists	13,946
*African Methodists	5,134
Baptists	462
Lady Huntingdon's connexion	2,849
Roman Catholics	46
Jews	3
Mahommedans	2,001
Pagans	6,192
	44,501

Emigration.

The tide of emigration has run very sluggishly during the year 1851, owing to the fixed determination of the settled population not to emigrate; and to the very small number of captured Africans brought up to the colony.

The following return will show the number of Africans brought to the colony during the past year, and their disposal:—

Remaining in L. A. Department and Hospital on 31st December 1850.		Number of captured Africans landed in the colony in 1851.	Total to be accounted for.	Disposal in 1851.							Remarks.
In Department.	In Hospital.			Emigrated.	Enlisted.	*Located.	Absconded.	Died.	Remains on 31st Dec. 1851.	Total.	
None in the department yard at this date.	21	626	647	434	27	92	—	82	12	647	*Having refused to emigrate or enlist.

As emigration from this colony depends solely on the number of captured Africans sent up to it for emancipation, it follows that as the slave trade decreases so also will emigration fall off, until the total extinction of the former puts a final stop to the latter; for so deep rooted are the prejudices of the old inhabitants to the measure, that no argument or inducement will move them from their fixed purpose of not emigrating themselves, or permitting any of their families to emigrate. The measure may therefore exist so long as the slave trade continues to supply emancipated Africans as emigrants; when that source of supply is exhausted, Government must be prepared for a total cessation of emigration from this colony.

* Seceders from the Wesleyan connexion, but styling themselves "Methodists."

Education and Schools.

I regret sincerely that I cannot report any departure from, or change for the better in, the existing very defective system of education pursued at the Church Missionary schools in this colony. I allude here more especially to their two principal establishments, the one at Fourah Bay, under the superintendence of the Reverend Edward Jones, the other the Grammar School at Freetown, under the charge of the Reverend Mr. Peyton.

The subject of educating the African youth has, I am happy to say, been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government for some time past, with the view of inducing the adoption by the Church Missionary Society of a more sound and useful course of education, one better adapted to the mental capacities of the youths intrusted to their care and training, and more suited to the real wants and requirements of this colony than a smattering and parrot-like education in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the higher branches of a mathematical education can possibly be for ages to come.

I have already brought under the notice of the colonial minister the officially recorded opinions of those on the spot competent of forming a correct estimate of this subject, as to the useless and hopeless expenditure of time and means in attempting to bestow on the native youths of this colony an education at best but superficial, and in no way calculated to advance, generally speaking, their own interests in after life, or to make them useful members of a community amongst whom their future lot will be cast. And I earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government will not lose sight of this all important subject, nor cease to urge the necessity of a radical change in the existing erroneous system of education upon the serious notice of the parent missionary societies in England, until it succeeds in bringing about so highly desirable a result.

While I feel it my duty to condemn, as every unprejudiced man practically conversant from local experience with its results must do, the missionary system of education as now pursued in this colony, I should be doing an act of injustice to the body of missionaries generally, were I not at the same time to record my conviction that they have largely contributed in extending the blessings of civilization to the native population of this colony. But, while I most willingly bear testimony to the great good which has resulted from their labours, I cannot shut my eyes to the lamentable errors of their educational system, nor be silent on a subject of such deep interest to the future generations of this important colony; the more so, as I have great reason for entertaining the belief that there are to be found amongst their own number those who are as satisfied as I, and all right thinking men are, of the necessity of a total change in that system.

Where the fault lies, whether with themselves or their parent societies at home, I shall not now stop to determine; but I cannot but think it a matter for deep and sincere regret that a body so eminently calculated as the missionary body is to do good on an extended and liberal scale should pertinaciously adhere to a system which will not bear examination, and which is every day bearing testimony against itself and them.

There were fifty-six schools in operation throughout the colony during the year 1851, at which there attended 6,586 scholars of both sexes.

Crime.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that I point to the following return, which shows a marked decrease in the amount of crime during the past year.

RETURN of total Number of Criminals indicted, convicted, acquitted, or not proceeded against at the General Quarter Sessions of the peace for the colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1851.

Indicted.			Total.	Convicted.			Acquitted.			Not proceeded against.			Total.
Murder.	Other Felonies.	Misdemeanor.		Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Felonies.	Misdemeanor.	
None.	91		98	None.	72	5	None.	12	1	None.	7	1	98

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There has not been a single case of murder in 1851, and of "other felonies", the number of committals amounts to exactly one-half of similar offences committed in 1850.

The decrease of crime is, in my opinion, mainly to be attributed to the effective working of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance already referred to under the head of "Legislation," and which has done more to put down crime than any other legislative measure introduced in the colony, and although necessarily many of the cases which would, previous to the ordinance in question coming into operation, have been sent to the quarter sessions for trial, are now summarily disposed of at the police court (thereby accounting in some measure for the difference between the amount of crime for the two consecutive years apparent on the face of the above return), I have nevertheless good reason for stating that the effect of that ordinance has been to cause a marked decrease in the commission of crime generally; and that to its working is to be attributed, in a very great measure, the very gratifying result exhibited in the return in question.

Public Buildings, Roads, &c.

In my last year's report an enumeration of the public buildings of the colony was given; which it is not necessary to repeat in this one.

All of these buildings have suffered more or less from the want of means to keep them in a thorough and efficient state of repair, owing to the local Government having had to devote every available shilling towards wiping off the debt due by the colony to the commissariat chest.

No repairs or works, therefore, but those of urgent necessity for the actual preservation of the buildings, were effected during the last year; while at the same time many highly necessary works for the benefit of the colony have, of necessity, not been commenced for want of funds. Now, however, that the colony is freed from debt, I earnestly hope that nothing will occur to impede the commencement and completion of those necessary public buildings (some of which are noted in the margin), the want of which is very much felt, and all of which have already received the approving sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

Additional Markets.
New Gaol.
Court Hall.
Police Court.
Police Stations.
General Hospital.
Additional Tanks.
Bridges, &c.

While, however, the Government works have, for the foregoing reason, been standing still, I am happy to say that private buildings of a good and substantial character, and principally the property of the native population, have been rapidly on the increase; and in a very few years more, Freetown will be able to bear favourable comparison, with reference to its substantial private residences, with any town in Her Majesty's inter-tropical colonies.

This increase in the number of good houses speaks volumes in favour of the progressive improvement in the social condition of the native population, more especially of the liberated Africans, who are principally the proprietors of these buildings, are a shrewd, industrious, and consequently a rapidly improving race, and are generally speaking infinitely before either maroons or settlers in all that constitutes a thriving population.

Concluding Remarks.

In bringing this report to a conclusion, I venture to hope that, on a calm and dispassionate review of the past and present condition of the colony, it will be admitted there is great reason for thankfulness and congratulation; and that good grounds exist also for warranting the conclusion that it is steadily and perceptibly advancing, morally, socially, commercially, and financially.

It has happily remained at peace and on terms of friendly intercourse with the neighbouring and independent native chiefs, all of whom are beginning to be convinced that their own influence, power, and prosperity are in a very great measure dependent upon how they stand with the local Government; and they are therefore, generally speaking, all anxious to secure the good opinion and confidence of this Government, knowing that in doing so they are securely advancing their own interests.

It has also considerably extended the field of its moral influence, by concluding during the past year, and on behalf of Her Majesty, treaties of a most

important character for the abolition of the slave trade, the protection of legitimate commerce, and the extension of British jurisdiction, with chiefs who have hitherto sternly rejected all overtures to induce them to forego their inhuman traffic, and to enter into friendly relations with the British Government. And although it will of necessity require much time yet, and the exercise of a firm though conciliatory tone in all our dealings with them, in order to remove all their native prejudices and jealousies, and to impress them fully with the superiority of English customs and laws over their own barbarous rites and practices, there is nevertheless very great reason to hope that every year's intercourse with them will tend very perceptibly to the removal of existing petty difficulties and differences, and will knit still more strongly and indissolubly together the joint interests of this colony and the neighbouring states, in terms of lasting and friendly reciprocity.

(Signed) NORMAN MACDONALD,
Governor.

Government House,
Sierra Leone, June 26, 1852.

GOLD COAST.

(No. 20.—Colonial.) No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HILL to Earl GREY.

Cape Coast Castle.
(Received July 9, 1852.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for the year 1851.

2. Having only assumed this government towards the close of the past year, I am not in a position to make so full a Report on the contents of this annual financial statement as I should have wished, and therefore I must beg your Lordship's indulgence for the brevity of the observations I feel myself justified in offering for your Lordship's consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the Annual BLUE BOOK of the GOLD COAST for the Year 1851.

Population.

As no census of the inhabitants has ever been taken, the natives refusing that their number should be counted, erroneously supposing the motive for so doing was for the purpose of giving freedom to their domestic slaves, it is impossible to arrive at any correct estimate of the population; but taking into consideration the opinions of men who have resided many years in this country, and travelled much, I am led to conclude that the total number may be put down as at least amounting to 400,000 under British protection, occupying about 8,000 square miles of country. The numerical increase must be great, as there are no causes to diminish the numbers, excepting a decay of nature from old age.

Agriculture.

A spirit for agricultural pursuits is manifesting itself throughout these settlements, and the planting of cotton occupies the attention of many influential persons, with every prospect of success to the experiment; and as the staple is

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superior, the pods abundant, and the plants looking healthy, it may confidently be hoped that the crops will prove remunerative, in which case the native population may be induced to cultivate the vast tracts of land now under primeval bush, giving thereby employment to the people, inducing to a spirit of honest industry, and, in a sanitary point of view, improving the country, by the clearance of so much rank vegetation, which in its present state creates malaria and consequent fever and ague. One gentleman, who had charge of the largest plantation, has taken home five hundredweight of the cotton as a specimen of the first produce, to test its value in the English market; and should the quality be approved of, and the price enable the planter to compete with foreign produce, I have no doubt but that in a few years hence cotton will be exported from this coast in great abundance, as the plant is indigenous to the country, the soil very rich and productive, and manual labour very cheap, the subsistence for an able-bodied man being paid at the rate of twopence halfpenny per diem. I should also add, that in case of very extended operations, either wind or water power can be commanded throughout these settlements, and mills be erected at a comparatively moderate expense.

In addition to cotton and the many vegetables and fruits peculiar to this coast, it would appear that the soil is remarkably adapted for the growth of the grape, as is shown in a very interesting report on this subject made by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, which report I have annexed herewith, being a report, furnished at my request, of an industrial agricultural school established at Beulah, and situated about eight miles in the interior from Cape Coast Castle. Although it is impossible from the nature of the country to give any correct statement as to the number of acres of land under cultivation, yet it is admitted by all, and cannot be denied, that each successive year additional ground has been cleared and cultivated. One chief has signified his intention of clearing land and employing 1,500 men in the planting and cultivation of cotton, and I have little or no doubt this spirited effort will induce many others to follow the example, and if carried out with proper energy and perseverance must amply remunerate the planter.

Dated Feb. 28, 1852.

Climate.

Since the adoption of the system of giving quinine in large doses during the hot stage, fever has been comparatively mild in its effects, and is not now considered by the medical men as the dangerous disease it proved itself to be under the old treatment; but I regret that I am obliged to remark that dysentery very frequently proves fatal, and few persons who reside on the Gold Coast for any length of time escape its effects.

Education.

The Wesleyan Mission Society expend 5,000*l.* on the Gold Coast annually for the purposes of education and spread of Christianity, and it is a source of gratification to find, on reference to the statistics furnished by the superintendent, Mr. Freeman, that the number of attendants on public worship during this year amounted to 6,025 persons, with a total of 1,045 boys and girls as pupils at the mission schools throughout the coast; added to these numbers are 158 boys who attended the Castle School, which is kept up at an expense to Her Majesty's Government of 99*l.* 10*s.* I was present at the annual examination of the boys and girls belonging to both the Castle and Wesleyan Schools, and was much pleased at the manner in which they acquitted themselves. So gratified were the native merchants at the result of the examination of the boys at the Castle, that they presented a donation of 50*l.* in support of the establishment. With very limited means much good has been done by the education afforded at this school to the native boys, and as we may justly be assured that education is the first and great agent tending towards civilization, it is gratifying to know that by a late voluntary small tax, to be paid by all the tribes under British protection, more ample means will be afforded to the local Government to extend the blessings of education throughout the districts in the interior, as well as the sea coast, and thus carry out the philanthropic views of Her Majesty's Government. I should add, that many of the adults enlisted

in the newly-raised Gold Coast Corps having expressed their willingness to learn, I have established a regimental school, which is attended by these men between the hours of six and eight o'clock in the evening, after the drills and duties of the day have been completed.

Jurisdiction.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, by which it was enacted that it was and should be lawful for us to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which we then had, or might at any time thereafter have, within any country or place out of our dominions in the same and as ample a manner as if we had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory; at the time of the passing of this act the British authority upon the Gold Coast had acquired a certain amount of jurisdiction over the different tribes living under the protection of Great Britain; and in consequence of this enactment an English magistrate was appointed to act as judicial assessor or assistant of native sovereigns or chiefs of countries on the Gold Coast.

This office does not confer upon the assessor the power of altering or abrogating the laws and customs in force among the people, or of introducing the practice of English law among them; but it enables him to control the native chiefs, to punish them for any undue severity in the exercise of their power, to abolish such practices as were repugnant to humanity, and to introduce such improvements in the administration of justice as the gradual progress of more enlightened ideas, and the consequent removal of ignorant prejudices, would permit him to effect with a due regard to the general peace of the country.

With the institution of slavery as it exists upon the Gold Coast, he has only been able to interfere to the extent of making it a punishable offence for the owner to sell or transport a slave out of the country, or to districts not under the protection of the British Government. He has also been able to protect the slaves from ill treatment, to ameliorate their condition by improving the laws applicable to master and slave, to afford greater facilities for their manumission, and to support them in their resistance of all doubtful and ill-defined claims upon them for servitude.

In defining the powers of the judicial assessor, it would appear that no provision is made by which he can sit in judgment and sentence to punishment any white person guilty of an act of felony; and in fact no court exists within these settlements by which a white resident can be tried on so grave a charge; hence justice must be delayed until an opportunity may offer for sending such an offender to a colony of the Crown or to the mother country, and in the meantime, together with the great attendant expense of transporting the prisoner, interpreter, and evidences, all these people must be subsisted by the local Government, to secure their attendance when required for embarkation, added to which, the example of the trial, and possibly subsequent punishment, is unknown to the natives where the crime occurred, and the moral effect is therefore lost; besides which, the people may suppose that they only are punished for capital offences, and influenced by such a feeling be induced to consider the British law partial and unjust. This imperfect state of the law I would respectfully bring under the notice and consideration of the Secretary of State. The natives are very excitable and ready to quarrel among themselves, but they are obedient to the orders of constituted authority; and if the means at the disposal of the local Government were adequate, there would not be any difficulty in maintaining order, as all the tribes are willing to submit to the jurisdiction of a British magistrate, and when a riot takes place it is only in the absence of any authorized person to whom the parties at issue could refer their quarrel for arbitration. Strange as it may appear, one militia man in a red coat can in general settle any matter of dispute, only using the name of the Governor as his authority; and, indeed, evil as well as good has arisen from this circumstance, and I have been compelled to punish some militia men for making an undue use of their power, and extorting fines from the natives, pretending to have acted under my authority. I firmly believe the people of this country only require a more extended system of education and the residence of magistrates among them to ensure a speedy advance in the social scale, and I

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have every reason to hope that by means of a voluntary small taxation the local Government will soon be in a condition to supply these wants, and we shall experience the gratification of witnessing a rapid improvement in the moral condition of the natives. When the blessings of education enable them completely to shake off the great evil of this country, the belief in the power of fetish or witchcraft, under the influence of which the most serious crimes have been committed, there is much reason to suppose that a few years will show a great advancement in civilisation; and the new local corps now raised and organized will, it may be hoped, when detached at the different forts exhibiting habits of order and discipline, tend greatly towards this much desired object.

Gaols and Prisons.

The lower range or ground floor of one wing of this castle is occupied by the prisoners. The rooms are badly ventilated, and a direct current or draft of air cannot be obtained in consequence of the thickness of the outer wall making it a labour of expense and trouble to open holes for ventilation; the prisoners being employed on public works during the day only occupy the prison at night, and being natives and accustomed to the climate it is not perceptible that their health suffers from the closeness of their rooms; but the officers, both civil and military, whose quarters are directly above them, complain much of the heated air that comes up through the flooring of their rooms, escaping from the prisoners sleeping underneath, and which I have no doubt tends to produce unhealthiness in the castle.

Imports and Exports.

The imports, as compared with the year 1850, show a deficiency of 3,776*l.* those of 1850 amounting to 88,656*l.*, and the past year to 84,880*l.*

The exports for the year 1851, as near as the amount can be arrived at, may be put down as 219,050*l.*; the previous year is stated at 768,156*l.*, showing a seeming deficiency of 549,050*l.*, and which would appear a great falling off in the export trade, but on reference to the Blue Book for the year 1850, "palm oil" is put down as 3,025 tuns exported, and allowing the highest price, say 36*l.* per tun, the whole could only amount to 108,900*l.*, whereas it is erroneously calculated as amounting to 612,624*l.*, an evident mistake of 503,724*l.* over computed, which, when deducted from the seeming deficiency, leaves an actual decrease of 45,326*l.*, and respecting this sum I have every reason to believe that the amount of the exports for the year 1850 is much exaggerated.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The income for the year 1851 amounts to 5,550*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, the disbursements to 5,770*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*, being a deficiency of 219*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*, but which is accounted for by the increased expenditure for maintaining a large militia force to garrison the Danish forts purchased by the British Government, and which increase amounted to 390*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, as is shown by the Blue Book, page 23.

Begging your Lordship will, under the circumstances stated, accept this very imperfect report,

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

SIR, Mission House, Cape Coast, February 28, 1852.

IN accordance with your Excellency's request, expressed to me a short time back I now beg to hand over to you an Official Report of our Industrial Garden at Beulah under the following heads of remark,

I. The occasion of its establishment.
II. Its present state.
III. Its probable consequences as to its bearing on the general civilization of this country.

I. *The Occasion of its Establishment.*

The experience furnished by the working of the Cape Coast Missionary District during a period of nine years, from 1841 to 1849,—in the course of which time some hundreds of children, natives of this country, received a plain English education in our schools, at the numerous stations in this district, only a small number of which children have become steady and valuable members of religious or even of general society,—left on the reflecting mind an impression, that a system of education unconnected with training in manual labour and useful industry, whatever might be its partial consequences in producing a few excellent young persons who are an honour to Christianity and an ornament to the general society in which they live, could not furnish to the country that large number of youth possessing Christian knowledge blended with those habits of steady industry, without the peculiar agency of which civilisation in this part of the world can never be healthy and progressive.

Alive, however, as we were to the defects of the system, we did not feel any confidence that we possessed in any degree the means for correcting the evil; and it has been only within the past two or three years that our minds have become gradually impressed with the idea that schools of agricultural industry might be successfully established, and in due time brought into such an advanced state as to be to a large extent self-supporting; and that, by connecting with our educational operations a few establishments of this kind, the great desideratum would be eventually secured, of our sending out youths from our schools enjoying the advantages of a plain religious education, and having their characters stamped with those habits of industry and practical working intelligence which would not only make them the civilisers of their country in a general sense, but also the repositories of that vigorous piety which can never be found in connexion with indolence and idleness.

From our having some years back made a small coffee plantation at Domonasi, one of our stations in the interior, about thirty-six miles distant from Cape Coast, as a small model for native imitation, I was aware of the ordinary adaptation of the soil of this country for the cultivation of that article of commerce; but closely occupied with general missionary duties, I had not observed its peculiar adaptation for purposes of general cultivation until the gradual establishment by us of a small sanitary station at Beulah, which place, as your Excellency is aware, is only about eight miles into the interior from Cape Coast; but during my frequent visits to Beulah, I watched, in a small plot of ground about sixty yards square, the extraordinary ease with which general cultivation can be successfully carried on, and began to introduce a few foreign plants. The circumstance, however, which most excited my interest and perseverance, was the accidental introduction of the grape-vine, and the extraordinary results thereof which so speedily followed.

I had a few years back seen the grape tried, both at Cape Coast and in the interior, about five miles from Cape Coast; but, after what appeared to be a short struggle with the climate for existence, the plants died away, and success seemed hopeless.

In 1850 the late Sir William Winniett, on his return from England to his government, brought with him from Sierra Leone, where he had called on his way out, a few vine cuttings planted in a box of earth, and presented them to me on his arrival here; some of these, when they had taken root, I planted on our mission premises, and the others at Beulah, in all, five plants, and to my great astonishment, in the following January 1851, about eleven months after their introduction as mere cuttings, I gathered from these plants, both here and at Beulah, several bunches of ripe grapes. After this the plants were pruned, and in the following June and July, six months from the date of the first gathering, the same plants yielded altogether about one hundred bunches of well-grown ripe grapes. This extraordinary result led to my opening up a communication with Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, and through their kindness getting out other varieties of the grape and other valuable plants, now flourishing in the plantation.

We should not, however, have entered so extensively into operations of this kind as we are now doing but for the claims of our schools, to which I have already adverted, and on account of a recent arrangement on the part of our committee in London, by which arrangement we are authorised to break up any small and unpromising schools at minor stations, and remove a certain number of the children at Cape Coast and other principal stations, where they can, as boarders, be more effectually educated than they could be in the smaller schools in their native villages. This latter circumstance has led to our draughting a considerable number of scholars to Beulah, and causing them to work at stated times in the plantation, keeping them still connected with the school at Cape Coast, and carrying on their education by draughting subordinate teachers from the Cape Coast School for that purpose.

II. *Its present State.*

I need only make the prefatory remark that its extension from the small spot of about sixty yards square, already mentioned, commenced from July 1850.

Its present length is 460 yards, its average width 300 yards.

Roads traverse it in different directions, averaging twelve feet in width, for a length of 4,000 yards, running parallel with and intersecting each other, so as to form forty independent plots of land averaging about fifty yards square, and these roads, for a length of about 3,000 yards, are lined with cotton and coffee plants.

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Some of the plots are also filled with cotton and coffee plants.

Besides several other valuable plants now under cultivation in the plantation, such as cinnamon, black pepper, the mango, ginger, &c. &c., there are, altogether, about

4,500 cotton plants,
1,400 coffee ditto,
1,400 arrowroot ditto,
23 olives,
225 vines.

Many of the cotton plants are now yielding cotton, and as they are the perennial kind, we hope they will give for many years two crops annually.

Many of the young coffee plants are also just coming into bearing, and average from three to four feet in height.

Many of the vines also, the most forward plants of which are running on 244 yards of trellis work made with the stem of the wild date, palm tree, and a wild cane, in which the forests abound, are now coming into bearing, and have bunches of grapes nearly ripe.

Many of the plots of land are yet unoccupied, and will be planted, as time and means may offer and permit, with vines, coffee, cotton, arrow-root, &c. &c., and with corn and vegetables for the use of the scholars.

The following is our present mode of working the plantation.

There are different classes of persons employed in it, all connected with the schools, excepting a few men, who may be, by way of distinction from the scholars, termed common labourers; and this class, though permanent on the plantation, numbers very few on the average during the year, as they are taken on and dispensed with according as current circumstances may demand; sometimes there may be only three or four, on other occasions six or eight. They are used for hard and heavy work, for which many of the scholars are unfit, and about which it would be unwise to occupy their time, such as the grubbing up roots of trees and bushes, in clearing the plots of land, &c. &c.

The scholars consist of three classes:—

First, Agricultural apprentices, who were in the school half the year and in the plantation half the year.

Second, Lads from twelve to fifteen years of age, working in the plantation from six till ten o'clock every morning, and being in school from two till four or five in the afternoon.

Third, Little boys from six to ten years of age, natives of the village, working in the plantation daily and being in the school daily, the same as the second-class scholars.

The expenses of this third class are borne by the parents of the children, who are paid by us one penny per day for each lad for his four hours labour in the plantation from six till ten o'clock every morning.

While the lads are working the subordinate teacher is their overlooker, and works with them. He then rests until 2 P.M., and then opens his school for the afternoon.

The work performed by the agricultural apprentices is that of raising and planting cotton, coffee, &c., and, indeed every duty which they are physically strong enough on the one hand, and on the other sufficiently intelligent, to perform, calculated to aid in training them as intelligent and industrious practical agriculturists.

The work performed by the second class is that of hoeing and cleaning, watering young plants, recently put out from or in nursery beds, gathering cotton and other produce, and all other duties daily incident calculated to prepare them for passing, when old enough, into the class of agricultural apprentices.

The work performed by the third class resembles that of the second too closely to render necessary any stated distinction.

Of the first class, or agricultural apprentices, we have in the plantation	10	
Second class - - - - - -	7	Total 23.
Third class - - - - - -	6	

The chief management of this plantation and establishment is carried on by myself personally, by an occasional residence of a few days or a week at a time at Beulah, and on all other occasions by visits from Cape Coast about every other day, taking the average for the year, when I am not absent from Cape Coast on missionary duties in other parts of our district.

The head overlooker, who resides at Beulah, in charge of the establishment, is a lay agent of the society, termed a hired local preacher, who overlooks the small Christian societies at Beulah and at Providence, an adjacent station, and fills up his time with the business of the plantation. The situation of the plantation is well adapted for the purpose to which it is applied. The varieties of soil are numerous and rich, and the surface so undulating, that we have little hills of considerable elevation, and deep little valleys, all within the present dimensions of the plantation.

Excellent water can be obtained in abundance two or three feet below the surface of the valleys, and a small river, never quite dry, runs within about 400 yards of the plantation.

The property (in buildings) on the plantation consists of a small chapel, a cottage, a small residence for the head overlooker, and small rooms for the teachers and scholars.

III. *The probable Consequences of this Plantation and Establishment on the Civilisation of this part of the World.*

It is evident that no healthy civilisation can exist and progress in this country except it be in connexion with an extensive cultivation of the soil; and it is to the careful observer of the present state of things in this country, and of its moral, commercial, and social features for years past, that from unhappy causes, which cannot be fully considered and entered into in these pages, petty trading is and has been, second only to paganism itself, the great antagonist of Christianity.

In glancing hastily at these unhappy causes may be observed, as standing first in order, the too suddenly growing rich or comparatively independent of many of the native youths, who had secured a little education without its being associated with that amount of discipline of a general character which is necessary to give stability to the mind and correctness to the judgment.

Second, The unhealthy excitement of petty trading, associated as it generally is with the extensive retailing of rum.

Third, The spirit of chicanery, which it is unhappily calculated too often to induce, rendering it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any native youth to engage actively in its pursuits without being sadly demoralised by its contaminating influences.

From these unhappy causes many of the most promising youths who in our schools in past days seemed to be under considerable Christian influence, no sooner became associated with the petty trading of the country, than they threw off all restraint, became morally the worse for education, gave up all attempts at self-government, speedily lost the confidence of their employers, squandered property to a large amount in idleness and riot, and placed themselves in a position the most unhappy and distressing.

These remarks are not made in a spirit of unkindness towards the class of youth to which they refer; among them there are noble exceptions, and the worst of them are just objects of pity as well as of censure. Their circumstances at this moment are more perhaps the results of education without practical industry, than arising from any defect in the mental material which they offer for general improvement.

This being the case, and I may here observe that I am expressing the strong feelings of some of the most respectable and sound-judging natives of this country who have spoken to me in this strain of language on repeated occasions, an establishment like this, on which I am in these pages furnishing your Excellency with a report, may be an instrument of immense good, morally, socially, commercially, and indeed in every way, if vigorously and extensively carried on.

First, *morally.*—It is evident that agriculture will be, in the case of the natives of these regions, far more congenial to true piety than petty trading; and that to turn the current of native thought and attention from petty trading to the cultivation of the soil, by means of schools of agricultural industry, would be a great act of Christian benevolence.

Second, *socially.*—Petty trading has brought its thousand evils in its train into the social system of this country; and there are the strongest grounds for hope that extensive agricultural operations among the masses of the people would to so great an extent second the efforts of Christian education, &c. &c., as to furnish in connexion therewith a sure remedy for these evils.

Third, *commercially.*—Within the past two or three years, the gold and ivory trade of this country seems from some cause to have suffered a shock, from which it does not appear likely to recover; and agriculture, furnishing an extensive supply of cotton, coffee, and other products of the soil, offers itself as a certain, and as the only guarantee of future commercial prosperity to this country.

In conclusion, I may with confidence beg to call your Excellency's attention to the encouraging facts that the soil of this country is rich, and in its general features and capabilities admirably adapted for extensive agriculture; and that the vast numbers and the great personal physical strength of the native population promise to furnish all desiderata connected with manual labour; and also to express my hopes that should our establishment at Beulah be eventually greatly extended, and other establishments of a similar character grow up in other parts of this country, a few years judicious management will produce, by God's blessing, a host of well-disciplined and vigorous youths, capable of stamping the wilds of their country with a new and glorious feature for Africa, promising at no very distant period a well cultivated tract of country on the equator.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Hill, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. B. FREEMAN.

GAMBIA.

(No. 133.) No. 26.

GAMBIA.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MACDONNELL to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

Government House, Bathurst,
July 12, 1852.
(Received, September 9, 1852.)

SIR,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1851. My time has lately been and still is so much occupied by other matters of grave interest that I have been unable to make an earlier report on the contents of that volume, and fear I must considerably curtail the remarks which I might otherwise have wished to offer.

Governor to C. O. No. 84, Paragraph 4.

2. The contents of the Blue Book may be characterized generally as most satisfactory, and the anticipations in which I ventured to indulge last year have been more than realized. The past year has exhibited features of progressive improvements, not in one or two secondary points, but in all the important matters which best mark the onward progress of a community.

3. The revenue of 1850 only reached 7,057*l.*, whilst that of 1851 amounted to 8,414*l.* The imports of 1850 were but 86,036*l.*, whilst those of 1851 reached 107,011*l.* The value of the exports was in the former year only 142,366*l.*, whilst in the latter it exceeded 186,000*l.* Again, in 1850, 212 vessels of 19,707 tons, manned by 1,676 seamen entered the port of Bathurst, whilst in 1851 no less than 239 vessels entered, whose tonnage amounted to 25,491 tons manned by 2,071 seamen.

4. Nevertheless a conclusion arrived at from a comparison merely of one year with that preceding it, cannot be based on a sufficiently extended view of the commercial operations carried on throughout these settlements to warrant any general deduction from such limited premises. I shall therefore annex here a table embracing the last twelve years, and showing at a glance the total local revenue of the settlements for each of those years, and the amount likewise of the imports and exports, the number of vessels and their tonnage, whether British or foreign, entering the river in each year. Tables of that nature, when too much subdivided and given separately for each item are difficult to analyse, and such complicated subdivisions rather tend to perplex an inquirer than furnish him with correct general conclusions; I trust therefore that the following table may prove satisfactory and useful. It has been compiled by myself, with the assistance of the Collector of Customs, and is as correct as the information existing in the colony on the subjects to which it refers will allow.

TABLE No. I.

Year.	Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.	No. of Vessels entering.	Tonnage Inwards.			No. of Seamen.	Year.
					British.	Foreign.	Total.		
	£	£	£						
1840	4,543	105,441	124,587	255	7,087	6,922	14,009	2,023	1840
1841	3,563	96,708	144,610	200	7,508	8,051	15,559	1,622	1841
1842	5,932	111,153	146,939	290	9.218	8,893	18,111	2,515	1842
1843	6,486	85,827	108,404	306	6,900	9,496	16,396	2,655	1843
1844	5,257	96,152	136,753	261	6,934	10,978	17,912	2,085	1844
1845	6,565	119,187	154,801	241	7,250	13,882	21,132	2,111	1845
1846	6,006	95,403	164,805	214	6,905	12,750	19,655	1,878	1846
1847	6,886	90,706	178,090	216	5,618	19,769	25,387	2,145	1847
1848	6,560	68,960	158,590	217	9,063	15,253	24,316	1,991	1848
1849	5,391	73,410	107,802	221	6,494	11,545	18,039	1,873	1849
1850	7,057	86,036	142,366	212	5,376	14,331	19,707	1,676	1850
1851	8,484	107,011	186,404	239	3,895	21,596	25,491	2,071	1851
Total	72,730	1,135,994	1,754,151	2,872	82,248	153,466	235,714	24,645	Total.

5. The above table affords an instance of how very deceptive statistical tables may sometimes be. Thus, according to that table, there would appear to have been more vessels entering this port in the year 1842 and 1843 than in last year; and it might be supposed that the British tonnage then employed was very much greater than it has been recently. On examining the records at the Custom-house, I find that such an inference, though in some respects true, would lead to very erroneous conclusions. Thus, without adverting to other causes which contributed to the high figures set opposite the year 1843 in the table, it may suffice to point out one, viz., that at that time a considerable coasting trade existed between this place and the Leeward coast at Bissaos-Cacheo, and the Nunez. The trade more peculiarly belonging to the Gambia itself has since then become more profitable, and so extensive that there is little scope for carrying on much traffic with the Leeward coast; and the result is, that the small British colonial craft, which figured so respectably in the entries of the Custom-house in former years, confine their voyages now chiefly to this river. Taking the year 1842, I have found that these vessels figured at that time as 100, out of the 290 entering this port, their crews amounting to 729, and their imports (almost entirely country produce) to 13,331*l.* That amount of supposed imports was almost all exported again, and therefore made a portion of the 146,939*l.* exports of 1842; being thus counted twice over, whilst the same dozen small vessels in the trade, and their crews, were counted ten or twelve times over in the course of the year. At present the figures in the Blue Book give a much truer idea of the trade in the Gambia, as almost all our imports come from America and Europe, whilst almost all our exports are *bonâ fide* the produce of this river. The real increase of the trade which finds its principal market in foreign countries, will be better discerned from the column under the head of Foreign Tonnage, which has been progressively advancing from 6,922 tons in 1842 to 21,596 tons in 1851.

6. From the foregoing table, it also appears that in the last eleven years the revenue of this colony has nearly doubled itself, and as there is scarcely any direct taxation here, that increase is chiefly in the receipts of the customs. The revenue raised is small compared with the amount of mercantile business transacted; and I believe it will be found on examination that no British colony possessing a trade of any considerable amount is so lightly taxed as this. This advantage it partly owes to the position of the French Comptoir at Albreda above our Custom-house, which renders any increase of import duties rather a premium to the smuggler than an advantage to the revenue; but the fact is owing still more to the enlightened views of Her Majesty's Government which have prevented the imposition of more burthens on the trade here than it could reasonably have been expected to bear.

Vide Table of Customs Duties—Colonies. Ordered by House of Commons to be printed, Aug. 8, 1851, No. 667.

7. This great increase to the revenue is therefore almost entirely owing to the increase of commerce and of shipping. There are no differential duties whatever imposed at the Gambia, and Bathurst is in the fullest sense of the word a free port. All differential duties had been abolished before the earliest year (1840) mentioned in the above table, and, with the exception of an additional 1 per cent. imposed in 1845 on the invoice price of imported goods, making the duty now raised 4 per cent., and the very proper extension in the same year to wines and liqueurs of the extra duty of 6*d.* per gallon previously levied only on spirits, no increase has been made to the duties. As the foregoing table shows that the imports were nearly as large in 1840, and larger in 1845, than they were last year, the increase to the revenue must have been occasioned therefore by other causes, such as the greater amount of tonnage entering the port. In last year the amount raised by tonnage dues and quarantine fees paid by the shipping reached 1,510*l.* 19*s.*, whereas in 1840 those sources of revenue produced jointly only 554*l.* 18*s.* Some other minor items present also a remarkable increase. Thus quit rents in 1840 produced only 34*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, whereas last year they reached 165*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Admitting that many grants of land have been made since 1840, and that some arrears were collected in 1851, still I cannot but consider that the present prosperous state of the revenue, not merely in those minor items, but in all its branches, is in part occasioned by the heads of departments doing their duty more strictly and more correctly than formerly.

8. If the duties imposed at the Gambia be compared with those imposed at Sierra Leone there is a very extraordinary difference in favour of the Gambia.

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Taking two of the staple articles of trade, rum and tobacco, I find by the published colonial returns of duties, as laid before Parliament, the duty imposed on rum at Sierra Leone is three times as much as at the Gambia, and the duty imposed on tobacco five times as great. If those duties, and also the 5 per cent. which is levied at Sierra Leone, instead of our 4 per cent. on imports, could have been levied here, the revenue here last year would have been increased nearly 6,000*l.*, which would have raised the amount received by the customs here last year to 13,720*l.*, an amount much higher than the average of the sums collected by the customs at Sierra Leone during the eleven years from 1840 to 1850 inclusive.

Vide published Reports on Blue Books for 1850.

9. I believe, however, that the lightness of the duties imposed here, together with the geographical advantage of the position of the Gambia, and the superiority in many respects of its climate over that of Sierra Leone during several months of the year, have created the large commerce now existing here; and I am certain that any attempt to impose here similar duties to those levied at Sierra Leone would end in driving away much of the trade, and that a contraband traffic would then in a great measure defeat the object of raising the duties. I also believe, that however desirable it might be to increase the funds at the disposal of the Council here, it could only be done by sacrificing in a great measure the beneficial effects conferred on this part of Africa by the commerce which has sprung up here,—a commerce still rapidly extending, and the true nature of which I hope to make more generally understood than it has hitherto been.

10. Our true policy here is not to seek merely the increase of our revenue, but to spread agriculture and civilization amongst surrounding nations by means of a commerce exactly suited to developing the resources of this part of Africa. As that civilization spreads it must open a still wider market for our goods; and we cannot extend it more effectually than by making Bathurst—that which it is by nature intended to be—the port not merely of a few English residents and a scanty population, living under the immediate protection of our flag, but the port of all the nations and countries through which for 500 miles the Gambia flows. Every facility which can be given to the merchant and ship-owner here is well deserved, as the trade is one which has to encounter great difficulties. There are nevertheless few additional facilities which can be given, because no other port on the coast has the same advantages. At the Senegal a bar at the mouth of the river obstructs all entrance frequently for many weeks at a time. At Sierra Leone there is an excellent harbour; but there is no great navigable water road like the Gambia into the interior; whilst six or seven months of rainy weather, instead of three as here, cause frequent interruption in the loading and discharging of vessels. If we go further south we find at the Gold Coast nothing deserving the name of a harbour, whilst dangerous rollers not only occasionally interrupt, but frequently render communication between shipping and the shore a matter of difficulty and peril. For more than twenty degrees of latitude along the west coast of Africa there is no river of a magnitude comparable with the Gambia, into which at all times of the year, and at all times of the tide, there is a safe and easy entrance.

11. I therefore am far from recommending any increase of the duties here, however light, or of the burthens imposed on shipping. I may say that it was with the greatest reluctance I was recently obliged to recommend an additional duty of 9*d.* per ton on shipping entering here, although that duty was necessary to supply the first great want in this climate,—a commodious public hospital, of which seamen probably would make the most frequent use,—and though there was no other duty at the time advisable to recommend. I had much more pleasure lately in proposing that a light-ship should be established at the entrance of the river, and commodious wells for the use of the shipping be provided in the town. Now that Bathurst is open to the vessels of all nations on equal terms with English vessels, and that every facility is given for bonding goods intended for other parts of the coast, or not immediately wanted for use in the Gambia, I consider that the natural advantages of this river—its safe and commodious beach at Bathurst—superior to many wharfs—and the easy entrance of the channel at all times, with the aid of a light-ship, must ensure to the Gambia a preference over every other port in West Africa, so long as there is a trade there, and more especially a trade such as exists now, viz., one in agricultural and other produce, bulky in proportion to its value. Such a trade

employs an immense amount of shipping—nearly 26,000 tons last year,—and it is obvious that facilities of loading quickly, and easy access to the port, must materially diminish the expense attendant on the employment of shipping.

12. Last year the exports of these settlements exceeded in value the exports of *all* preceding years, as did also the tonnage entering this port. It is nevertheless remarkable that although the amount of imports (107,011*l.*) was higher than during the five years preceding 1851, there were several years further back (1845, 1842, and 1840), in which there was a greater or nearly the same amount of imports, but not a corresponding amount of exports. Thus in 1840, with imports exceeding 105,400*l.*—that is, almost reaching the amount of last year,—the exports, instead of reaching 186,000*l.*, as they did in 1851, fell short of that amount by nearly 62,000*l.*

13. It would therefore appear that the merchants engaged in trade here must now obtain larger profits than formerly, if, without any increase to their imports, they can nevertheless purchase annually a much greater value of produce, independent of defraying the expenses of their establishments here. There are few of them, however, who would admit this to be the fact; although it is in some measure true. The profits of the trade, however, are no longer monopolized by one or two large mercantile houses; at least, in the same degree as formerly; but are subdivided amongst a greater number, and I have no doubt, thus confer more benefit on the settlements here, and on the native population, than was formerly the case.

14. It must however be admitted that whilst the European value merely is put on the imports, a higher value than their Gambia price is put on some of the exports, especially ground nuts, the great staple export of the settlements. The latter are and have been valued in the customs returns of the Gambia at 12*l.* per ton, though in general the average contract price at which they are shipped here is about 8*l.* 10*s.* So far, therefore, the *relative* value of the imports and exports is incorrectly given, because the value of the exports includes not merely that of the produce when at this port, but also its freight to the markets in France and other places, where it is finally sold sometimes as high as 15*l.* per ton; whereas the value assigned to the imports does not include freight and those other expenses which the importer or purchaser here must nevertheless pay. Their value in the Blue Book is merely that invoice price of the goods on which the importer pays a duty.

15. To ascertain, therefore, the relative proportion between the cost of the imports and the value of the exports, it will be necessary to add to the former the duties, freight, and other expenses to which they are subject, before they can be considered available in the market here. These are generally supposed to average 20 per cent. on their European cost. I think that average a fair one. Therefore, if we wish to ascertain the real balance of trade last year at the Gambia we cannot consider it as represented by the difference between the official values of the imports and exports as given in the Blue Book. We must add 20 per cent. to the former, and then we shall have 135,511*l.* imports against 186,404*l.* exports. The difference, therefore, between those amounts, or 50,893*l.*, is the sum from which the expenses of the trade here and the profits of those engaged in it were defrayed last year. The expenses however are so great that the net profits which a merchant in business here can put by as additions to his capital must be small compared with what they would amount to in other places, if his receipts there were equally great as here.

16. At the same time, there is another considerable source of profit to the merchant not computed in the above calculations, viz., the extensive retail trade for cash which the importer carries on to supply the wants of the resident community here. The annual imports not merely afford the merchants a sufficient supply to make the large return exports above stated, but also to satisfy the wants of the residents here; and, as a party directly importing his goods from England derives generally a profit of about 40 per cent. from those retail transactions, it is obvious that this profit—one which cannot be accurately ascertained—must be added to the general profits of the Gambia trade, and must make the annual balance of trade considerably more in favour of this colony than would appear by the previous statement. The home consumption of a colony is always an important item in considering its general prosperity; and it is possible that a colony might have large imports and small exports, and

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yet be in a prosperous condition, if it annually produced within itself the means of supporting and employing in comfortable circumstances the various classes of its population. At the Gambia, however, there is no large resident population living under our flag, and the exports from the Gambia must long continue to be the best although not the only test of its commercial prosperity.

17. The table above given shows that for a long series of years the balance of trade has always been in favour of the Gambia, but especially so in the last three years, which, accordingly have been regarded as prosperous years. I am happy to say, that as yet there is every appearance of that prosperity continuing; and, having hitherto been tolerably correct in the predictions which I have ventured to make relative to commerce in this river, I am inclined to predict as great an increase this year over 1851, in the amount of business transacted, as there was in 1851 over 1850. My view on this subject is supported, so far as the present year has yet advanced, by the following table, received from the customs department, of the Imports, Exports, and Tonnage (Inwards) in 1850, 1851, and 1852, for the first six months of each of those years.

TABLE No. II.—Imports, Exports, and Tonnage (Inwards) of the Port of Bathurst, during the first Six Months of the Years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Years.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Tonnage Inwards.		Total Tonnage.
			British.	Foreign.	
	£ s. d.	£			
1850	50,871 1 5	103,351	2,680	11,087	13,767
1851	41,743 14 3	99,293	1,894	12,035	13,929
1852	55,749 12 4	122,496	3,310	13,060	16,370

Enclosure No. 1, June 23, 1852.

18. As might be expected, I am enabled to make a most satisfactory report of the financial condition of the colony. Although much of its funds were devoted to paying its debt, amounting to upwards of 2,500*l.*, a return from the Colonial Treasurer, dated the 23d June, shows the available assets of this colony then to have been (over and above all further liabilities and all deposits in the chest) no less than 3,445*l.*, and though the expenditure of the last six months of every year has generally been somewhat in excess of the revenue of those months, and although a considerable outlay for public works and roads must take place during those months, I do not calculate on having at the end of this year a less balance unexpended, and available for public works next year, than 3,000*l.*, unless a portion of the money voted for expenditure during next year shall, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, be laid out in the current year.

19. The outlay of this large balance in hand, and of the probable surplus over the fixed and provisional expenditure for 1853, has occupied the careful consideration of myself and the Council; and I trust that when the estimates for next year, and the supplemental estimates for this year, shall all have been brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government they will be considered to evince at once a judicious liberality and prudent forethought on the part of the Council. The vote for a light-ship at the entrance of the river, and for sinking proper wells to supply the shipping with water, will, I trust, render this port the easiest of access and most commodious for traffic on the coast. Notwithstanding that 300*l.* has been allocated during 1853, for the purpose of giving temporary hospital accommodation to sick seamen, upwards of 700*l.* has been voted to commence the erection of a large public hospital. As 1,600*l.* has been also voted for a new market and wharf, it is hoped that a stimulus will thereby be given to the industry of a large class of the natives here, and whilst affording proper shelter and accommodation, I have no doubt that a well-regulated market will also form an excellent school for teaching those who frequent it habits of cleanliness, order, and propriety.

20. As a report on the Blue Book of the past year is not the most fitting opportunity for entering into details of projected expenditure, I shall merely

mention that from the date of this Despatch to the end of next year there will probably have been spent on drainage, roads, and public works of the most obvious utility a sum not less than 1,200*l.* When it is considered how little had been previously done for the improvement of this place, I cannot but reflect with the utmost satisfaction on the fact that not merely has the Executive been able to provide the necessary funds to pay off the debts of the colony and commence many useful undertakings, but also that more liberal ideas on that subject, and a juster conception of the position and requirements of these settlements, have been awakened in the thinking portion of the community.

21. It must be admitted, however, that notwithstanding the large trade which providentially is now rapidly extending itself with vast benefit to the natives for more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Gambia, it is not a trade which affords a proportionate encouragement to British manufactures or British shipping. In this point the character of the trade contrasts unfavourably with its extent and beneficial influence in other respects. Out of a value of 107,011*l.* imports last year, only 49,721*l.* came from Great Britain and her colonies, whilst 57,290*l.* were imports from foreign countries. As regards the shipping, the following table gives the amount of British and foreign shipping inwards for the last three years :—

TABLE No. III.—Tonnage and Number of Vessels entered Port of Bathurst in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

	Great Britain and her Colonies.	Foreign.	Total.	No. of Vessels.		Total.
				British.	Foreign.	
1849	4,164	13,875	18,039	25	196	221
1850	3,503	16,204	19,707	25	187	212
1851	3,714	21,777	25,491	24	215	239

22. It follows, therefore, that although the British shipping entering this port was in 1849 more than a third of the foreign shipping, it was considerably less than one fourth in 1850, whilst last year (1851) it was little more than one sixth. This is caused by the principal and most bulky staple of the export trade, viz., ground-nuts, being exported to France. The ground-nuts exported represent 133,133*l.* of the entire value of our exports last year (186,404*l*). Of that latter sum only 9,773*l.* was exported to Great Britain, 8,994*l.* to the United States, whilst almost all the rest, or 114,366*l.*, were exported to France.

23. At the same time I cannot but observe that the benefits which the British Government have so long and at an immense expenditure been desirous of extending to the natives on other parts of the West Coast of Africa have been already in a great measure secured for the natives here, without the interference of Government, or any special expenditure for that purpose. This will be the more evident when we consider that the trade in ground-nuts only commenced in 1845, not 17 years ago, that it then amounted only to 199*l.* in value, whereas last year it reached 133,133*l.*

24. Unlike the trade in gold, palm oil, ivory, wax, and hides, which formed within a few years the only or at least the principal articles exported from the coast, the ground-nut is raised entirely by continuous and steady agricultural labour. There is a vast difference between habits engendered by a pursuit which requires steady industry, and habits derived from the roving occupation of the hunter in quest of ivory, or the desultory employment of gathering palm-nuts, and other produce which no human industry or foresight had planted. We cannot suppose that the uncivilized natives of this or any other region can engage during three or four months of the year in agricultural pursuits, which demand steady labour and deliberate purpose, without thereby more or less acquiring settled habits of life and a taste for peaceful pursuits. That taste naturally leads them to desire and purchase with the produce of their labour the manufactures and goods of other countries, whilst the wants thus formed have

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in themselves a civilizing influence, and from their nature are more likely to multiply than diminish.

25. It has generally been supposed in England, and it still is usual there to assert, that the native African is disinclined to agriculture, and that whatever industrious efforts he may voluntarily make are limited as far as possible to the pursuit of petty traffic and peddling. I frankly admit that I myself entertained some years ago the same feeling, or rather prejudice, but what has been passing under my eyes here has completely undeceived me. I believe that so far from being unwilling to engage in agricultural pursuits, the natives, at least of this part of the coast, would prefer such pursuits to all others, if he could feel assured of two things: 1st, a fair return for the produce of his labour; 2ndly, security and protection for his life and property.

26. It seems to me that those who maintain a theory of the native African being too indolent to till the soil, must look for the proofs of that theory in some other part of the world than the Gambia. The Settlements here furnish probably the most convincing refutation of such assertions, and likewise, perhaps, the most surprising instance on record of agricultural industry rapidly and steadily awakened amongst a population at once uncivilized, divided into petty kingdoms, differing in race, interests, forms of government, and religion. The quantity of ground-nuts raised by agricultural labour in the countries immediately bordering on this river and exported from Bathurst, has risen from 47 tons exported in 1835 to 11,094 tons exported in 1851, exclusive of those shipped at French Albreda, amounting probably to 1,000 tons additional, which would raise the amount of ground-nuts exported from the Gambia in 1851 to 12,094 tons, valued at 145,133*l.*

27. I believe the above statement will surprise many of the friends of Africa, who, whilst zealously endeavouring to promote civilization, Christianity, and commerce in so many other parts of this immense continent, seem to have strangely and perversely averted their gaze from the quarter in which the most surprising and beneficial results were in course of development. They will perhaps learn with surprise, also, that not merely is the quantity of purely agricultural produce raised in the Gambia of great pecuniary value, but that it is also raised in a manner which more than anything else proves the natural disposition of the natives to cultivate the soil when they can do so with security. It is a fact, that at least one third of the produce exported is raised by natives, who travel from distances of 500 and even 700 miles in the interior to visit the Gambia, along the banks of which they hire, from the various chiefs in whose countries they settle, small tracts of ground, which they cultivate. Most of these visitors from the interior remain from two to three years near the Gambia, till, by their labour and the produce of their farms, they have earned sufficient to enable them to purchase those goods, the desire for which had induced them to leave their homes. They then form themselves into parties, from 20 to 100 strong, and return whence they had come, to spread amongst their countrymen welcome tidings of a safe market for the produce of labour, and to exhibit the goods which they had themselves secured by their own energy and industry.

28. I have no doubt that, if there were a market affording a fair and steady profit for the produce of agricultural labour, the amount exported from this river might within a reasonable period reach a million instead of 145,000*l.* in value. A few years back it would have been considered more improbable that the export of one article, till then almost unknown, should have reached last year the amount of 145,000*l.*, than it may perhaps seem now that from 145,000*l.* it should in ten or twelve years rise to a million sterling. There is abundance of soil—thousands of square miles which merely need the hand of the cultivator to make them teem with wealth; and if the population along the banks of the river be not sufficient to supply the increased demand for the productions of the soil, it cannot be doubted that the natives in the interior would flock to the Gambia in increased numbers. It appears from the experience of past years that the number of additional labourers who annually migrate from the interior to Bathurst and the countries adjoining the Gambia—in other words, that the amount of labour forthcoming—has always been proportioned to the demand for the produce of labour. The calculations of self interest alone have regulated the demand and the supply; and the present system, unencumbered by foreign help, has hitherto worked admirably. If no unforeseen circumstances

interfere with the extensive commerce commenced here, I anticipate results in a very few years surprising to those who have not watched the progress of events here, and valuable from the incalculable benefit which they must confer on the natives of a country in which the British Government has so long manifested a profound interest.

29. The consequences of such an extension of commerce here would be the immediate diffusion of peaceful pursuits and civilizing wants, leading ultimately to the cessation of *the* great obstacle to civilization and trade here, viz. intestine wars and feuds between the petty native kingdoms into which this part of Africa is divided. A great change in this respect has already taken place in this river. The "Tilliebunkas" (*i. e.* men from the east) and other labourers, who now periodically visit the Gambia for the purpose of farming, and selling their agricultural produce, and who pay to the proprietors of the soil a share of the proceeds of their speculation, create thereby a *new* interest; an interest opposed to all wars and disturbances likely to drive away such profitable tenants, whose pursuits require that they should have more than five months in each year of unmolested leisure for tilling the soil, gathering, and disposing of the produce. As all the countries adjoining the great water road of the Gambia receive annually numbers of these visitors, whilst a great portion of the regular residents are also engaged in similar pursuits, it obviously results, that a common interest opposed to wars and disturbances is rapidly springing up and uniting distant as well as neighbouring tribes, who till lately could not be said to have had any bond of union. In proportion, therefore, as the commerce which requires so much leisure and security for agricultural pursuits can be extended, in the same proportion will that bond of union amongst the natives near this river be strengthened. Already much progress has been made towards so desirable a result, but as might be anticipated much more still remains to be effected.

30. This Government has a high and noble mission before it, as conservator of the general peace in countries connected with this river, and protector of the many thousands who have shown a willingness to engage in industrial pursuits. Personal security and a steady market for that produce is all they require. The first may not appear much to expect in England, but in Africa it is *the* one great want. Where there is not a reasonable hope of being permitted to enjoy the fruits of industry, what temptation can there be to labour? Men do not toil either here or in Europe to accumulate property which is likely to become the spoil of robbers or the prey of some tyrannical chief. The great and important question of the willingness of the native African to engage not merely in desultory labour, but year after year to seek for and pursue a continuous course of agricultural industry, has been for the first time satisfactorily and completely solved by the history of commerce at the Gambia. It would be idle to tax any longer with indolence a race of men who travel hundreds of miles in quest of an opportunity to labour and in search of a secure market. There remains, nevertheless, the question of how this Government can best contrive to extend to all who are inclined to work, that personal security which I have shown to be so essential.

31. This is unquestionably the most difficult task which devolves on the Governor of this colony. On the one hand, his entire policy must be directed to extending the blessings of peace and commerce, whilst on the other hand to give effect to that policy, he must be always ready to act with energy and firmness against disturbers of the general peace, so far as the limited means at his disposal may permit. Those means have been during my administration, and must always be, extremely slender. The three companies of West India regiments which compose the garrison of these settlements are always much below their complement, and seldom number more than 230 rank and file. These are distributed over various distant stations, comprising M'Carthy's Island, nearly 180 miles up the river, Fort Bullen on the Barra shore opposite Bathurst, Cape St. Mary in the kingdom of Combo, and Bathurst the seat of government.

32. Nevertheless if that force be kept up on a proper footing, and be sufficiently provided with all necessary ordnance stores, it seems sufficient for most occasions on which it is likely to be required. I regret however to state, that apparently from an erroneous idea as to the relative importance of this station compared with other colonies, the small garrison here has seldom been ade-

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quately provided with munitions of war, and occasionally is left without even those requisite for the most ordinary routine of garrison duties. Ordnance stores, demanded since 1849, and promised since 1850, have not yet arrived, and at present it would be difficult to find a field piece at the Gambia capable of travelling five miles without the carriage crumbling in pieces. The complement of powder necessary for salutes and firing the morning and evening gun is now made up from old cartridges, and the commissariat has been obliged to purchase some powder of an inferior quality and high price from the merchants. Nevertheless, the possession of a steamer has for the last few years more than counterbalanced all these deficiencies, by enabling the Executive here to concentrate rapidly a sufficient force on any point near the river. To send a detachment to M'Carthy's Island would formerly have occupied on an average twelve days, and have occasioned great discomfort and probable injury to the health both of officers and men ; whereas now the Governor can send troops there in little more than twenty-six hours. Thus a species of ubiquity is given by such facility of transport to the small force maintained in this river, whilst the main body of the troops can generally be kept at head quarters under the eye of their commanding officer, because the less isolated state of distant detachments renders it unnecessary now to maintain them at their former strength.

33. I am aware that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has in late years been peculiarly directed to the Gambia, and the inhabitants of the British Settlements there, though formerly imbued with a very different feeling, are now gratefully sensible of that fact. Nevertheless I would most respectfully and specially urge on Her Majesty's advisers the necessity of maintaining the small detachment of troops allowed to this station in a perfect state of equipment. There is probably no portion of Her Majesty's dominions in which there is so great a risk of the troops being called on to undertake duties of the most arduous and responsible character. It is true that the seeds of industry and civilization have been plentifully sown from here far into the interior, but such plants require careful culture and watchfulness if we hope to rear them to maturity on an African soil. A great and an extensive experiment is now in progress here, and every friend of humanity must deplore the occurrence of any circumstances calculated to mar so fair a prospect, now for the first time opening here.

34. I say "for the first time" because till a unity of commercial interests had begun to bind together the various tribes which people the banks of this river to a distance of 400 miles from its mouth, and till a species of public opinion on certain topics of common interest had been created,—a public opinion sufficiently strong and intelligent to make itself respected and understood in the general meetings and "palavers" of the natives,—the Executive here was, as it were, without an efficient ally amongst the forty or fifty different tribes and petty kingdoms with which this Government keeps up an intercourse more or less frequent. At present there is a rapidly increasing community of feeling on certain points, and the self-interest of most of the native chiefs and proprietors of the soil is teaching them the necessity of maintaining peace if they wish to extract from that soil produce sufficient to purchase what they once regarded as luxuries, but which are gradually becoming necessaries, thus marking the first decided progress towards civilization.

35. This Government has therefore acquired by the altered circumstances and feelings of the natives a more valuable accession of strength than any addition to the garrison or any supplies of ordnance stores could confer. It would, however, be a great error to suppose it possible within any definite period safely to diminish the already small physical force placed at the disposal of this Government. That force, independent of its general garrison duties, may be regarded as the police of this river, the conservators of its peace, so necessary for the development of commerce and civilization. The natives, whose imperfect systems of government are insufficient to maintain their own internal tranquillity or protect them from aggression from without, gladly look to this Government as a power to which all have a right to appeal, and whose decisions carry with them each year increasing weight. It would also be erroneous to suppose that as yet the nations along this river understand their own interests sufficiently to exert themselves exclusively for the maintenance of order ; on the contrary,

the man who cultivates his farm to-day scruples little to join to-morrow in any predatory excursion which affords him a chance of booty.

36. It is, nevertheless, remarkable of late years that those who are most addicted to such turbulent and predatory habits are not in general the resident owners of the soil. They are more frequently "strangers," as they are termed in the river, men who wander about from one town to another, ready to turn their hands to anything, and with whom the excitement of cattle stealing and a bush life have greater charms than a more peaceful and fixed existence. I am sorry to say that amongst these "strangers" are occasionally found, even some of the Tilliebunkas who come from the interior to cultivate the soil; but who on bartering their produce for European goods, are sometimes tempted before returning to their native country, to undertake predatory expeditions, and side with different parties engaged in hostilities. It could not be expected that it should as yet be otherwise. In an uncivilized country, where the traveller, be he priest or merchant, must nevertheless expect to prove himself occasionally something of a soldier, if he mean to travel safely, it is not surprising that acts of violence should take place; but it is matter at once of surprise and congratulation that the evidences of a turbulent disposition should be so infrequent as they are now.

37. In proof of the check given to wars and disturbances by the growth of a more intelligent public feeling amongst the natives, I may mention that the King of Barra, the country opposite to Bathurst, has been now nearly two years engaged in hostilities with a neighbouring chief; but although ten or fifteen years ago the king could have mustered 2,000 or 3,000 men to assist him in such an enterprise, the great body of his subjects now keep aloof from him, and declare that the king is "spoiling" their country, and that they wish for no wars, but merely for leisure to cultivate their lands in security. They even regard the king as not "right in his head," and almost the only persons whom the latter can retain to assist him in warlike projects are parties "strangers" in Barra, and unconnected with the ownership of the land there. The consequence is, that the king makes little progress in his enterprise, and his war is anything but popular with his people.

38. There must always, however, remain the chance of wars arising from local circumstances and the excitement of passions, common to all races and every degree of civilization. The civil war now raging in Combo, the country with which we are most closely connected, and where we have a detachment of troops and a barrack, is an illustration of this; yet, even in the case of Combo, the benefit conferred by the commercial spirit, spreading amongst the nations near this river, is well exemplified for the principal hope which I entertain of settling the war, is based on the desire which I know both parties must feel for leisure to cultivate their lands.

Governor to Colonial Office, Nos. 112 and 126.

39. I am so convinced that all which this or any other Government can by direct interference effect for the improvement of the African is as nothing compared with that which the growth of a more intelligent public feeling amongst the natives themselves can accomplish, that I have dwelt at some length on this topic, which all who have a competent knowledge of this country must admit to be the most important question connected with this coast which can occupy the attention of Her Majesty's Government. When the Executive here has during my administration been reluctantly compelled on a few occasions to have had recourse to arms, the result has fortunately been beneficial, but principally because the general feeling of the natives was in support of this Government. In the case of the expedition undertaken against the King of Keenung in 1849, the exhibition of a small but well-disciplined and well-appointed force marching with their artillery for several days through the territory of a chief eighty miles distant from the seat of government, and inflicting on him a severe punishment for an unprovoked robbery of a merchant's store, and a savage attack on myself, has made every chief sensible that he can, if necessary, be reached by the arm of this Government; and I believe that the supporters of peace in countries bordering on the river have derived from the result of that expedition a degree of moral strength and influence which they never before possessed. In proportion as this Government is known to be energetic and strong, in the same proportion is the influence of the supporters of order and commerce strengthened, because their interests and those of this Government are known to be identical.

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40. In like manner the resolute attitude assumed by this Government towards the King of Barra in 1848, and the King of Combo in 1850, proved that neither general forbearance or love of peace are inconsistent with a determination to maintain our rights, and, when necessary, punish unprovoked aggression. The number of troops allowed to this station, if properly supplied with ordnance stores, and occasionally assisted by the militia, would be sufficient for all these purposes, because the country along both the northern and southern banks of the river is so subdivided that no one chief could make head against this Government; and in the event of any chief unjustifiably engaging in hostilities with us, the probability now is, that he would not be supported by a great number of his subjects, who regard this Government as their protector.

41. In the foregoing observations I do not include the great Mahometan Foulah nations north and south of the Gambia, in the upper river above M'Carthy's Island. Those nations own no land bordering on the river; but unfortunately, not being therefore so immediately interested in the general commerce here, still retain their former turbulent disposition, and almost annually visit the native towns and villages along the banks of the upper river with large bodies of cavalry, and commit great depredations. The rapidity of their movements and the impossibility of following these disturbers of the general peace into the interior, must always prevent this Government from adopting any measures of a retaliatory or aggressive character against them. Within the last two years they have more than once threatened a descent on M'Carthy's Island; but as they have themselves commenced forming settlements along the southern bank, there is every reason to hope that in a few years the extending circle of commercial interests will reach them. One Foulah chief with whom I had an interview last March, near M'Carthy's Island, and who might be regarded as a fair representative of his countrymen now settling above that place, has, since I spoke to him, abstained from all acts of violence, and even protects many visitors from the interior passing through his territory to the island. A curious and ancient tradition cherished by the Foulahs, of their being descended from a white race, has also been often brought forward by them in conferences with myself, as a proof that they cannot have any interest different from our own, and I have actually known this singular feeling to exercise a partial influence over their conduct.

42. Notwithstanding that most of the remarks which I have hitherto made must be regarded as disclosing a very encouraging picture of our prospects here, I think it right to point out one very unsatisfactory circumstance in our export trade. The circumstance to which I allude is the fact of our export trade here depending in a very disproportioned manner on one staple article of produce, viz. ground-nuts. The whole amount of exports last year reached in value 186,404*l.*, yet of that sum no less than 133,133*l.* was represented by ground-nuts. This fact is the more deserving of attention when it is remembered that the principal market for ground-nuts is France, where they are sold frequently as high as 14*l.* 10*s.* per ton, whilst their average price in England is rarely more than 10*l.* Any shock to commercial credit in France is, consequently, immediately felt here, and as the political condition of that country is not so firmly established as might be wished, it is obvious that the trade of these settlements is exposed to very great risks and uncertainty.

43. I have endeavoured to awaken amongst the merchants here a due sense of the importance of these considerations, and to point out the necessity for encouraging the growth of some other staple article of produce. I see no reason for thinking that cotton could not be grown largely and successfully in this river. It is clear that there is plenty of land suited for cultivation, and abundance of willing hands to till it. All that is wanted is to create a steady demand for cotton at a remunerative price to the labourer. The latter has already been trained to pursuits of agricultural industry, and has learned that by means of such industry he can at little cost procure for himself the articles which he most covets. As cotton, however, requires more time than ground-nuts to arrive at maturity, it cannot be expected that there would at first be found as many labourers willing to undertake the cultivation of cotton as are now found ready to devote themselves to the less tedious cultivation of ground-nuts, yet it must be evident to Her Majesty's Government that the more continuous the course of industry may be to which the natives can be trained to submit, the more settled must their habits of life become. The culti-

vation of the ground-nut may be justly regarded as a preparation for more extensive and durable agricultural operations, and I believe that the soil and climate of the country here is fairly adapted to the production of cotton.

44. I have heard it stated, that although of good quality in other respects, the cotton of Africa is short in the staple, and therefore of much inferior value to American cotton; but it is notorious that care and proper cultivation change the character and quality of vegetable products in a wonderfully short period. Even at present the cotton of the Gambia would fetch *5d.* per lb. in England, and *2d.* would not be an unfair remuneration to the grower here if paid in cash, but the question remains to be decided practically whether the producer can sell and the merchant here afford to purchase at those prices.

45. I feel that the certainty of a secure market in England for such produce, the employment it would give to British capital and shipping, above all, the great effects such a trade would have in civilizing the natives and teaching them settled and industrious habits, all render the experiment worth trying. No mere Government plan or model farm can succeed, except partially, and at great expense. Experience proves that such schemes, however wisely intended and apparently well planned, generally end in jobbing and failure. If cotton cannot pay both the producer and the merchant, nothing can force it into cultivation. If it will pay, then self interest will lead to an extensive commerce in cotton as it has already done in ground-nuts, though a fair trial must be given to the former, before any decision can be arrived at.

46. I cannot but wish, therefore, that this Government had the means of giving land of fair average fertility to the numerous liberated Africans and others who are at present scattered through the adjacent countries in search of a precarious livelihood. If they were collected into a town with sufficient land round it both for tillage and grazing, and were subjected to no other tax than either a fair quit-rent or a tithe of the produce in return for the land and the protection of this Government, they would very soon be able to defend their own town and maintain themselves with little or no aid from the Government.

47. If it were possible that such a town could be located near to the seat of Government here, so that it might be under the constant supervision of the Governor and the proper authorities, as also what is almost equally important, be easily visited by the merchants and other residents, it might with very little help in the commencement from Government, become a thriving and self-supporting community. I believe facilities for carrying out such a plan exist here to an extent which Her Majesty's Government is scarcely aware of, and of which it is certain that even the best friends of Africa are almost entirely ignorant.

48. It would surprise many in England to be told that within eight miles of this harbour, and at the entrance of a river which for a long succession of years has had the reputation of possessing one of the most deadly climates in the world, there exists a tract of land near Cape St. Mary, along the borders of the Atlantic, and varying in its elevation above the sea from fifty to ninety feet, which enjoys a more salubrious climate and a cooler average temperature throughout the year than most places in the West Indies, if the testimony of the numerous officers who have served there, and who annually visit this colony, can be relied on. It owes these advantages in part to its elevated position, and its exposure both to the sea and land breezes, which are almost constantly sweeping over it; but I believe that the difference of its climate from that of Bathurst is still more owing to the fact that the ground not only slopes towards the sea in front, but also declines gradually towards the rear, so that it is perfectly drained by nature. The country near it is in general open and park-like, with a soil of average fertility.

49. There being no good anchorage near it, and the first residents here having been persons entirely devoted to commercial pursuits, this tract of country was neglected for many years, A portion of it, however, was twice purchased from the natives by governors of this colony, for sums so small and under circumstances of so little publicity that I found both purchases denied by the natives, with the exception of a small piece of land on which Her Majesty's Government had erected a convalescent house for the troops. At the close of 1850 I found means to induce the King of Combo and his principal chiefs to guarantee in the most public manner to the British Crown possession of a portion of the country in question, about 2½ miles in length, but with very little breadth. That ground

Governor to Colonial Office, No. 67, Dec. 31, 1850.

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is now marked out by pillars in masonry, but its confined limits render it useless for almost anything but building purposes. I have had numerous applications from the merchants and other residents here for building lots facing the sea, and expect that in a few years the new territory at the Cape, or Clifton, as it has been designated, will form one of the most cheerful and agreeable prospects on the coast.

50. Small as that tract of ground is, it yet has peculiar claims on the attention of Her Majesty's Government; not so much because it would be easy to increase its extent if desirable, but on account of the comparative salubrity of its position. It is evident that a square mile of perfectly healthy country would be invaluable on this coast, and such a tract as I have described must be valued in proportion as it may be found more healthy than Bathurst. As Her Majesty's Government have expressed their willingness to undertake, in conjunction with this colony, the expense of constructing a road from Bathurst to Cape St. Mary, there is reason to hope that a vast improvement will thereby be effected in the circumstances of the colony. Not merely will our market here be more regularly supplied with meat and a variety of provisions, but the possession of more cheerful and healthy residences must gradually remove a great portion of that vague dread of the climate here, which if in part based on truth, is still more based on error.

Colonial Office to Governor, Military, No. 2. April 23, 1852.

51. There would then be every opportunity, by a further acquisition of as much territory as British subjects here could bonâ fide occupy, of giving agricultural employment to numbers willing to cultivate either cotton or any other staple for which they could find a ready sale. A town such as that above described, and situated about two or three miles inland from our present military post at Cape St. Mary, would soon be a favourite place of resort for all residents at the Cape; and as in no previous case has a fair trial yet been given to such an experiment, I would gladly see what could be effected now by such means.

52. There would be no difficulty in peopling such a town. There are numbers of liberated Africans who seek a livelihood in neighbouring countries, and many Jolloffs as well as others anxious to obtain and cultivate land, on being assured of protection. So completely has the mania for farming taken possession of the population here, that labourers who could earn 1*s*. per day quit Bathurst as soon as the rainy season commences, and *hire* land amongst the Mandingoes, where they slave and toil in an incredible manner for several months, to realise under disadvantageous circumstances a profit not amounting nearly to what they might have earned with half the toil as labourers at Bathurst. The moment, therefore, it were known that Her Majesty's Government had determined upon establishing a town and a settlement in Combo, and upon giving small farmers a title to the land on condition of paying a moderate rent, either in kind or in money, I have no doubt whatever that more than a sufficiency of willing and hardy labourers would present themselves, and be ready to cultivate the soil, introducing cotton or any other produce which they might be encouraged to cultivate. The same parties would be well able to defend their new settlement, at little or no expense to Government. The indirect protection afforded by the countenance of the British Government in the immediate locality of their labour is all that is required, and a somewhat less feeble policy, when the question is, how to advance civilization by terminating intestine wars.

53. I am sensible that till more land, capable of cultivation, shall have been added to the sandy island within whose limits this settlement is confined, it cannot be ascertained how far this place is capable of becoming not merely a trading depôt, but a habitable, populous, and thriving colony. It is true that more solid and commodious houses in proportion to its population adorn some streets of Bathurst, than perhaps any of our West India colonies; but neither our excellent harbour, well built streets, or extensive commerce, can supply the want of land, a want which is at once a natural and healthy sign of progress. In reference to that want, I would observe that whatever objections there may be to increasing our territories in this part of the world or elsewhere, I am not aware of any objection which can be raised to the acquisition of as much land as we can bonâ fide occupy, and I am of opinion that the cultivation and permanent tenure of the soil is essential to any lasting improvement amongst the natives. Those who are not mechanics and who are yet something

more than labourers, and all those who leave Bathurst because they cannot find room or opportunity there for agricultural pursuits, might be made a useful medium for extending at little expense our social customs, religion, and a portion of our civilization amongst the natives. A town properly planned, well located, and neatly kept (which its vicinity to head-quarters might with little trouble ensure) could accomplish much, which the mere commercial business carried on in this island never can effect; and such a settlement in the immediate neighbourhood of European knowledge would soon give opportunity for ascertaining whether cotton or any other production of the soil can repay native cultivation.

54. I have reasoned on this point as though there were no difficulty in the way but that of obtaining permission from Her Majesty's Government to occupy the land in question, and such is in reality the case. The king and chiefs of Combo have offered the ground, provided we assist them in terminating the intestine wars which have long been devastating the country in the immediate vicinity of our military post at Cape St. Mary. Such is the deplorable state to which Combo has been reduced by the protracted civil war raging there, that sooner or later Her Majesty's Government must permit some intervention, and will find itself under the necessity of sanctioning active operations, and the sooner that course be adopted the easier will the task be performed. It is impossible to stand by and witness murders and bloodshed close to us, and behold a country, formerly the most peaceable and one of the best cultivated near this river, rapidly becoming demoralized, and changing into something little better than a wilderness, without questioning the humanity which forbids us by interference to restore peace, security, and plenty to a population which is daily being removed further from all those blessings.

55. Whatever opinions may prevail as to the general policy which we ought to pursue elsewhere in this river,—and I have endeavoured to sketch in this despatch the outline of that policy, which the experience and travel of many years in this part of Africa had induced me to recommend and to follow for nearly five years,—whatever opinions, I repeat, may prevail as to that general policy, I apprehend that we have not much choice left us in dealing with the affairs of Combo. No one can be a passive spectator when his next-door neighbour sets fire even to his own house, without remonstrating, or, if necessary, using force to prevent such a deed. That is our present position in regard to Combo, which has always been, is still, and must continue to be closely connected with us in a variety of ways. It is not long since some of the combatants there approached our ground and fought till their bullets struck the barrack wall, and the houses and fences of European residents. Moreover, large bodies of the natives were in arms, and as there was no appearance of the disturbance coming to an end, I was obliged to order the whole of the British troops in garrison at Bathurst to be moved to Cape St. Mary for the protection of that post, and the militia were consequently ordered to do the garrison duty at Bathurst, and some of them are still on duty there. All this is expensive, and without any conclusive result at present, whilst I may safely say that such a succession of outrages, robberies, and murders committed if not actually on our own territory, yet in its immediate vicinity, cannot continue without reflecting more or less discredit on ourselves in the eyes of the natives, to whom we must appear either very indifferent or very feeble, whilst our present attitude is subversive of that system which has been successfully followed here during nearly five years. How can we be regarded by more remote nations as conservators of the general peace, if we appear unable to maintain tranquillity in our immediate neighbourhood?

56. I therefore believe that sooner or later we *must* follow the course of events, and that ere long we shall find ourselves established, with the consent of the king and chiefs of Combo, on such portion of that territory contiguous to Cape St Mary, as we can usefully occupy; I believe also, that finally, most of those who are now residents at Bathurst will pass much of their time there, and that a stimulus will thereby be given to the progress of this colony of a nature which it has never hitherto received, for its population will then be sufficiently increased, and internal resources of an entirely new description be gradually but certainly developed.

57. Thinking, as I do, that those events will come to pass, and that it is highly desirable they should take place, I cannot but advert here to a topic

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which, though it might naturally appear more fitted to form the subject of a separate communication, is nevertheless intimately connected with the general policy which I am now seeking to explain and recommend. I therefore take this opportunity of stating that I would gladly see Cape St. Mary made the principal military station in this river, unless there be some very cogent reason to the contrary. I cannot conceive why Her Majesty's officers and troops should not be located in the healthiest station. I believe, that even if such a measure were attended with considerable expense it would be an item ungrudgingly allowed by all in England who wish well to the service. My conviction, however, is that no real extra expense would thereby be incurred. I doubt if Her Majesty's Government can be aware of the annual expenditure now incurred through deficiency of barrack accommodation at Bathurst. The enclosed return will probably show that there is no wise economy in continuing the present uncomfortable position of Her Majesty's officers and troops in respect to quarters at the Gambia.

Enclosure, No. 2. June 1, 1852.

58. That return has been furnished by Assistant Commissary General A. Salwey, the officer in charge of the commissariat here, and is an estimate of the probable expense which must be incurred in the year 1852–53, through deficiency of proper barrack accommodation at Bathurst. The amount of the estimate is 919*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* That officer informs me also that there are buildings requiring repairs to the amount of 150*l.*; and as there must always be some such additional annual items, I think we may safely take 1,000*l.* per annum as the least amount expended by Her Majesty's Government, not in rendering the officers comfortable, but in scattering them about the town at a distance from their men, in lodgings generally inconvenient and frequently unhealthy. I am also informed that great inconvenience is experienced on account of the various stores and offices being separated from one another by considerable distances. The barrack stores, for instance, are in four separate buildings. Nevertheless the maintenance of this uncomfortable state of things, subversive at once of the health of the officers and the discipline of the men, costs 1,000*l.* per annum,—a small sum, if expended on maintaining the efficiency of the service, but a monstrous perversion of all rules of economy, if its expenditure inflicts an actual injury on the service.

59. No evil, however, is without some counterbalancing good, and I consider it a fortunate circumstance that Her Majesty's Government is not debarred from providing the best and most healthy accommodation for the military at this station, by having already incurred any very heavy expense in the erection of a suitable barrack and quarters at Bathurst. The 1,000*l.* per annum will go far towards the erection of good iron or stone barracks at Cape St. Mary in a better climate and (in a political point of view) a more fitting locality. A cheerful barrack, built on a cliff sixty feet above the level of the sea, will tend to render the Gambia a less objectionable station with the military than it can appear when viewed with its present inadequate and close lodgings, built on a foundation just one foot above high-water mark. The present barrack at Bathurst will then afford sufficient accommodation for the detachment required for the mere garrison duties of the town; but the head quarters and staff, it is submitted, should be located in the healthiest position, and that unquestionably is at Cape St. Mary.

60. In corroboration of the above, I may observe that the predisposing causes to bilious fever, from its mildest intermittent type to its worst form in yellow fever, are now known to be (like the predisposing causes of cholera) in a great measure removable by proper sanitary precautions. The improved drainage of Bathurst, the gradual filling up of swampy and low sites by the accumulation of the materials that always follow increase of population and buildings, show that much may be done to improve the general sanitary condition of the town; and I am happy to think that exertions made by myself to direct public attention to this subject are bearing their fruits, and will no doubt in a few years render this place as much healthier than it is even now, as it has already become healthier than it was twenty years ago.

Parliamentary Paper, 1852. Page 5.

61. I have therefore not been surprised to learn from the Second Report on Quarantine, that more than twenty-six years back, when 420 white soldiers were stationed here for a space of only nineteen months, 279 died, of whom 234 fell victims to the fever of the climate. An entire regiment stationed in quarters more indifferent than those which are now represented as inadequate, a

regiment composed as the condemned corps in question was, of the worst and most dissipated characters, and stationed literally in a swamp, which Bathurst then was, might all have perished in that space of time without there being any more real grounds for surprise at such mortality than there would be at death ensuing from a draught of poison or a bullet. No parallel however exists between the Bathurst of that day and of the present period, yet even now an expenditure of a million sterling could not raise the level of this island to the height of Cape St. Mary, and drain it as well as the latter place is drained without an expenditure of *5l.* If therefore no money can render Bathurst (however improved that station may be) as healthy as a place which is not eight miles distant from it, and which, in a political point of view, is the more important military position, I cannot but think it prudent, and only an act of justice to officers serving here, that we should remove them to Cape St. Mary. Presuming that the statements in this despatch prove this colony to be of importance, not merely on account of its present extensive commerce, but still more by reason of the great results to humanity and civilization which it promises to develope, it cannot be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw the necessary protection of the troops; and if they be maintained here, I submit that some adequate reason should be alleged for continuing a system which not merely keeps them from the healthiest post, but aggravates the inconveniences and injurious effects of the less desirable stations where they are now quartered.

62. I wished before leaving this colony to sketch its progress of late years, and to leave a record of the system of government pursued by myself, as well as of the principal measures which I think necessary for the further advancement of these settlements. I have therefore little room to comment on other matters, and must refer to the Blue Book for details, under the heads of Expenditure, Public Works, Education, &c. &c., of last year. In this despatch I have sought to confine myself to topics of a more general nature and wider interest, and with this view I shall annex here a comparative table of the imports, exports, and tonnage inwards of the Gambia, during the year which has just elapsed, and the imports, exports, and tonnage of a few other British colonies some of which probably have a much higher place in public opinion than the Gambia. The latest records in my possession relating to other colonies, are those which I find in the published reports of the various governors of colonies on the Blue Books for 1850. As I have shown that the present year is likely to exhibit a great increase both in the tonnage and exports of the Gambia over 1851, I do not think there is anything unfair in my contrasting the last year of which I have authentic records here with the last year of which I possess authentic records relative to other colonies; unfortunately I have been unable to obtain from those published reports all the information which I sought, but the following table may be useful, imperfect as it is:

TABLE, No. IV.

Name of Colony.	Shipping Inwards.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.
	Tons.	£	£	
Gambia - - -	25,491	107,011	186,404	1851
Sierra Leone - -	26,436	97,890	115,139	1850
Grenada - - -	22,450	133,647	105,510	1850
St. Vincent - -	26,757	167,310	172,428	1850
Tobago - - -	8,562	52,575	45,664	1850
St. Lucia - - -	11,856	60,538	49,127	1850
St. Kitt's - - -	- -	92,418	- -	1850
Monserrat - -	- -	9,332	8,577	1850
Dominica - - -	- -	- -	49,510	1850
Western Australia -	15,988	52,351	22,134	1850
Bahamas - - -	31,117	92,756	37,921	1850
Bermuda - -	- -	130,501	19,960	1850

63. It will surprise many, I have no doubt, to find that the exports of the Gambia in the above table exceed the exports in 1850 of all the other colonies named therein, and as the Gambia has never been favoured with the same large government and admiralty expenditure as Sierra Leone, it may be useful more particularly to contrast the progress of the favourite colony of the friends of Africa with that of the Gambia during eleven years from 1840 to 1850 inclusive.

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When it is recollected that at one time the Government expenditure alone exceeded 80,000*l.* per annum at Sierra Leone, and that the Gambia was regarded as a dependency of that colony,—one whose name never figured in Exeter Hall when the educational and religious wants of the other were advocated and liberally supported,—it is satisfactory to trace in the following figures the healthy and unassisted development of the natural resources of the Gambia.

TABLE, No. V.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Year.
	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	
1840	105,441	73,939	124,587	65,888	1840
1841	96,708	55,149	144,610	69,542	1841
1842	111,153	78,376	146,939	90,327	1842
1843	85,827	96,538	108,404	104,608	1843
1844	96,152	83,049	136,757	91,444	1844
1845	119,187	111,474	154,801	103,382	1845
1846	95,403	105,368	164,805	125,875	1846
1847	90,706	116,689	178,090	100,818	1847
1848	68,960	89,173	158,590	95,615	1848
1849	73,410	102,885	107,802	111,904	1849
1850	86,036	97,890	142,366	115,139	1850
Total	1,028,983	1,010,530	1,567,747	1,074,552	Total

64. It thus appears that not merely were the total imports of the Gambia in the eleven years specified in the above table equal to those of Sierra Leone, but that they even exceeded the latter by more than 18,000*l*, whilst the exports of the Gambia during the same period exceeded those of Sierra Leone by nearly half a million sterling. It may also be added, that the value of ground-nuts alone exported last year from the Gambia (133,133*l.*) exceeded by several thousand pounds the value of ground-nuts and ground-nut oil exported from Sierra Leone during the whole eleven years given in the above table. There cannot be a doubt, therefore, that whatever the Gambia may have been in former years, it is now unquestionably the first British colony in commercial importance on the West Coast of Africa.

Vide published Report on Blue Book for Sierra Leone for 1850. Paragraph, Trade and Commerce.

65. I trust these undeniable facts will place this colony in its proper position, I am convinced that had one half the money which has been expended, and till lately with but few results, at Sierra Leone, been expended judiciously here, and had one half of the efforts made by English friends there been exerted here, it would long since have been discovered, that the easiest road (at least in these latitudes) into the interior of Africa, is by the Gambia; and that greater results, whether commercially or merely in a philanthropical and humane point of view, might have been achieved here than at Sierra Leone, the mass of whose population is a population actually imported and planted there at an enormous cost per head. It is evident the same population might have been by the same means located in any other situation, and an import trade thereby created for the purpose of supplying their wants; but the geographical and other advantages of the Gambia could not have been created and cannot be destroyed by any human means.

66. All that is now required, is the permission of Her Majesty's Government for the colony to avail itself of the circumstances which opportunely afford it a fair chance of acquiring in its immediate neighbourhood sufficient room for the expanding wants of its population. The colony has now attained that degree of strength and growth, at which it is natural to expect that this want of room, and this desire to direct into a profitable channel energies hitherto exerted under great disadvantages should be felt. I think also that the period has [illegible] when so natural a claim may be safely acknowledged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

GAMBIA.

Enclosure 1.

Encl. No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Assets and Liabilities of Her Majesty's Settlements on the GAMBIA.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Cash in Colonial Chest, 23d June 1852	1,590	19	4	Deposits in the Colonial Chest	721	12	0
Do. lent Commissariat	3,000	0	0	Steam Fund	480	3	4
Balance in Agent General's hands, 31st March	37	11	7	Probable expenditure by the Agent General since the 31st March:			
Cash since remitted to ditto	400	0	0	Pensions	3	16	6
				Salaries and Allowances	63	0	0
				Materials for Gaol	130	8	9
				Stationery for 1851	92	5	4
				Do. 1852	92	0	0
					381	10	7
				Balance showing clear assets	3,445	5	0
£	5,028	10	11	£	5,028	10	11

Colonial Secretary's Office, Bathurst, 23d June 1852.

D. ROBERTSON, Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure No. 2.

Encl. No. 2.

ESTIMATE of the probable expense to be incurred on account of a deficiency of barrack accommodation at the Gambia from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853, the garrison being taken at the authorized strength of twelve regimental officers and the usual staff:—

PER EXISTING AGREEMENTS —	£	s.	d.
Hire of a quarter for three regimental officers	80	0	0
" " the officer commanding	86	0	0
" " soldiers' barrack	30	0	0
" " "	36	0	0
" " commissariat officers, office and stores	200	0	0
" " clerk of works and engineer's stores	70	0	0
Estimated " civil Ordnance officer and Ordnance stores	100	0	0
Local rates on the above buildings	20	0	0
Whitewashing, painting, and other repairs	100	0	0
Total for hired buildings	722	0	0
Lodging money for four regimental officers, two sergeants, one sergeant's mess-room, and one commissariat issuer — 176 6 4			
Deduct for casualties by death or otherwise — 60 16 8			
Total for lodging money	115	9	8
Forage allowance for two officers in consequence of being quartered in buildings hired by Government at a distance from barrack, in pursuance of garrison order dated May 13, 1852	82	2	6
Total	919	12	2

(Signed) ALFRED SALWEY, Acting A. C. G. in charge of Ordnance, &c. &c.

Commissariat, Gambia, June 1, 1852.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(No. 109.)

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to Earl GREY.

Van Diemen's Land, Government House, August 4, 1851.

MY LORD, (Received January 19, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year 1850, and to submit the following remarks upon the various heads under which the information afforded is classified.

2. The first Table shows the net revenue and the expenditure in the year; and on inspecting the total it will be seen that a sum of 2,176*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was

Revenue.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

taken from the Land Fund to supply a deficiency arising from the falling off of the revenue in former years, which left a balance of debt against the colony, which it became necessary to clear away. The circumstances connected with this employment of a portion of the Land Fund have already received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and need not therefore be further alluded to here.

Revenue

3. On reference to the comparative statement of the revenue for the years 1849 and 1850, a glance at the totals would make it appear that there has been a decrease of 25,813*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, balanced to a certain extent by an increase of 6,396*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing, however, a diminution in the actual receipts of 19,416*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Upon inspecting, however, the various items under which the revenue is classified, it will be seen that a sum 15,048*l.* 18*s.* was borrowed from the Land Fund in 1849 for the purpose of paying off a portion of the debt owing to the Commercial Bank, and that a portion of the contribution of the Home Government towards the expense of the Police and Gaols for 1848 was credited to the revenue in 1849, making thereby an apparent increase of 6,250*l.* in the revenue of that year; deducting these two items, which amount to 21,298*l.* 18*s.*, from the gross deficiency, will leave a balance of 4,544*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; and if this amount be taken from the gross increase, 6,396*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, there will be a balance in favour of the revenue of 1,882*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Of the sum of 6,396*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* no less than 3,260*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* is derived from additional payments by the Home Government, which, though made in former years, have only in the course of 1850 been carried to account in the estimate of either revenue or expenditure.

Customs.

4. The actual decrease in the revenue arising from colonial sources amounts to 1,377*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The principal falling off appears to have been in the Customs, in which, although the receipts at Hobart Town have increased 592*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, those at Launceston have diminished to the extent of 2,078*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Fines and fees.

The receipts from fines and fees in the different courts of the colony have shown as usual a steady decrease, while there has been an increase in the

Postal revenue.

postage revenue to the extent of upwards of 1,100*l.*

Expenditure.

5. Upon reference to the comparative statement of the expenditure in 1849 and 1850, it will be seen that while an increase had taken place in some items to the extent of 9,178*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, a decrease is shown in others to the amount of 28,383*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* The difference, 19,205*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, being the actual diminution in the expenditure of 1850 as compared with that of 1849. Of this, however, 16,364*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* is due to the payment in 1849 of debts to that amount, the actual decrease of expenditure in 1850 being 2,840*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

It is not necessary to go into any detailed explanation of the particular items in which an increase or a decrease of expenditure has taken place, the tables themselves show that the difference in excess or defect is spread generally over all the heads of the account.

Local revenues.

6. Under the head of local revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of any municipal or other body, not accounted for in the general revenue of the colony, the receipts from the tolls or money levied by a rate from the land for the improvement or repair of the roads has been inserted; the returns refer solely to the expediture on certain lines of road, which have been placed in the hands of trustees, and are in point of fact those published in accordance with the Act establishing the different trusts; and although the amount raised and appropriated is but small, the benefit which has been already derived from the outlay has been such as to encourage those who have commenced the system to persevere, and to induce others to look forward with anxiety to the means of establishing similar arrangements for levying and appropriating local funds, so that in the course of a few years I have every reason to hope that the return under this head will exhibit a marked increase.

Military expenditure.

Pensioners.

7. Under the head of expenditure incurred by the colony on account of the military defence, I have inserted the amount paid out of the Land Fund for the settlement of the military pensioners.

I am aware that in doing so I have put rather a forced construction upon the meaning of the heading, but as there was no other head under which this outlay could be inserted, I conceived it better to place it where it stands, than to leave it altogether unnoticed

The sum paid has been devoted in great measure towards assisting the men in building houses upon the small allotments of land which have been granted to them, and in very many instances they have been enabled by the trifling aid thus afforded to settle themselves comfortably, and commence the cultivation of their allotments with good prospect of success.

Military expenditure.

8. The commissariat expenditure for military service shows a slight decrease, though the charge for provisions, fuel, and light has increased in consequence of the rise in the price of provisions. The total outlay in 1850 is 64,330*l.*, as against 67,890*l.* in 1849. There has also been a reduction to the extent of 22,463*l.* in the convict expenditure, the outlay in 1850 having been 120,213*l.*, as against 142,676*l.* in 1849.

Convict services.

Public works.

9. The amount expended upon the public works of the Colony has fallen short of the outlay in 1849 to the extent of 935*l.*, but on reference to the returns, it will be seen that the diminution has taken place in the expenditure upon the main line of road, which, as it approaches its completion, will naturally require only that amount of outlay upon it which will be necessary to keep a good turnpike road 120 miles in length in a state of perfect repair, which, under ordinary circumstances, and in so favourable a climate as this, should not exceed perhaps 10*l.* or 12*l.* a mile.

Roads.

The diminution in the expenditure upon the main road has been upwards of 1,400*l.*, the amount therefore applied to other works has been in excess of the outlay of 1849. The principal items upon which any large amount of public money has been expended, are,

Wharves.

The wharves at Hobart Town and Launceston;

Tamar navigation.

The improvement of the navigation of the River Tamar;

Main road.

The main line of road between Hobart Town and Launceston;

Streets.

The repair of the streets of these two towns;

Light-houses.

The repair of the light-houses, and the extension of works by which Hobart Town is supplied with water.

Waterworks.

The outlay upon these has amounted to 7,848*l.* 14*s.*; the balance, amounting to 1,806*l.*, has been expended in keeping the public buildings in repair, and in the erection of various buildings for the accommodation of the police in different parts of the Colony.

Wharves.

With regard to the wharves, both at Hobart Town and Launceston, the object of the Government has been, first, to place those which were previously in existence in a thorough state of repair, and then to extend the amount of accommodation in the manner best suited to meet the present and probable future wants of the mercantile community at each of these ports. The increase of trade, especially at Hobart Town, has been so great as to require the utmost activity on the part of the Government to meet the actual and increasing want of accommodation; and it became necessary, looking to the mode in which the town is distributed round the banks of a cove in the great estuary of the Derwent, to devise some scheme by which as much accommodation as possible could be provided in the immediate vicinity of the business part of the town.

The plan which is forwarded herewith will show the general scheme upon which it is proposed to carry out the future works. Your Lordship will see, that it is intended to secure as great an amount of wharfage as possible, by the construction of basins along the edge of the water, upon the principle carried out so extensively at Liverpool. The difference will be, that as the tide here only rises and falls a few feet, these basins will always be open, so as to allow vessels to enter at any time of tide. The basin marked A. in the accompanying plan was completed in the course of 1850, and was thrown open to the trade on the 1st December; it was intended, and will hereafter be used principally for the small craft which ply up and down the river and bring supplies to the market, a new market-place, to which allusion will be made hereafter, being now in course of construction in the immediate vicinity. The depth at low-water spring tides is full ten feet, and this is sufficient for the ordinary run of coasting vessels and colonial traders to which the dock has already afforded great accommodation. Owing to the mode in which the walls have been constructed, carts have been able to come alongside of the vessel, and the saving of labour in loading and unloading has been estimated by the merchants engaged in the colonial trade at upwards of 100*l.* per annum for each vessel.

Constitution dock.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Proposed basin. The general plan to which reference has already been made includes a second basin, with an extent of wharf amounting to 1,500 feet altogether, uninterrupted (as indeed is the case with all the wharves at Hobart Town) by any private right of water frontage.

Dry dock. Provision is also made for a dry dock; and to this I would wish to call the attention of the Government, as affording opportunities for the repair of the vessels of war navigating these seas; the size of the dock for all colonial purposes would not require to exceed that which could afford accommodation for vessels of from 600 to 1,000 tons. To make it available for large frigates and steamers, the width of the entrance would have to be increased, as well as the general dimensions of the dock; the labour of this, however, would not be very great, nor the actual cost in money; and it would be a matter of consideration whether, looking to the possible benefit which might accrue to Her Majesty's vessels navigating in these seas, some assistance might not be given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as has been granted to the Government of New South Wales, in order to ensure the completion of the work upon a scale likely to be available for all descriptions of vessels.

Launceston wharves. The general plan of the wharfage at Launceston is altogether upon a different principle from that of Hobart Town. Launceston is situated at the head of the navigation of a river in which the tide rises from ten to twelve feet. The space for the accommodation of vessels is limited, the town being built upon one bank only of the river, and as there is but a small body of fresh water coming down, the vessels at low water are obliged to lie aground, and are apt when loaded to receive some damage. In addition to this disadvantage the river below the port is narrow, shallow, and obstructed with sand and mud banks; any scheme, therefore, for the improvement of this harbour must embrace not only the wants of the port itself, but also the improvement of the navigation up to it.

With regard to the last, it was intended to carry out a scheme which has been adopted with great success on the Clyde below Glasgow, namely, to confine the tidal and fresh water towards the latter half of the ebb to the main channel of the stream, and thus to cause such a scour as will, in the case of mud or sand banks, sweep them away, and maintain a good and open channel.

With regard to the port itself, the plan is to dam up the water in the river, leaving ample means for the discharge of flood water, so that the vessels alongside of the wharves would always lie afloat; to construct a lock by which vessels which might be able to get up to the entrance can be admitted at any time of tide; to construct a bridge across the dam, by which a communication would be established with the opposite bank of the river, and by thus turning the bed of the river into a basin, and constructing wharves on each side, ample accommodation would be given for the trade of the port for some years to come. Hereafter it may be desirable to carry out the remainder of the plan as shown, by inclosing the mud flat in front of the town and making it into a basin.

Lock.

Basin.

Main line of road. 10. The works which have been carried on upon the main line of road are more of the nature of repairs than of new works, except in one or two instances where the line of road has been altered in order to avoid a steep ascent or descent.

The line, however, is now complete from Hobart Town to Launceston, and in such a state as to allow coaches to travel upon it at the rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour.

Streets of towns. 11. The repair of the streets of Hobart Town and Launceston has been carried on by the Government only until a municipal body can be properly organized to undertake the charge of these as well as other arrangements which may come within the sphere of their duties.

Waterworks, Hobart Town. In the same way the outlay upon the waterworks at Hobart Town, the object of which has been to extend the benefit of the supply as far as possible, has been conducted by the Government, but will, of course be handed over to the municipal body as soon as it can be constituted.

Light-houses. 12. The expenditure on the light-houses has been more of the nature of repairs than of new work; the object has been to place both the light-houses themselves, and the buildings for the keepers and their assistants, in such a state of permanent efficiency as may render any repairs beyond those of an ordinary character, such as painting, &c., unnecessary, for many years to come.

13. In addition, however, to these works, which, as being paid for out of the

PLAN OF PART
of the City of
HOBART TOWN
Shewing the New Wharfs
& Buildings in progress

Note. The parts colored Yellow shews the Works done since 1847.
The Red Color the Work in progress.

RIVER DERWENT

THE QUEEN'S DOMAIN

SULLIVANS COVE

CITY OF HOBART TOWN

Macquarie Pt.

Hobart Town Rivulet

OLD WHARF

Intended NEW DOCK

Com.st Wharf

FRANKLIN WHARF

Steam Ferry Wf.

Constitution Dock

Market Shed

Landing Water

Intended New Basin

Harbour Master

W. Police Barracks

Treasury

MACQUARIE

New Market

Comm.st Stores

Gov.t Cottage

Custom House

Government House

ARGYLE ST.

STREET

ELIZ.th ST.

MURRAY ST.

DAVEY ST.

Public Offices

NEW WHARF

Merchants Stores

Port Officer

Ordnance Stores

Landing Water

Scale Four Chains to an Inch.

0 1 2 3 4 8 12 16

Wm. P. Kay Director of Public Works, Sept.r 1851.

PLAN OF PART
of the
TOWN OF LAUNCESTON
Shewing the contemplated improvements in the Harbour at the confluence of the
NORTH & SOUTH ESK RIVERS
where they become the River Tamar.

Note. The Yellow Color shews the portion completed since 1847.
The Red Color the parts contemplated and partly in progress.

TOWN OF LAUNCESTON

WILLIAM STREET

ST JOHN'S STREET

CHARLES STREET

Military B.ks

R.l Engineers Y.d

H.W.

L. Water.

SOUTH ESK

Mud Flat

INTENDED NEW DOCK

Custom House Shed

P.t Office

Intended MARKET DOCK

Boats

Sluice Gates

NORTH ESK

High Water Mark

Low water

Bar

Low Water Mark

High Water Mark

TAMAR

Police B.ks

Harbour Master

THE SWAMP

Scale Four Chains to an Inch.

0 1 2 3 4 8 12 16

Wm. P. Kay Director of Public Works, Sept.r 1851.

J. Arrowsmith

funds at the disposal of the Legislative Council, are inserted in the accounts of the Blue Book, there are sundry others of equal importance which are thrown upon the Land Fund. In former despatches I mentioned to your Lordship the discovery of large tracts of land, available for sale or leasing, to the westward of the great dividing range which, commencing near Hobart Town, runs in a north-westerly direction, separating the country into two parts most effectually. The height of this dividing ridge and the nature of the forest with which it is covered have hitherto proved a most effectual bar to the extension of occupation to the westward; I have therefore commenced a road across this ridge at a point about sixty miles from Hobart Town, the height being there about 1,500 feet, and the length of the road to the point where it descends into the plain country to the westward, near the angle of the Gordon River, being about twenty-five miles. In connexion with this I am constructing a bridge over the Derwent River, and which will be in a state of great forwardness, if not actually completed, by the end of 1852.

Land Fund.

Road to new country.

Gordon river.

Bridge over Derwent.

The importance of these works, which will have the effect of opening a large tract of country to profitable occupation, cannot be over-estimated; by the road and bridge a ready access will be afforded to the sheepowner of the central districts to land at present unoccupied, a large portion of which, owing to its western exposure, and consequent greater moisture, will be available for cultivation. Access is also given to the two harbours on the west coast, Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour, from which it is probable a large portion of the produce of this western territory will hereafter be exported.

Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour.

14. The outlay upon public works of a military nature has amounted to 2,104*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, of which however 1,196*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* has been expended in constructing a new powder magazine, in which the powder belonging to the Government and that belonging to individuals will be stored. Half the charge for this magazine will be defrayed from colonial funds.

Military public works.

Powder magazine.

15. The public works undertaken for convict purposes have cost 7,733*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*; a large portion of this sum has been expended upon the ordinary and current repairs of buildings, &c.; but some most beneficial arrangements have been carried out at the Queen's Orphan Schools for the purpose of ensuring a better system of separation and instruction. Large additions have been made to the Female Factory, in order to simplify the arrangements for the maintenance of a proper system of discipline, and allow of all the female convicts in Hobart Town being brought together in one building. Some expenditure has also taken place at the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk and the Female Factory at Ross, which have been essential to the proper maintenance of those establishments.

Convict works.

Orphan schools.

Female Factory.

Lunatic asylum.

16. The Acts passed by the Legislative Council in the session of 1850 have been brought specially under your Lordship's notice in former Despatches. I do not think it necessary to allude to them, particularly here, with the exception of those which have an especial bearing upon the matters to which I have before alluded in this Despatch.

Legislation.

No. 3. empowers the inhabitants of the district of Hamilton to appoint trustees, and levy a rate, for the purpose of making and repairing the roads in their district. By this Act, which has already been put in force, the road from Hobart Town to the new bridge over the Derwent will be made and kept in order, and a ready access thus afforded from the capital to the heart of the country.

Hamilton road Act.

No. 6. gives the Government power to construct a new market-place, and to remove the old one, which was most inconveniently arranged, and was besides in a ruinous state. The plan of the new building, which is in course of erection, is forwarded herewith, and it will not only be most conveniently situated with regard to the vessels bringing produce to Hobart Town, but will also be an ornament to the principal street.

Markets.

No. 9. enables the Government to borrow money for the establishment of the steam ferry across the Derwent opposite Hobart Town. This is very much wanted, the only means now of crossing the estuary with horses and vehicles is a bridge at Bridgewater about twelve miles up the river, but which only leads to the northern parts of the island, and a ferry five miles from Hobart Town, leading by a bad hilly and circuitous road to districts to the east and south, from which a great amount of produce is brought to

Steam ferry.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

market. A regular steam communication, such as it is proposed to carry out, will not only be most beneficial both to the town and to the districts with which it will open a communication, but will also amply pay the expenses of its establishment, and give a stimulus to similar projects for which there are many favourable openings.

Pensions. Population. Ecclesiastical.

17. The difference between the returns of the year 1850 and 1849 under the heads "Pensions," "Population," "Ecclesiastical" is too trifling to call for any special notice.

Schools.

18. With regard to education, I am happy to be able to point out to your Lordship a steady progressive increase in the number of schools, and of the children receiving instruction. The increase in 1850 as compared with 1849 in the number of children has been 456, and in the number of schools eleven. While, however, I state this, and rejoice at the evidence thus afforded of an increased desire on the part of the people to give their children the benefits of an education, such as the means at the disposal of the Government will enable it to offer, I cannot lead your Lordship to suppose that I am in any way satisfied with the system itself. It has been adopted, not because it was the best that could be devised, but because it was that which led me to hope for the greatest practical results from the means at the disposal of the Government; and while I feel that much benefit has accrued to the community from its introduction, I cannot give up the hope of being able to organize a sounder and more perfect system. The main difficulty, as felt here as well as in England, is that of securing an adequate remuneration to those persons who may choose to devote themselves to the instruction of youth. Could a fair income be

Schoolmasters.

appropriated to the schoolmaster, any required extent of qualification might be fairly demanded from him, and could a prospect of continuous employment be held out to him, together with the certainty of a retiring allowance adequate to his support when his failing faculties or health may render the performance of his onerous duties impossible, I am convinced that no difficulty would be found, in the course of a few years, in training up a body of well qualified teachers, to whom the education as well as the instruction of the youth of the colony might fairly be entrusted. In order, however, to secure these objects, some special legislative provision will be required; an enactment similar to that which I submitted to your Lordship in my Despatch, No. 91, dated 25th April 1848, would provide ample means for remunerating the schoolmasters, while a

Retiring pensions.

retiring pension might be secured to them by means of a pension fund created by small deductions from their pay. I have however to apologize for the introduction of these remarks on the present occasion; I have done so in order that I might not be considered to advocate the system now in force, as that best suited to the colony, and that I might record my views generally on a question of so much importance to the colony.

Imports.

19. On reference to the Table showing the value of the imports into the colony, it will be seen that, with the exception of those from the United States, there has been an increase in the total value of the articles imported, amounting on the whole to upwards of 80,000*l.*; and in the same way it will be seen that

Ships.

there has been an increase of twenty-six in the number of ships, and of 4,954 tons in the total burthen of those which have arrived in this colony.

Cottons and linens. Woollens.

On looking at the particular items, the most marked alteration appears to be a falling off in the quantity of cotton and linen goods to the extent of 16,000*l.* and upwards in value, and an increase in those manufactured of wool to the extent of 65,000*l.* and upwards. Under the other heads there is a falling off in some articles, and an increase in others, the cause of which in a limited market like this must be sought for in circumstances of a local and special character.

Exports.

On referring to the table of exports, it will be seen that the actual increase in the total value is upwards of 55,000*l.*, that the increase of tonnage outwards has been 5,718 tons, and that thirty-eight more vessels have sailed from the colony in 1850 than in 1849. A comparison of the items of these tables with those of 1849 will show that the increase has taken place principally in those articles which may be considered to form the staple exports of the colony, —flour, fruit, grain, hops, oil, timber, wool, and vegetables. The increase in grain has been in barley, malt, and oats; the quantity of wheat exported having been less than in former years.

Agriculture.

20. With regard to the agricultural return I have on former occasions

pointed out to your Lordship, that very little dependance can be placed upon its accuracy. There is, however, an evident improvement in the system of cultivation, green crops are more extensively introduced, more attention is being paid to the collection of manure, and the rise in the price of agricultural produce will give a stimulus to cultivation which has been wanting for some years. California has become a valuable market for potatoes, onions, &c., and occasionally for flour, but there is a risk in speculating upon the price of this latter article, as it comes in competition with flour from Chili and North America, and the price may not prove remunerative. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. California market.

21. Shipbuilding appears to be carried on steadily. Twenty-five vessels, registering 2,610 tons, have been built in the colony during the last year. The different manufactories have gone on increasing their supply of articles. Leather has now become a large article of export, and the manufacture is improving daily. Soap is made in the colony of very good quality, sufficient to supply the average demand, and will shortly become, I have no doubt, an article of export. The discovery of coal in several districts of the island has led to the establishment of companies to work the coal mines; and there is every reason to believe that this will in a short time become a valuable article of export, as well as a most useful addition to the comforts of the people, and to the means of the manufacturer. Ship building. Manufactories. Leather. Soap. Coals

22. The return of oil from the whale fishery has increased very much, the value being 70,659*l.* in 1850, against 48,960*l.* in 1849, though the number of vessels employed appears to have diminished. The advantages of Hobart Town, as a central point to which whaling vessels may resort, is certain to secure to it a large proportion of the whaling trade, as long as this shall prove remunerative, Oil.

Upon the other subjects included in this Blue Book, I have no remark to make beyond those of last year.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(No. 58.) No. 28. No. 28.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Fitzgerald to Earl Grey.

Government House, Perth, April 12, 1852.

My Lord, Registered July 22, 1852.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book for the year 1851, and to submit the accompanying observations with reference to the statistics of the province for that period.

Revenue.

2. The revenue for the year 1851 amounts to 25,166*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, being an increase over the year 1850 of 6,029*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, thus:—

Revenue	1851	£ 25,166	18	10
„	1850	19,137	14	2
		£ 6,029	4	8

The increase observable in customs is 3,379*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, thus:—

Customs in	1851	£ 11,181	10	2
„	1850	7,802	9	11
		£ 3,379	0	3

This is derivable mainly from the greater amount of the duties paid on spirits and wine in bond; this will also explain the apparent anomaly of the small

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

increase in the apparent imports (4,247*l.*) as compared with the very large one in our customs revenue. The increase in land sales over those of 1850 is 970*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, thus:—

Land sales 1851	-	£ 2,328	1	8
„ 1850	-	1,357	3	4
		£ 970	18	4

The increase in land revenue and rents is 891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, thus:—

1851	-	£ 1,759	6	0
1850	-	867	15	8
		£ 891	10	4

These are perhaps the most favourable symptoms of the steady advance of prosperity that the colony has afforded. It bespeaks confidence in the existing state of things, and proves the rapidly increasing wealth of the lower and middle classes. I am also happy to state that as yet the disposition to buy moderate quantities of land does not seem in any way to be on the decrease, which I should otherwise have feared in consequence of the excitement connected with the gold " diggings " in Victoria and New South Wales.

3. The same kind of observations may likewise be made with regard to the higher description of colonists. Labour is now afforded to these hitherto depressed men; and at the same time perhaps the best market in the Australian colonies is now opened to them; the consequence is, that almost all of them have already raised themselves entirely from their difficulties, and I believe that every one who has energy and prudence is in a fair way of becoming independent.

4. The regulations connected with the leasing of pastoral lands have given this class great satisfaction, as is shown by their rapidly availing themselves of them in taking up the good land so soon as discovered; and I have reason to hope that the beneficial results will be seen in a rapidly increasing supply of ruminant animals.

5. No other source of revenue appears to call remark, they all speak for themselves and the general prosperity of the colony.

Expenditure.

6. The expenditure of 1851 over that of 1850 shows an excess of 7,251*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, thus:—

Expenditure 1851	-	£ 23,926	7	1
„ 1850	-	16,674	7	10
		£ 7,251	19	3

In this I have to observe that the increase on account of our establishments, 991*l.* 17*s.*, has been mainly caused by the exigencies of the service consequent on the introduction of the convict system, and also by the very high prices of almost every article of consumption, which has rendered an increase of salary in almost every department necessary.

Public Works.

7. The most important increase which has taken place in the expenditure is that incurred in the prosecution of public works, 2,500*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, thus:—

Public works 1851	-	£ 3,695	8	6
„ 1850	-	1,194	18	4
		£ 2,500	10	2

Among these are the lighthouses at Rottnest and Arthur's Head, which have been completed at a very moderate cost, namely, 530*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; and the beacons which mark the passages into Cockburn Sound and Owen's Anchorage. The entrances into the different anchorages are now perfectly marked by day, and there is no difficulty for any vessel to enter Gage's Roads in the darkest night, provided the person in charge is acquainted with the bearings of the lights.

8. Among the buildings which have been begun during the past year is a new court house at Fremantle, fit for use, though incomplete. The Pensioners barracks have been transferred to the Imperial Government as an ordnance depôt. There is also a female home in connexion with immigration service, which is nearly complete.

9. Among the roads which have been improved during the past year is that from Perth to Guildford, over a sandy district; this now affords a good road, connecting the hard clay country under the Darling range with Perth, and gives the eastern districts far easier means of transport for their produce than formerly.

10. The Upper Swan Bridge is a work of considerable magnitude, it now approaches complete restoration on a new principle, and will give permanent means of transport to a large district to the north and north-east.

11. In connexion with this part of the subject, I may mention that measures have been taken in the neighbourhood of York and Toodyay, for the making of roads by means of convict labour, which will materially improve the communication between the coast and these districts. Great care has been taken in surveying these lines, and it is to be hoped that they will ultimately form the main lines of communication of their respective districts.

12. Further, I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the colony is now free from all debt bearing interest, 2,117*l.* 16*s.* having been paid during the past year. The remaining debt, none of which bears interest, is 503*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* to the Cape Government for repairs of H.M.C.S. Champion in 1839; 3,071*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to the Agent-General; and 1,000*l.* to the Imperial Government on account of immigration in the year 1842; making a total debt still due by the Government of this colony of 4,575*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, a great portion of which I hope will be paid off during the present year.

Ordinances.

13. The Ordinances passed during the year 1851 were Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of the 14th Victoria, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the 15th Victoria, which have been fully noticed in my despatches to your Lordship, No. 90, of the 4th August 1851, and No. 144, of the 4th December 1851.

Prisons.

14. In making observations on our prisons, I would state that it is the intention of the Colonial Government, so soon as some buildings which are pressingly wanting are completed, to construct a well-arranged gaol at Perth on the separate system; with an adjoining associated ward for aboriginal prisoners. This I hope will be commenced during the present year. Gaols are in the course of construction at Guildford, York, Toodyay, and Bunbury, containing cells and a large room for aborigines, also a residence for the gaoler. Those at Guildford and Bunbury have been partly built at colonial expense, but are now being completed by convict labour. That at Toodyay is nearly finished, erected entirely by convict labour.

Population.

15. The population of the colony has been considerably augmented during the past year. The total increase of the white population is 1,803 on 5,293. Of this the increase of the free population has been 886. The extreme difficulty of obtaining correct returns of this or others of a statistical nature in a thinly-populated country precludes all absolute dependance being placed upon them, as they must to a certain extent be the result of estimate, unless a very much larger expenditure be incurred in taking the census than the circumstances of the colony would warrant.

16. However, sufficient is shown in the return to point out the vast and rapidly increasing disproportion of the sexes in the colony. This is a subject to which I would direct your Lordship's most serious attention. All classes of the colonists are most painfully alive to it. I have had an address from the settlers at York, who have represented the evils in glowing colours, and who suggest that a class of women (considerable in number) who are at present the inmates of work-houses in England might, under certain regulations, be induced to proceed to

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this colony, and here obtain for themselves that independence and comfort which it is the object of Her Majesty's Government to give to a class in many respects much less worthy of sympathy than these unfortunate persons. There may be certain difficulties in the way of any arrangement to attain this object, but I feel assured that few indeed would arise in the colony, as their frequent arrival in small numbers at one time would raise a weight from the minds of many who look upon the absence of a sufficient number of women as the darkest prospect in the future of this country. The number of males in 1851 were 4,523, and of females 2,444.

17. The health of the colony has been undisturbed by any endemic or epidemic disease. The country maintains its character of being perhaps the most healthy on the globe, there only having been 37 deaths recorded during 1851 in a population of 7,096 souls.

Crime.

18. I am happy to state that the amount of crime as yet committed in this colony among all classes is so slight, that I do not feel it necessary to make any unfavourable remark whatever.

Ecclesiastic.

19. With regard to the number of clergymen in the colony, I have only to repeat to your lordship the necessity of providing for the hitherto neglected spiritual wants of the inhabitants of this colony. I look forward, therefore, with pleasurable anticipation to the speedy arrival of the clergymen promised by your Lordship to be sent from England.

20. A considerable portion of land, namely 5,000 acres, has been subscribed towards the formation of a bishopric. Such a head to the church is much required; for although I have no reason to complain of want of energy and zeal on the parts of the colonial clergy, still I cannot but feel that the presence of a bishop would be a spur to further exertion in the cause of religion both on their part and also on that of the laity.

21. An unfortunate dispute between the two Roman Catholic bishops in the colony, as previously mentioned to your Lordship in my despatch No. 5 of the 7th of January last, has given much reason to believe, that the efficiency of that body of the clergy has much diminished; for under the present circumstances the allowances of the Government in aid of the ministers of that religion have been withdrawn, and in consequence their school has been closed in Perth, and there is much ill-feeling between the different sections of this body in the colony.

Schools.

22. There has been for some time a much-felt want of a superior female school for Protestants in the colony. It is not, perhaps, altogether within the province of the Government of a colony to commence such an institution, but I fear there are not enough rich settlers here having daughters to educate to establish such a school at present; and in the meantime, the only good school in the colony for this purpose is at a Roman Catholic convent of Sisters of Mercy, under the superintendence of the Board of Education. There has been a school opened at York, where also a native school has been established, under the management of the Wesleyan Mission, as reported in my despatch to your Lordship, No. 31, of the 20th of February last, to have been transferred from Gallililup, which situation was found to disagree with the aborigines located there. I regret to state that the schools at the Vasse and Murray have been discontinued for want of scholars; and it appears to me that if a superior description of masters be not furnished for our colonial schools, education generally through the colony will be regarded as of so little importance that great difficulties will hereafter arise against any endeavours that may be made to establish a regular system of superior instruction.

23. I think it only just to remark on the disingenuousness of the Roman Catholics in the returns of their schools. They are returned as being under the Irish National system, whereas the books used are those of the Christian Brethren.

Imports.

24. The imports have not increased so much as I should have expected from the general prosperity of the colony, being but an increase of 4,607*l.* over those of 1850, thus :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Imports	1851 -	56,958	7	9
„	1850 -	52,351	7	9
		£4,607	0	0

This I attribute principally to the fear generally entertained of over-trading, a feeling which has continued from former times of great depression, and has not yet subsided, but which I have every reason to hope soon will, in consequence of the increased demand of every article of merchandise and consumption produced by the improved state of the colony. Prices have been in many cases exorbitantly high, particularly those for smaller articles. It is somewhat remarkable that the imports should have been as nearly as possible paid for by the imperial expenditure, the imports, as before stated, being 56,958*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, and the imperial expenditure 56,338*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*; thus the value of the exports must in some measure represent the clear gain to the colony during the past year.

Exports.

25. The increase of exports over those of 1850 was 4,735*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, thus :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Exports	1851 -	26,869	15	8
„	1850 -	22,134	15	3
		£4,735	0	5

I have much satisfaction in stating to your Lordship that we have now the prospect of opening a regular trade with India in horses. The amount of horses at present exported is indeed small, but the price has risen to such an extent, in consequence of the demand for them in that and the colonial market, that at the present time it is not possible to export them at a profit. The attention of the settlers is consequently directed to this branch of traffic, and as stallions have lately been imported from England and India, and a regular communication with Madras and Calcutta has been opened for the pursuit of the trade, there is every reason to believe that it will ultimately prove of the greatest importance to the colony.

26. Wool, the other great staple of the colony, has gone on steadily in creasing in value from 15,482*l.* to 17,883*l.*; I fear, however, that unless new grasses spring up, or are introduced into our pastures, that we shall never be able to rival in this respect the production of the eastern colonies. Our lands fit for sheep are so small in extent in proportion to the rest of the colony that a limit will soon be arrived at unless better pastures be discovered. Should such exist they probably lie far to the north-east.

A small district has lately been made available on the Cape Naturaliste range, others are now and then found in the eastern districts, but only in small patches, and lying so far apart that there is great difficulty in driving the flocks through the intervening country.

27. The produce of the whale will soon, I fear, cease to be an article of export. The fish appear to have left not only the coast but also this part of the ocean. The number of American whalers that visit the coast is now very small, and the bay fishery is now almost abandoned.

28. The hide trade is the only other that appears to call for remark. The beautifully soft leather procurable from the kangaroo has caused a great demand for the skins of these animals. They are very numerous to the south and south-east, and I hear of very large numbers of these skins being ready for export. The number exported last year was 29,506. If the destruction of these animals continue, a large portion of the food of the natives will be destroyed, and in that case there will be little left for them but the settler's flocks and herds. As yet no complaints have reached me, except in one or two doubtful

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cases. Should any such become serious it will then be necessary to take such measures as may appear advisable to regulate the hunting, or otherwise to make provision for the subsistence of the natives in those districts where they may have suffered from the loss of the kangaroo thus destroyed.

Agriculture.

29. The number of acres in crop last year was less than in 1850; thus:—

	Acres.
1850 - -	7,419
1851 - -	7,297¼
Decrease -	121¾

This is attributable to many causes; the high price of labour and the distressed state from which the colonists were only just emerging, prevented any large increase in 1850. Last year the wages of good agricultural servants had not diminished, there being so few among the ticket-of-leave men suited for farm work, and this, combined with the fear of imports arising from the importation of flour from South Australia, have prevented many whom the successions of misfortunes have made timid from cultivating so largely as they otherwise would have done. These causes, I am happy to state, are now ceasing to operate.

30. Ticket-of-leave men are now gradually becoming good farm servants at moderate wages. The gold fields at Victoria and New South Wales have precluded the probability of large shipments of agricultural produce coming from the eastern colonies. Many of the agriculturists, as I have before stated, have now freed themselves from their great difficulties, and I have every reason to hope that a very large breadth of wheat will be laid down this year.

The stock returns for 1851 appear thus:—

	1851.	1850.	Increase.
Horses -	2,978	2,635	343
Horned cattle	15,315	13,074	2,241
Sheep -	141,413	128,111	13,302

Shipping.

31. I find a considerable increase in shipping over 1849 in consequence of the greater inducements now offered to vessels to visit this colony than existed in former times, as shown by the increase of the tonnage of vessels arriving at our ports, thus:—

	Tons.
1851 -	16,540
1849 -	7,952
Increase -	8,588

Manufactures.

32. I have only to observe on the erection of a steam mill at York on an entirely new principle. It is said to work well; and should it ultimately succeed, it will be of the greatest use to all who require a cheap engine, and will therefore be of the utmost importance to the colony. The cost is trifling compared with that of the simplest construction with which I am acquainted, and the wear and tear almost absolutely imperceptible.

Mining and Minerals.

33. I regret that from several circumstances no minerals appear in our list of exports for last year, but I have now the pleasure of stating that the Geraldine Mining Company have commenced smelting, and I understand that a considerable quantity of lead is ready for export

34. The company have made a most important discovery on their grant of a lode of copper, the surface specimens of which, "blue and green carbonate," are equal to any I have seen or heard of from a similar depth—12 feet. The

matrix is soft, and similar I understand to that of the Burra Burra mine, and I hear that the lode is of extraordinary richness. The whole country in the neighbourhood appears to be full of lodes of copper and lead.

35. A harbour at the mouth of the Hutt, which I have visited, and think capable of receiving vessels drawing 12 feet water, is within 40 miles of the Geraldine Mine, and much nearer a very promising mineral district. This will probably be the point at which the principal embarkation of the ore of the district will be carried on.

36. Other specimens of lead have been brought from the neighbourhood of Cape Naturaliste. These I have no certain information concerning, but I am informed that the geology of the district has long given rise to a belief that valuable minerals would be found there.

37. In conclusion, I have to remark that such are the inducements to remain in the colony, from the Government expenditure, the high rate of wages, and from the circumstance that most persons who have been any time resident in the colony have some interest therein, comparatively few persons as yet have left us for either Melbourne or Sydney; all classes appear prosperous and contented, and should the present system of the introduction of convicts continue, I have little doubt but this will become one of the most important dependencies of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

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No. 29.

(No. 64.— Miscellaneous.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Sir H. E. F. YOUNG to the Right Hon. Earl GREY.

Adelaide, May 7th, 1852.
(Received, August 21, 1852.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of forwarding the Blue Book of 1851, compiled by Mr. Finniss the Colonial Secretary, and delivered to me on the 5th instant.

2.—Population; Pauperism; Crime.

At the end of 1851 the inhabitants, exclusively of a small detachment of military, and the aborigines, are estimated at 66,538, and on the 31st March 1852 at 61,218.

The convictions in 1851, in the Supreme Court of the colony, were 113; in the Police Court of the city of Adelaide, 634.

The number of persons constantly relieved by the Destitute Board during 1851 was 148; the number relieved for one month, or any shorter period, was 438; between one month and three months, 257.

The amount expended from the Colonial Treasury in 1851, in providing relief, was 1,701*l.*

3.—Climate and Diseases.

The Colonial Surgeon, Dr. James George Nash, has obligingly furnished me with information on the influence of the climate on disease and death, as illustrated by the records of the Colonial Hospital during two years ended on the 31st December last.

I annex his report and tables of statistics.

The thermometer averages but one degree higher than in the island of Madeira; 73 in summer; 65 in winter. During several, but not many, sucessive days of hot north winds in summer, the range is above 100, and the heat is more sensibly felt, I think, than in the West Indies. No. 1.

In a series of ten years, south-west breezes prevailed in each year 232 days; fresh breezes 118 days; gales 15 days; hail 5 days; thunder and lightning 21 days.

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The usual average fall of rain has hitherto been in Adelaide 22½ inches per annum; in 1851 it was 30·63 inches. I have recently distributed meteorological instruments to various districts of the colony, and hope in future to be able to record the diversities of climate in this extensive colony.

There is no endemic disease; bilious and intermittent fevers are scarcely known; nor has any eruptive fever, with exception of occasional scarlatina, yet appeared. Scrofulous cases are rare; affections of the lungs are infrequent, and progress slowly. Epidemic cholera has not visited the colony.

Diseases of the eyes are frequent in summer; irritated by the impalpable dust of the streets and roads, or occasioned by exposure to the night air after being subjected to the glare of a cloudless sky.

An analysis of waters taken from the River Torrens, and the Brown Hill Creek, about five or six miles from Adelaide, in October 1851, by Dr. E. Davy, in order to determine the fitness of the water for the supply of the city, exhibited the following ingredients:—

Carbonate of Lime	0·70
„ of magnesia	·48
„ of silica	·3
Chloride of sodium	0·99
„ of magnesium	0·10
Sulphate of magnesia	0·20
Total solid ingredients	2·50

The carbonic acid about one cubic inch, or 0·50.

All the samples are considered by Dr. Davy to be perfectly sweet, good, and wholesome, capable of being preserved for a length of time without perceptible deterioration, and quite unobjectionable in point of health. The apprehensions which have been sometimes expressed as to the water being contaminated with copper or lead, in consequence of the workings of the mines, are reported by Dr. Davy to be groundless, the saline ingredients being incompatible with any solution of these metals.

A Bill has long been submitted to the Legislature to provide funds for the supply of water to Adelaide, and I trust it will not be further postponed. Water is at present supplied to the city by carts, from an open, slender, and diminishing stream in summer, frequented by cattle, contaminated with their exuviæ, and with much of the sewerage of the city.

4.—*Agriculture.*

In the absence of precise statistics, I am able to report only that the harvest of 1851 was abundant, and above the usual average. The land under crop cannot be less than 71,728 acres. The price of bread stuffs was so unusually high that an export duty on corn was urged, in June 1851, by many, as a remedy for the supposed evil. The impolicy of such an expedient was, however, obvious, and it was not adopted. The price of bread is now fourpence halfpenny for the two pound loaf. Between 1st April 1851 and 31st March 1852, bread stuffs, the produce of the colony, were exported to an extent equivalent to 19,638 quarters of wheat.

5.—*Land Sales and Surveys.*

Two new counties were proclaimed in August 1851, and nineteen new hundreds. Of these counties one is called the County Frome, after Major Frome, Royal Engineers, formerly Surveyor General of South Australia, and contains 1,364 square miles. The other has been styled the County Burra, and includes the copper mine of that name. It contains 1,804 square miles. The new hundreds are, in County Frome, Wongyarra; in County Burra, Apoinga and Koninga; in County Stanley, Stanley; in County Gawler, Gawler; in County Light, Belvidere, Kapunda Light, Gilbert, Saddleworth, Julia Creek; in County Sturt, Tungkillo and South Rhine; in County Eyre, North Rhine; in County Flinders, Lincoln, Louth; in County Hindmarsh, Bremer, Alexandrina.

The hundreds average each about one hundred square miles. Leases issue for pastoral purposes for fourteen years in respect of lands not included in hundreds, and for one year in respect of lands within hundreds; but in the latter

case the extent of land under lease is limited by the commonage of the hundred which may be assigned to owners of adjacent purchased lands.

The number of annual leases applied for is fifty-one. The smallest extent of land included in an annual lease is two square miles, and the largest 137 square miles.

The total extent included in annual leases is 1,294 square miles.

The number of fourteen years leases applied for is 10,686 square miles. The total expected annual revenue from both kinds of leases is 7,894*l.* Copies of each kind of lease were forwarded with my Despatch No. 108, of 11th August 1851.

It is stipulated in the leases that sale of land may take place, at public competition, at the upset price of 1*l.* per acre, on the application of any intending purchaser; and that future leases will be granted only after public competition.

In December 1851, in pursuance of addresses from the Legislature, and in conformity with the advice of the Executive Council, with a view to check migrations from hence to the gold fields of the adjacent colonies, and to encourage the development of the mineral resources of South Australia, leases of lands not auriferous, and not exceeding eighty acres in extent, have been offered, subject to the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, to discoverers of minerals, to be worked for a term of years, at a rent of ten shillings per acre per annum, payable in advance.

Applications for surveys of lands for mineral purposes under the foregoing arrangement have been made in eighteen instances. However preferable it might be that for many years to come the population in this colony should be occupied in agriculture, the production of wool, and the mining of copper, the discovery of extensive and rich deposits of gold in the neighbouring provinces caused such a drain of the population from hence that it became important that South Australia should be also found to be auriferous. A special reward of 1,000*l.* was therefore offered, as reported in my Despatch No. 159, of 26th December 1851, for the discovery of a profitable gold field; but as yet there seems no prospect of the reward being claimed.

The extent of Crown land sold in 1851 was 82,589 acres, viz., 40,192 at auction, realizing an average of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* per acre, and 42,397 acres at 1*l.* per acre without competition, because already once exposed for sale at auction. The amount of remission money to military settlers in 1851 was 300*l.*

The increase of land sales in 1851 over 1850 was 17,640 acres.

The land surveyed in 1851 was 47,279 acres; re-surveyed 21,270 acres; and 2,566 acres of roads; being a total survey of 71,115 acres, at a cost for field work of $4\frac{73}{100}d.$ per acre, or, inclusively of the official establishment of the Surveyor-General, at a cost of about 1*s.* 1½*d.* per acre.

In addition to the above, a survey of 108 lineal miles of the north country, for the purpose of fixing the position of the Squatters Runs, has been completed by Mr. H. C. Rawnsley, to the satisfaction of Captain Freeling, R.E., and embraces 2,916 square miles, with sufficient accuracy for the purposes of pastoral leases.

A survey, with the like object, of 151 lineal miles in the south-eastern districts, has also been performed by Mr. Bellairs under Captain Freeling's directions.

In September 1851 an expenditure of 500*l.* out of the land fund was made, at the recommendation of Captain Lipson, R.N., the naval officer of the province, to deepen the entrance into the Port Wakefield Creek in Gulf St. Vincent. This was in addition to 1,000*l.* previously authorized. I visited Port Wakefield in 1851, and was agreeably surprised at the number of large vessels then frequenting it, in connexion with the operations of the London Patent Copper Smelting Company. The tonnage inwards and outwards at Port Wakefield in 1851 was something in excess of 22,000 tons. The "Albatross," a vessel of 1,100 tons, recently discharged, and reloaded with copper, in twenty working days, at Port Wakefield.

The Surveyor General, Captain Freeling, who had previously visited the River Murray from the Goolwa near Port Elliot to the River Darling in New South Wales, extended his personal knowledge of the northern district in 1851 by proceeding to Mount Eyre, a distance from Adelaide of 220 miles. This journey was undertaken to examine the progress of Mr. Rawnsley's survey. He also visited a large portion of the seaboard of the colony, including Port Lincoln, Tunby Bay, the north of Spencer's Gulf, and Guichen Bay to the south-east.

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The country from Wellington on the River Murray in a direct line to Mount Alexander, the gold region of the province of Victoria, has been surveyed by Mr. Mac Laren, the Deputy Surveyor General, for a distance of 127 miles to to the boundary between the two colonies, and wells have been successfully sunk at convenient distances in seven places. The country beyond our boundary is well watered, and this line of overland route to the diggings is likely to become available for the transport of farm produce as well as for the conveyance to Adelaide of such gold as may be raised by South Australians.

It is, however, doubtful whether this route will be practicable for ordinary traffic during the winter rains, and quite certain that for all bulky goods a steamer on the river Murray would best answer the desideratum of access to the gold districts, and of a convenient communication with the interior of this continent.

The survey of Port Elliot in Encounter Bay by Mr. Hill, Civil Engineer, forwarded with my Despatch No. 56, of the 6th April 1850, has been corrected by Captain Lipson, R.N., and was forwarded last February for communication to the Hydrographer's Office at the Admiralty.

Port Elliot is in latitude 35° 32′ 45″ south, and longitude 138° 43′ 15″ east, six miles from Rosetta Head, Encounter Bay, and bears north 55° east of the "Sturt" Light on Cape Willoughby, Kangaroo Island, distant twenty-nine miles. The "Sturt" Light is a brilliant revolving one, and is in latitude 35° 49′ 20″ south, and longitude 138° 43′ 15″ east. It has a total elevation of 241 feet, and is visible six nautical leagues. It cannot but be of infinite service to vessels from the neighbouring colonies as well as to Port Elliot. At Port Elliot there have been laid down two first-rate sets of moorings from Woolwich Dock Yard, and a jetty has been completed one hundred feet in length, having twelve feet of water at its extremity at high tides, and six feet water at low tide. Captain Lipson reports his opinion that Port Elliot offers facilities to our communication with the neighbouring colonies, and a saving of time to the delivery of mails and passengers.

He observes "that it must be well known to those who are in the habit of "trading between Adelaide and the different ports along the coast, that now "there is a good light on Cape Willoughby (the Sturt Light), with the west "gales which blow so frequently during the winter season, they may go into "Port Elliot, and oftentimes back again, either to Van Diemen's Land or Port "Phillip, in less time than they could beat through Backstairs Passage (into Gulf "St. Vincent), besides the difficulty of returning down the gulf against the "south-west gales; and I have no hesitation in saying that two mails may be "easily delivered at Port Elliot for one at Port Adelaide during the winter "months."

Flinder's chart of Gulf St. Vincent was corrected in 1851 to the present time, and a re-survey has also been made of Trowbridge Shoal by Captain Lipson, forwarded with my Despatches, No. 139 of 26th October 1851, and No. 49, of 15th March 1852.

On Trowbridge Shoal, in Gulf St. Vincent, the emigrant ship "Marion" was wrecked, without loss of life, on 30th July last. A commission of inquiry unanimously reported that if proper attention had been paid to the lead when soundings could so easily have been obtained the casualty would in all probability not have occurred. Very recently the passenger ship "Washington" stranded on the same shoal. It is intended to erect a lighthouse on the shoal, and this useful work would have been already commenced had the state of the local treasury permitted.

I have recently returned from visiting various districts north of Adelaide 160 miles, and have been confirmed in my strong impressions of the expanded and expanding field which is gradually being occupied by the pastoral interests of South Australia. A description of the far north country, which has recently been published in the local newspapers, agrees in so many respects with the accounts which I received of it from several persons of credibility with whom I conversed when in the neighbourhood of Mount Remarkable, that I here subjoin it.

No. 2.

I have decided on provisionally appointing a sub-protector of aborigines, and forming a feeding station, for the issue of food to the natives in this northern district, so as to open up a friendly intercourse between them and the settlers. Two cases of fatal collision have already occurred at new stations very remote from Mount Remarkable. The first was the killing of a native by a shepherd

in charge of a flock. The shepherd has quitted the colony. The second was the killing of a shepherd by the natives, two of whom have been arrested, but will probably escape conviction for want of evidence.

I also purpose erecting an iron store or depôt at the head of Spencer's Gulf, to which the settlers supplies may be conveyed from Adelaide by water, and from which they may be taken on to their destination, at the convenience of the settlers, in their waggons. This store will also serve as a place where the exports of the north country may in their infancy be received until shipped.

5.—Immigration.

Having, in my Despatch No. 37, of the 12th February last, entered fully into the details of the amount, cost, and description of the immigration which occurred in 1851, it may suffice on the present occasion to observe, that the excess of arrivals over departures in 1851 was 2,439 souls, and that the amount of local fund remaining in England at the disposal of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the introduction of labourers, in 1852, was at the beginning of this year 34,000*l.*, and that on the 7th ultimo 10,000*l.* more was remitted from hence. My attention has been given to the question suggested by Mr. John F. Leslie Foster, of the expediency of obtaining a repayment from emigrants sent here at the expense of the Land Fund; also to the plan of the Government of New South Wales, to enforce a certain length of residence in the colony; and, lastly, to the policy of assisting Mrs. Chisholm's Family Loan Colonization Society with an advance of money from the Land Fund.

I am unable to recommend the adoption of any of these expedients. The majority of persons, not manual labourers, sent out by Mrs. Chisholm, and not coming within the requisite age and physical strength and habits of manual labour which are indispensable qualifications in a Government emigrant, are of classes already obtained by us in more than sufficient numbers through the means of the ordinary passenger ships. It is not politic, I think, to apply funds now devoted to the introduction of young able-bodied labourers, with due regard to an equality of the sexes, to loans to persons who are not required to possess other recommendations than that of a desire to be reunited to their relatives in the colony.

It is not yet established by any sufficient experience that loans on account of passage money are likely to be paid, or are capable of being enforced, in a province like this, which is conterminous with other colonies, easy of access by sea and land, having the powerful attractions of gold fields, and to which consequently the migrations are numerous and frequent.

The advantage of separate cabins in the Family Colonization Society's ships is one which is common to all ordinary passenger ships in which the passage money is paid by the passengers; but in respect of regularity, order, cleanliness, the quality and quantity of provisions, and general care and comfort, there is reason to suppose that the Government ships for emigrants of the labouring class would be preferable to the ships of a society under no effectual responsibility to Government.

I have also anxiously considered what course it would be best to suggest in the new circumstances which have resulted from the drain of our population caused by the gold deposits of the other colonies.

Requiring labour at least as much, if not more than ever, there is the great injury of losing that for the introduction of which the colony pays. In my Despatch No. 11, of 9th January last, I ventured to suggest that not more than one ship a month should be sent with emigrants at the cost of the Land Fund; and at the present time, both on account of our diminished land sales and continued migrations to the diggings, it does not seem expedient that paid emigration should be extended beyond the above limit of one ship a month.

It is not easy to ascertain the number of emigrants whose passages being paid out of the Land Fund, at once on their arrival, or very soon after, leave for the diggings. Some certainly have done so, and many more would had they the means of paying their way to Melbourne. Fortunately a large majority are compelled to work, at least for some months, to be in a condition to migrate; and even this time is of so much importance to the industrial interests of the colony, that I hold it to be essential that the stream of immigration should be continuous, at the diminished rate which I have mentioned, until the permanent effect of the gold fields upon our population and Land Fund is more clearly ascertained.

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No. 3.

Some abuses having occurred at Sydney of the principle of nominating emigrants for a free passage in virtue of deposits for the purchase of land, it was thought expedient to revise and republish the regulations in South Australia, which are here subjoined.

6.—*Revenue and Expenditure, Exports, Imports, &c.*

The receipts of the general colonial revenue in 1851, inclusive of the balance of the previous year (but exclusive of the Land Fund), are 169,469*l.*

The general colonial expenditure is 143,981*l*; in which is included an expenditure on account of barrack accommodation for a detachment of the 11th regiment as a military guard in Adelaide, of 533*l.*

The Land Fund receipts in 1851, including the balance of the previous year, were 107,201*l.*

The Land Fund expenditure in 1851 was 41,524*l.*; the remittance to England for immigration was 26,295*l.*; and expended for immigration, in the colony, 4,473*l.*

The reduction of the Colonial Bonded Debt was for the year 1851 25,000*l.*; viz., on 15th December 1850, Despatch No. 176, 5,000*l.*; No. 27 of 8th February 1851, 10,000*l.*; and No. 134 of 23d October 1851, 10,000*l.* I am happy to add, that the original debt of 85,800*l.* which existed in 1848 has since my arrival in the colony in August 1848 been reduced to its present amount of 10,300*l.*, which I refrain from paying off at once only because of the existing depression in the Land Fund revenue, caused by the flow of population to the gold districts.

The exports of wool between the 1st April 1851 and 31st March 1852 were 3,281,648 lbs.

The export of copper ore was 7,122 tons 19 cwt.

The export of copper, 39,225 cwt.

The tonnage inwards and outwards at Port Adelaide in 1851 was 166,950 tons.

7.—*Public Works.*

The amount expended under this head in 1851 was 18,228. The cost of the colonial engineers department was 1,328*l.* The principal buildings which have been completed are the General Post Office, Police and Resident Magistrates Courts, and new Lunatic Asylum.

The amount expended in 1851 by the Central Board of Main Roads was 34,842*l.*

8.—*Education.*

The number of schools receiving aid from the Colonial Treasury in 1851 was 132; the amount of aid, 3,310*l.*; the number of scholars, 4,276. The number of churches and chapels was 103 of all the various religious denominations and the amount of aid for buildings and stipends was 4,431*l.* The new Legislative Council refused to sanction the principle of expenditure from the public purse in aid of religious establishments even though given in the most perfectly equal manner to all religious denominations, and consequently an Act to provide moderate and equal aid, proportioned to a specified amount of voluntary contributions, to all Christian churches and ministers, which had been by a former Legislature expressly limited in its operations to the 31st March 1851, was not suffered to be renewed, although commended to the favourable consideration of the Legislature in the following terms:—" The frugal maximum " of 150*l.* for churches, and 200*l.* for stipend, which may be reached in either " case only conditionally on private contributions at least of an equal amount, " seems to me to ensure as large an infusion of the voluntary principle into the " ecclesiastical system of all Christian congregations as the present circumstances " of the colonists can bear; but it remains for you, if you see fit, to affirm the " principle hitherto adopted, or to modify its application."

9.—*Aborigines.*

In previous Despatches, Nos. 23 of 6th February, 55 of 19th April, 86 of 28th June, 100 of 24th July, 125 and 143 of 2d and 30th October, I have forwarded such full reports on the aborigines that I have nothing further to communicate, except that Archdeacon Hale's Training Institution at Port Lincoln for the aboriginal youth educated at the Adelaide Native School is progressing so satisfactorily that a proposition will shortly be laid before your lordship for its extension.

The general object of the extended plan is to ward off much misery and crime from the wretched natives of the Port Lincoln district, and to prevent outrages and bloodshed between our race and theirs. With this view the Archdeacon, with my entire approbation, proposes to occupy, combine, and superintend three fields of labour. First, the existing Training Institution ; this has increased in number in eighteen months from 11 to 46. Secondly, the training and instruction of the children of the Port Lincoln natives are to be transferred from Mr. Schurman's charge to that of the archdeacon. At present Mr. Schurman's School is very good, so far as it goes, and if nothing better could be had would be well worth keeping up at its present cost. It keeps the children away from their parents, and so far prevents their being for the present savages ; but it is not entitled to more than this negative merit. Under the Archdeacon's superintendence positive advances towards civilization, and habits and principles antagonistic to savage life, may be expected, from the better means and appliances, and the aptitude of mind for this branch of instruction, which the Archdeacon will cause to be brought to bear on the school. Thirdly, the formation of a feeding station for the Port Lincoln natives in the Franklin Harbour district. The cost of these three objects is estimated by the Archdeacon at 1,600*l.* per annum. The feeding station is not proposed with missionary objects. Conversions to Christianity, domestic and industrial habits, are not the direct or immediate ends to be here aimed at. The term used will literally describe the establishment, as a "feeding station." Instead of the rations now issued through the police, it is proposed that a person accustomed to cook for large numbers should be employed by the Archdeacon to serve out daily messes, and that vegetables should be grown largely, both to lessen the expense and to render the dietary more attractive. Clothing and blankets would be acquired by those who would work for wages, and buy such articles as they required. Those who would not work should go without them. If any should be willing to earn more money than they required for their clothing, they should have the opportunity of laying it out in such articles as they are most pleased with, such as tobacco, knives, fish-hooks, &c. If any should manifest a decided disposition to become permanently settled, they should be transferred or rather promoted to the institution, and become subjects of missionary treatment. The children would be sent to the institutions. The object to be attained by this feeding station is to relieve the present generation of aborigines of much of that misery, privation, and wretchedness which they now endure from frequent destitution of food ; to draw off those who are not permanently employed by Europeans from the settled country, and thereby to prevent the thefts and collisions which now so frequently take place ; to secure to ourselves the bringing up of the rising generation, training them in habits of morality and industry ; the race of wild and troublesome savages would thus be made to pass away with the present adults. It is proposed, soon after the commencement of the rainy season, to erect a substantial store, and to get a good crop of vegetables stored up against the time when they would be required, and the distribution of food would commence about March next year, when the aborigines in this district begin to feel the want of native supplies of food, and when petty thefts, collisions, and murders are not infrequent. The sum of 1,600*l.* cannot be considered a large one, if compared simply with what it is to effect, and with the countless ways in which the public, both in Great Britain and in the colony, have benefited by the occupation of the country of the aborigines. Moreover, the proposed grant of 1,600*l.* per annum, under the judicious and benevolent protectorate of the Archdeacon, if conceded, will be for the future in the stead and place of the more limited expenditure which has heretofore been sanctioned for account of the Training Institution, the Port Lincoln School,, and the issue of rations at the police stations to the aborigines. The expense which under each of these heads had heretofore a natural tendency to increase, will now be restricted in the aggregate to the above specified sum ; and with the Archdeacon's zeal and devotion to the cause of the aborigines, I confidently expect that the administration of these funds will produce results in every respect satisfactory than anything which has as yet been done for the Port Lincoln natives. It is evident that the letter and spirit of the instructions which have repeatedly emanated from your Lordship respecting the aborigines require the Governor of a colony to put into execution every new and improved method of applying funds for the benefit of the unfortunate natives, when, like the present proposal of

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the Archdeacon, it bids fair to remove or mitigate much suffering, by an outlay quite within the Crown moiety of the revenue derived from the sale of land.

10.—*Legislation.*

The year 1851 is memorable for the introduction of the elective principle of representation into the Legislature, the free action of constitutional Government, and for Her Majesty's gracious appointment of a Governor General of Australia, empowered to act as Governor of each of its provinces when within the territory.

This last-mentioned preliminary step towards a political federation of the Australian Colonies has proved very opportune and provident. The discoveries of rich deposits of gold, the more frequent intercourse thereby occasioned, not only between Australia and Great Britain, but also between the different settlements themselves, both by sea and land, and the certainty that the steam navigation of the great River Murray will now at last be effected, are circumstances which must accelerate, and were perhaps providentially designed to produce, that social union of the provinces on this continent of which a common origin, allegiance, language, and legislation have formed the natural foundation, constantly strengthened and extended as it is by increased migrations from the parent state. The new Legislature of South Australia assembled on the 20th August 1851, and was prorogued on the 2d January 1852. It enacted twenty acts, which will be found enumerated in the accompanying Blue Book. Two acts only were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

I may cite as the most important of the measures of the new legislation :—

An Act to secure to the Honourable Charles Sturt (the discoverer of the River Murray, and for other eminent services,) a pension for life of six hundred pounds ;

An Act to increase the salaries of Her Majesty's judges ;

An Act to substitute imprisonment with hard labour as a punishment in lieu of transportation, and for the employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour ;

An Act for the better apprehension of offenders from any other of the Australian Colonies ; and lastly,

An Act to promote education.

11.

A report on the state of South Australia in 1851 would be incomplete without notice of the effect produced by the discovery of gold fields towards the close of the year in the adjoining province ; the result having been a sudden and large drain of population and coin, which, being coincident with the prevalence of an extensive system of over-credit, threatened a suspension of cash payments and general insolvency. My Despatches, No. 7 of 6th January, and 28 of 29th January, have so fully entered into details on this important subject, that it only remains for me to report what has been our experience of the remedial measures which were adopted ; viz., the Assay Bullion Act, and the escort of gold to Adelaide by a direct overland route from Mount Alexander.

I am informed, on good authority, that unless the Bullion Assay Act had been passed the losses of the bankers and merchants would have been threefold the amount now anticipated. The Act has enabled rates of exchange to be fixed, which prevent mere speculations in gold in Adelaide, unless the proceeds are used for investment in South Australia ; it has stopped the drain on the banks for coin, has facilitated time being given to debtors, has promoted the shipments of overstocks of merchandise to Melbourne, and the return of gold dust in payment ; it has given a strong inducement to the South Australian diggers to return to the colony with their gains ; has secured to the farmer a remunerating price for his produce ; and nearly the whole of the gold thus attracted to Adelaide is the property of the merchants and diggers of this colony, and is legitimately available for meeting their overdue and current engagements. The amount of current paper under discount in the three local banks as compared before and after the panic is reckoned thus :—South Australian Bank, 280,000*l.*, now 120,000*l.* ; Bank of Australasia, 160,000*l.*, now 60,000*l.* ; Union Bank of Australia, 120,000*l.*, now 70,000*l.*, that is, 560,000*l.* reduced to 250,000*l.* in about three months, an improvement quite unprecedented, and which before its actual occurrence might have been deemed

almost impossible. As the bullion increases in the banks the surplus not required to cover their circulation will be shipped to England, and a first shipment has already been made by two of the banks, which will no doubt return them a profit of from four to five per cent. An ingot of pure gold, assayed and stamped at 71*s.* per ounce, possesses an intrinsic value, free from the evils and dangers of a depreciated or worthless paper currency, and not only is equal to the coin it represents, but, as compared with the invariable British standard, is ample to cover interest and exchange on its way to the mint in London. The amount that has been received into the Assay Office since the 10th February 1852 is 87,740 ounces, or, at 3*l.* 11*s.* per ounce, 311,477*l.*; and the amount brought by the escort on the first two journeys from Mount Alexander is 25,235 ounces, or 89,584*l.* The per-centage charged on the assay, and that paid for the protection of the police escort overland, is reckoned, and has hitherto proved, more than sufficient to cover the cost of the respective new establishments. The future is of course only a subject of conjecture; but present appearances warrant the expectation that a million will reach Adelaide before the termination of the year to which the Bullion Act is at present limited.

However impolitic is any semblance even of interference with the currency, it is equally certain and notorious that the Bullion Act and overland escort were rendered necessary by a formidable financial emergency, and that they have operated to give stability to our banking establishments, to revive trade and commerce, to afford great relief to all the monetary and industrial pursuits of the colonists, and to confer on South Australia much of the advantage, unalloyed with any of the inconveniences, attendant on the locality of a gold field. The population of the colony on 31st March 1852, was reduced to 61,218 white inhabitants. The migrations to the gold fields, chiefly of our adult male population, still continue, and exceed 16,000.

Respectfully referring your Lordship to the accompanying Blue Book for further information on the state of the colony in 1851,

I have &c.

(Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Enclosure 1 in No. 29.

Enclosure 1.

CLIMATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SIR, Adelaide, South Australia, March 25, 1852.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with a request from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to forward you statistical returns, illustrating, by the records of the Colonial Hospital, the influence of the climate of South Australia on disease and death. The returns embrace a period of two years from 1st January 1850 to 31st December 1851. The mortality at the Colonial Hospital must not be taken as a criterion of the fatality of diseases in the colony generally, as only the worst cases are sent to hospital, and occasionally patients in a dying state are taken there that they may be buried at the expense of the Colonial Government. The salubrity of the climate of South Australia is indisputable, the thermometer in summer averaging 73° Fahr., and in winter 55° Fahr. showing a mean temperature for the year of 65° Fahr., being only one degree higher than the mean temperature of Madeira. There is no endemic disease in South Australia, From the peculiar character of the indigenous vegetation, and from the absence of moisture during the summer months, there is but little decomposition of rank vegetable matter, consequently bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers are scarcely known. The prevalent fever of South Australia is closely allied to the congestive fever of Bengal, and chiefly affects the newly arrived. Eight ninths of those cases that terminated fatally occurred in persons who had not been one year in the colony. The membranes of the brain, the bronchial and intestinal mucous membranes, are the parts chiefly congested, the former more especially in children, arising from exposure to the sun, and the two latter from checked perspiration, irregularities in diet, or the too frequent use of stimulants. Meningitis, bronchitis, or dothein enteritis, is generally found more or less developed in the continued fever of South Australia. No eruptive fevers, with the exception of occasional cases of scarlatina, have yet appeared in the colony. The dry warm atmosphere of Adelaide has a tendency to prevent the development of the strumous diathesis, consequently there are but few cases of scrofula. Phthisis pulmonalis is also infrequent, and progresses but slowly in South Australia, opening a wide field to the skill of the physician and the efficacy of medicine in checking the disease.

No. 1 *a.*

No. 1 *b.*

No. 1 *c.*

Organic disease of the liver is rare, but that viscus frequently becomes congested soon after the rainy sesaon sets in, and relieves itself by an increased secretion of bile, rendering jaundice at this period of the year a very common affection.

Dysentery is one of the prevalent diseases, but yields readily to treatment. It is caused by improper diet or clothing; in the one case directly causing adetermination of blood to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and in the other indirectly by

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checking the insensible perspiration; and in both cases producing that congestion of the portal system which so frequently accompanies dysentery. Epidemic cholera has not visited South Australia since its colonization. Diseases of the brain are not common in this colony, and the admissions into hospital have been chiefly cases of delirium tremens. I do not think that insanity prevails here to a greater extent than in England, and generally occurs in those who have recently arrived. Some of the causes of insanity, such as regret at leaving home, anxiety during the voyage, and disappointment perhaps on landing, are in more active operation at that time than at any subsequent period. Dropsies are not prevalent in South Australia. Rheumatism is a frequent disease in the bush, and most of the cases admitted into hospital have been sent from the sheep stations. Several of our shepherds and hut-keepers were formerly prisoners of the Crown in the other colonies, and have arrived here with impaired constitutions.

Many also have been mercurialized for venereal affection. Exposure to every change of temperature and to the night air in such patients as these will fully account for the prevalence of rheumatic affections, and why many of the cases are accompanied by inflammation of the periosteum. The number of venereal affections admitted into hospital is no indication of what the amount of disease in the colony may be, as only very urgent cases are received. Abscesses and ulcers are not of more frequent occurrence here than at home. Wounds and injuries in South Australia are most frequently "gunshot wounds," accidents from riding horses not properly broken in, and injuries received in felling trees. Accidents from bullock drays are frequently occasioned by the dangerous practice of riding on the pole of the dray. Conjunctivitis is the most prevalent disease of the eyes in this colony, and in the summer months is frequently occasioned by exposure to the night air after having been subjected to the glare of a cloudless sky. The impalpable dust in the streets and on the roads also acts as an irritating cause. Diseases of the skin are not often met with.

Annexed to this report are tables showing the prevailing winds and weather, taken from an average of ten years; of the height of the barometer from an average of seven years; and of the thermometer from an average of ten years. The observations were made by my brother-in-law, William Wyatt, Esq. The quantity of rain fallen, being an average for seven years, was kept by G. T. Kingston, Esq.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES GEORGE NASH,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

BAROMETER, 7 YEARS.

Maximum		30°	7
Minimum		29	5
Mean of maximum and minimum		30	1
Range		1	2
Annual mean		30	2
Greatest variation from 9 to 9		0	3
Least ditto ditto		0	0
Mean ditto ditto		0	0

THERMOMETER, 10 YEARS IN THE SHADE.

102°
45
73
57
65
23
2
10

WINDS, 10 YEARS.

N.	days, 13
N.E.	„ 61
E.	„ 7
S.E.	„ 42
S.	„ 20
S.W.	„ 116
W.	„ 39
N.W.	„ 58
Var.	„ 9
Predominant for Year, S.W.	

WEATHER, 10 YEARS.

Clear days	29
Cloudy, but fine	190
Overcast, without rain	7
Rain, little	73
„ much	64
„ constant	2
Total	139

THERMOMETER, 10 YEARS.

Days above 100°	3
„ 100 and 91°	17
„ 90 and 81	52
„ 80 and 71	106
„ 70 and 61	119
„ 60 and 51	66
„ 50 and 41	2

Calm or light breezes	232
Fresh breezes	118
Strong gales	15
Hail	5
Thunder and lightning	21

	Latitude.	Mean Temperature of the Year.	Warmest Month.	Coldest Month.	Mean Barometer of the Year.	Quantity of Rain during the Year.	Aqueous Vapour.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.
						Inches.		
London	N.L. 51·30	50	62	36	29·89	20	5·5	178
Madeira	N.L. 32·37	64	73	58	30·03	25	- -	73
Auckland, N.Z.	S.L. 36·51	59¼	69	52	29·92	45¾	4·3	160
Adelaide, S.A.	S.L. 34·40	65	73	55	30·2	22	- -	139

No. 1 *a*.—RETURN of the NUMBER of PATIENTS Treated in the ADELAIDE HOSPITAL from 1st January 1850 to 31st December 1851.

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, 31 Dec. 1849.	Admited in		Total treated.	Died in.		Total died.	From 10 to 20 Years.				From 20 to 30 Years.				From 30 to 40 Years.				From 40 to 50 Years.				From 50 to 60 Years.				From 60 to 70 Years.				Total.			
								Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.	
		1850.	1851.		1 50.	1851.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fevers - - - -	21	88	125	234	25	30	55	25	38	2	5	93	35	27	8	21	6	6	–	7	5	2	3	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	149	85	39	16
Eruptive fevers - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of lungs - -	2	35	33	70	13	17	30	5	3	2	–	21	10	6	4	15	2	6	2	8	–	6	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	55	15	24	6
„ liver - -	–	7	5	12	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	1	–
„ stomach and bowels -	2	36	18	56	9	4	13	2	6	2	–	17	3	3	–	12	4	2	1	6	2	2	1	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	41	15	11	2
Epidemic cholera - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of brain - - -	1	9	11	21	1	2	3	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	8	1	1	–	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	4	2	1
Dropsies - - -	–	6	3	9	2	1	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	2	1
Rheumatic affections - -	2	30	29	61	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	18	5	–	–	9	3	–	–	11	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	42	19	–	–
Venereal affections - -	1	19	25	45	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	19	1	–	–	7	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	36	9	–	–
Abscesses and ulcers - -	6	44	26	76	2	5	7	4	14	2	1	16	8	1	–	12	6	–	2	10	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	44	32	4	3
Wounds and injuries - -	6	54	51	111	1	3	4	18	9	–	–	34	2	1	–	20	1	1	–	11	2	2	–	8	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	96	15	4	–
Diseases of eyes - - -	2	18	9	29	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	6	8	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	16	–	–
„ skin - - -	1	5	3	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–
All other diseases - - -	21	59	75	155	7	7	14	10	13	3	–	28	34	–	2	26	15	1	4	13	8	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	82	73	6	8
Total - - -	65	410	413	888	61	69	130	71	106	12	6	260	110	38	15	140	45	17	9	77	21	17	6	36	5	8	–	12	5	8	1	596	292	93	37

No. 1 *b*.—RETURN of the NUMBER of PATIENTS Admitted and Died in the ADELAIDE Hospital from 1st January 1850 to 31st December 1851.

Classes of Diseases.	Year.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.			
		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fevers - -	1850	20	12	1	3	8	4	1	1	5	7	2	2	18	3	2	2	8	2	1	1	7	1	2	–	4	2	3	–	1	2	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	1	–		–	1	–	3	4	–	–
	1851	7	4	1	–	8	5	2	–	11	6	3	1	1	5	4	2	11	10	3	–	8	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	6	–	–	6	3	2	1	4	3	2	–	3	1	1	1	4	3	–	–
Diseases of lungs -	1850	4	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	4	3	1	–	2	–	1	1	8	–	–	–
	1851	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	6	1	1	–	–
Ditto liver -	1850	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	1851	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto stomach and bowels -	1850	6	6	4	–	3	2	–	1	4	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1
	1851	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Diseases of brain -	1850	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1851	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Dropsies - -	1850	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1851	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rheumatic affections -	1850	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–
	1851	4	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Venereal affections -	1850	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
	1851	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Abscesses and ulcers -	1850	6	7	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–
	1851	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Wounds and injuries -	1850	10	1	–	–	7	1	–	–	5	1	–	–	6	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	6	2	–	–	7	3	–	–
	1851	3	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	2	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	2	1	–	4	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of eyes -	1850	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1851	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto skin -	1850	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1851	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
All other diseases -	1850	8	7	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	3	–	–	5	4	2	–	1	2	2	–	2	4	–	–	3	5	–	–	1	4	3	3
	1851	5	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	4	1	–	2	–	4	1	–	3	2	–	1	7	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	5	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	8	1	–	1	2	–	1	1	4	–	–

No. 1 *c*.—RETURN of the NUMBER of PATIENTS who died in the Adelaide Hospital from 1st January 1850 to 31st December 1851.

	TERM OF RESIDENCE IN THE COLONY.																													
	Under One Year.		From One to Two.		From Two to Three.		From Three to Four.		From Four to Five.		From Five to Six.		From Six to Seven.		From Seven to Eight.		From Eight to Nine.		From Nine to Ten.		From Ten to Eleven.		From Eleven to Twelve.		From Twelve to Thirteen.		From Thirteen to Fourteen.		From Fourteen to Fifteen.		Total died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fevers - - -	34	14	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	16
Eruptive fevers - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of lungs -	9	4	5	2	2	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	6
Disease of liver - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Disease of stomach and bowels - -	4	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2
Epidemic cholera -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of brain -	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Dropsies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Rheumatic affections -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venereal affections -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abscesses and ulcers -	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3
Wounds and injuries -	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Diseases of eyes - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of skin - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other diseases -	3	3	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8
Total -	54	21	11	7	6	2	10	2	2	–	2	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	93	37

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2 in No. 29.

DESCRIPTION of the DISTRICT North of ADELAIDE.

[From the *Adelaide Morning Chronicle.*]

WE have gathered from Sergeant-Major Rose some interesting particulars of the country between Mount Arden and Lake Torrens, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers.

The country within the bight of the lake mostly consists of grassy gorges, with fine creeks running along them, the flats being from a quarter of a mile to four or five miles broad, and hemmed in on each side by rough and almost perpendicular rocks of several hundred feet high, or mountains covered with porcupine grass, which horses will scarcely face. There is abundance of timber, principally bastard sandal wood, and a bush bearing a yellow fruit closely resembling the quince in size, shape, and appearance. It was not quite ripe when the Sergeant-Major was there, and its taste was something like that of beet-root; but he learnt from the settlers that its flavour when at maturity is very similar to that of the ordinary quince, and so delicious that the white men as well as the blacks esteem it a great luxury. The seeds, as in the case of orchard fruit, are clustered in the centre, and are about the size of coffee berries. It is called by some, on account, perhaps, of its colour, the native orange.

One of the most remarkable parts of the country is Mr. Price's cattle station, called the Pound, a rich grassy vale of about thirty square miles, beautifully timbered, and surrounded by high hills impassable by horsemen or cattle, the only entrance being by an opening of from forty to fifty yards in breadth, which is now fenced across, and through which a fine stream flows into the open country. The water is fresh and clear, in some places very deep, and about six yards broad at its exit from the Pound. The current is sufficiently strong to turn a mill of almost any size. At some distance from that place the stream is lost in the sand, but rises again a little lower down, and runs for many miles.

There are some parts of the country excellent in other respects, which are not available for want of water. In most places, however, it has been found that springs have appeared after the land was stocked, and in every instance there is reason to believe that water could be obtained by sinking for a very little depth.

There can be scarcely a doubt that a good country lies between the eastern boundary of Lake Torrens and the Darling, for Mr. M'Kinlay, whose station is the farthest to the northward, being more than 100 miles beyond Mount Arden, lost some working bullocks three years ago upon the Darling, and they were found at Mr. Price's station on his first taking possession, about eighteen months ago. They must have made their way across, which they could hardly have done without good grazing land and water on the entire line. It is the intention of some of the settlers to explore it during the coming winter.

Should a fine available country be found between the Darling and Lake Torrens, its importance can hardly be over estimated, especially as there is a good level line of road from the bight of the lake to the head of Spencer's Gulf, where there is a good harbour, and where a considerable shipping trade must eventually arise.

The highlands within the bight of the lake abound with agates and minerals of various kinds. Sergeant-Major Rose assures us that he saw numerous surface specimens of green carbonate and grey oxide of copper, as heavy and apparently as rich as those taken from the Burra Burra Mine. These, he says, abound in every direction.* There is also ironstone of the richest quality, and abundance of the carburet or black lead, as soft and glossy as the article known in commerce. He is also under the impression that parts of the country will be found to be auriferous, from the quantity of slate, quartz, and pipeclay he has seen. The last is used by the natives as mourning, the fashion being to whiten the heads on the decease of any of their tribe. There is also a peculiar mineral resembling a dark black pebble, about as large as an egg. It breaks in sharp bright shivers resembling bottle glass, but it will cut glass as readily as the diamond. Mr. Bonney has a specimen of this, which he is about to submit to Mr. Babbage for analyzation.

The principal indigenous animals are the rock wallaby and the euro. The former is rather larger than the ordinary wallaby, and lives in the crevices of the rocks. The natives usually catch it by setting fire to the bushes round its hole and smoking it out. The latter is a kind of kangaroo, weighing about the same as the ordinary species, but much shorter and stouter in the body and legs. It has sharp pointed ears, placed very near together, and instead of fur has a covering of close bright hair, three or four inches long, and of a pepper-and-salt colour. Its coat is very bright, and glitters beautifully in the sun as it springs about the rocks. The euro is chiefly taken by means of nets placed upon its track to the water-holes. It is also often knocked down by a waddy or a stone, the natives being skilful in throwing the latter. The flesh of both these animals is excellent, and they are very numerous.

The "lords of the soil," the Anguridgna tribe, are amongst the lowest of the Australian races, diminutive in stature, and savage to the last degree. They have not the least idea

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* Some of these were brought in just after the Sergeant-Major left, and shown at Kooringa, where they excited the utmost attention among the miners.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

of clothing, but they save the euro skins to sleep upon, and soften them by rubbing the inner side with a smooth piece of agate. Recent events show that they are dangerous to the lonely shepherd, but when attacked by any competent force they are the most arrant cowards in the world. The police could seldom approach within a quarter of a mile of them, for the instant they were within range the naked imps might be seen flying in every direction—running up the sides of rocks on which a cat could hardly have found a footing, and ready to hurl masses of stone upon the head of any venturous assailant. During the late expedition one of Mr. Boord's stockkeepers and his mare were thrown down by a piece of rock rolled upon them from the high land. The mare was severely hurt, and the man received some sharp bruises.

It is thus that the settler's cattle are often lost as they go for water into the narrow mountain passes; the natives, watching their opportunity, scramble up the rocks and kill as many as they want with large fragments from above. Unlike most other tribes, they have not even the art to make a wurley, their only attempt at architecture being to drive four forked sticks into the ground, and place a few boughs on them by way of covering, the sides being left wholly open. Their general places of abode, however, are crevices and caverns in the rocks.

At present they know little of the gun, but they regard the sword with considerable terror. They are not wanting on some occasions in a kind of daring, as was proved by the two prisoners just brought in by the police. They were lodged for one night at Mr. Boord's station, being fastened together by a pair of handcuffs round their ancles, further secured by a bullock-chain. As the night was cold they were accommodated with a fire, and presently the hutkeeper was aroused by finding the roof in flames. As he was quitting the hut to call assistance, the natives endeavoured to keep him in with fire-sticks, and when the other persons on the station approached they attacked them with the same blazing weapons. A few hard blows laid them on the ground, and they were tied hand and foot at a safe distance from the fire and the hut.

We doubt not that before long the far north will become one of the most important portions of the colony. Already its progress has been almost unexampled, for it must be remembered that eighteen months ago there was not a single regular station beyond Mount Eyre, and but few to the north of Mount Arden. Now the settlements are numerous beyond the latter point, and even to the north and north-east of the former about a thousand square miles have been taken up since December 1850.

Mount Eyre is 25 miles beyond Mount Arden, and 67 due north from Mount Remarkable. From Mount Eyre to Rawnsley's Bluff the farthest surveyed point is 30 miles N.N.E.; thence to Pattywurta is 40 miles, and from Pattywurta to Mount Serle, 30 miles.

Mount Serle is situated at the eastern entrance of the horseshoe of Lake Torrens, and is the farthest point at which a station is at present taken (that of Mr .M'Kinlay). Its bearing from Mount Arden is N.N.E., and its distance about 125 miles. These measurements are taken in direct lines upon the map. The journies from point to point are much longer, on account of the mountains. That from Mount Arden to Mount Serle cannot be accomplished in less than 163 miles, the stages being as follows :—Proby's Station, 15 miles; Marchant's, 28; Price's, 20; Hayward's, 20; Oakden's, 35; M'Kinlay's (upon the Frome Creek, Mount Serle) 45; total, 163 miles.

There is no good land at present discovered beyond Mr. M'Kinlay's Station at Mount Serle, but abundance between that point and Mount Arden.

Enclosure 3 in No. 29.

Enclosure 3.

REGULATIONS FOR SELECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

1. Every purchaser of waste lands of the Crown may, *at the time of payment of his purchase money*, nominate for free passage in the emigrant ships three statute emigrants for every 80*l.* so paid, reckoning two children under fourteen years of age as one statute emigrant; provided that the person so named shall be eligible in all respects for free passage under the regulations of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and provided that if such nominees be ineligible, unable, or unwilling to embark when and where the Commissioners may direct, the appointment of others in their stead shall rest with the Commissioners. For the Form of Nomination, *vide* Schedule A. hereunto annxed.

2. Settlers who, without being purchasers of land, may desire to aid their relatives and friends at home in procuring passages to South Australia, may remit sums of money for that purpose by depositing them in the Colonial Treasury. But as it is not intended to extend this privilege to remittances for other purposes than emigration to this province, all such sums must be placed under the control of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; and if the parties for whose benefit the remittances are made are, from character or otherwise, ineligible for passages in the vessels chartered by the Government, or are unable or unwilling to embark, the money will be returned to the depositor in this province. For the Form of Application to make deposits, see Schedule B.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

3. As an encouragement to settlers who wish to apply their savings towards bringing out their relations and friends to this colony, the Government will defray part of their passage money, even though those friends may, from age or from extent of family, be ineligible for free passages under the regulations of the Emigration Commissioners.

4. The amounts to be deposited for the passage of emigrants will be as follows, as suggested by the Land and Emigration Commissioners to the Secretary of State in a letter to his Lordship, dated 6th June 1851, the local Government paying the remainder of the passage money out of the Land Fund.

	Under 40 Years of Age.	Between 40 and 50.	Above 50.
Agricultural labonrers, shepherds, herdsmen, miners, female domestic and farm servants, and their families - - -	4*l.* per statute adult.	6*l.*	12*l.*
Other emigrants and their families	8*l.* per statute adult.	8*l.*	12*l.*

5. The above-mentioned sums need not be wholly deposited in the Colonial Treasury, but may be paid, partly in the colony and partly at home, by the persons proposing to emigrate; but in such case the balance must be paid up to the Emigration Commissioners before the Emigration order is issued by them.

6. Depositors will receive from the Colonial Treasurer certificates of receipt for their deposits, which certificates must be returned to him on claiming repayment of any unexpended balance of the sums deposited.

N.B.—The attention of purchasers is particularly called to those words in italics in the first clause of these regulations.

SCHEDULE A.

(*Place of Residence and Date.*)

Sir,

Having become the purchaser of Crown lands in South Australia, for which I have this day paid into the Colonial Treasury the sum of ,
I beg to nominate the under-mentioned persons for passage to this province at the public expense :

Christian and Surname of the proposed Emigrant at full length.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Where living in Great Britain or Ireland.

(*Signature of Purchaser.*)

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I hereby certify that the sum of has been paid into the Colonial Treasury at Adelaide, by in purchase of Crown lands as above stated.

(*Signature of the Colonial Treasurer.*)

Treasury Office, Adelaide,
South Australia, 18

Approved,

Governor.

SCHEDULE B.

(*Place of Residence and Date.*)

Sir,

I beg leave to deposit in the Colonial Treasury, under the Regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor dated 18th February 1852, the sum of pounds

sterling, to be applied by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in aid of the expenses of conveying to South Australia the under-mentioned persons : SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Christian and Surname of the Emigrant at full length.	Age.	Trade or Calling.	Where living in Great Britain or Ireland.	To be paid towards the cost of passage.	To be expended for the Emigrant's Benefit before Embarkation.	Total.
				£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
			Grand Total £			

(*Signature of the Depositor.*)

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Approved,

Governor.

I hereby certify, that the sum of pounds sterling has been paid into the Colonial Treasury at Adelaide, as above stated, this day of 18

(*Signature of the Colonial Treasurer.*)

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

(No. 138—Executive.) No. 30. No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEO. GREY, K.C.B., to Earl GREY.

Government House, Wellington, October 11, 1851.

MY LORD, (Received April 5, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the Blue Books for the provinces of New Ulster and New Munster for the year 1850, together with a copy of the despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of New Ulster which accompanied the Blue Book of that province.

Blue Book, province of New Ulster, for the Year 1850.

Blue Book, province of New Munster, for the Year 1850.

2. In the despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin I reported so fully to your Lordship upon the general condition of these colonies, financial and otherwise, up to the present date, that is, to so much later a period than the end of the year 1850, that I do not think it would now be necessary or that your Lordship would expect me to forward any very lengthened report with the enclosed Blue Books.

No. 121. * Aug. 30, 1851.
No. 127. Sept. 15, 1851.

3. I ought, however, to point out, that although the returns in these Blue Books may be regarded as perfectly accurate, in as far as they relate to the revenue and expenditure of New Zealand, to the taxes and duties levied, to the imports and exports, to the number of grants of land which have been issued, and to other like subjects which relate exclusively to the European population, or to matters under the control or cognizance of officers of the Government, still that they contain no information whatever (except in as far as concerns the country in the immediate vicinity of the larger European settlements) upon those subjects which are connected with the total population of these islands, or the increase of that population ; with the extent of land under crop in the interior of the country, or at the remote and scattered settlements ; whether that

* For Sir Geo. Grey's Despatch, No. 121, of the 30th August 1851, *vide* "Papers relative to the proposed Constitution of New Zealand," presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command, May 3, 1852, page 18.

NEW ZEALAND.

land is cultivated by Europeans or Maories; with the number of horses, cattle, and sheep owned by the Maories; or with the extent of native produce which is at present principally consumed in the country, and, being brought to the principal settlements coastwise, does not appear in the returns of imports from beyond seas, nor in the return of exports to foreign ports.

4. It has in fact as yet been found impossible to collect any accurate statistical information regarding the native population for more than very small extents of country, although I trust that in the course of the ensuing year it may be in my power to have such information collected upon a very extensive scale. The returns in the enclosed Blue Books contain, however, ample evident proofs of the progress making by all classes and races in New Zealand in wealth and prosperity.

5. For instance, from an analysis of the returns connected with the revenue and expenditure of both provinces it will be found that the ordinary revenues of the islands for 1850 had, in comparison with the year 1849, increased by no less a sum than 9,154*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, these revenues having risen from 48,589*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* in 1849 to 57,743*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* in 1850, the increase being chiefly made up of an increase of about 4,000*l.* in the revenues derived from duties of customs, and an increase of about 5,000*l.* in the revenues derived from the sale of land, and this augmentation of the revenue took place notwithstanding a large decrease in the expenditure of the local Government and of Great Britain upon account of military services, the decrease of expenditure by the local Government, as compared with the previous year, amounting to no less a sum than 16,662*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, as detailed in the margin.

Nine thousand one hundred and fifty-four pounds, 11*s.* 9*d.*

Forty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine pounds, 5*s.* 1*d.*

Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-three pounds, 16*s.* 10*d.*

Decrease of expenditure of local Government of New Ulster in 1850 as compared with 1849 -	£5,075	3	0
Decrease of expenditure of local Government of New Munster in 1850 as compared with 1849 -	£11,586	19	9
	£16,662	2	9

Four thousand pounds.

Five thousand pounds.

Sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two pounds, 2*s.* 9*d.*

6. It will also be found that in the year 1850 the value of the exports from these islands had risen to the sum of 115,425*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and it is fortunately in my power to report that the general improvement which is shown from the enclosed Blue Books to have taken place in these islands in 1850 has continued to take place with increased rapidity during the year 1851, and that there appears every reason to believe that the prosperity of New Zealand is now established on a firm basis, and that it will continue to increase certainly and steadily.

One hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five pounds, 11*s.* 7*d.*

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &. (Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure No. 1. (No. 57.)

Enclosure No. 1.

SIR, Auckland, September 8, 1851.

IN transmitting the accompanying copy of the Blue Book of the province for the past year, it may be right for me to observe that the delay in its transmission occurred in the first instance by the indisposition of the gentleman whose duty it was to compile it; and subsequently by the absence of the Colonial Secretary, whose presence was required at the General Legislative Council held at Wellington, and whose signature was necessary to certify to its correctness, which consequently could not be obtained till his return to Auckland only a few days since.

Although but a very short time in office, and unable thoroughly to judge of its comparativ e merits as regards similar information for past years, still I feel there is much that cannot but be satisfactory as regards the gradual prosperity of the province; a prosperity that must continue year after year, if no unforeseen event occurs calculated to mar the peace and tranquillity of the country.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) R. B. WYNYARD, Lieut.-Governor.

ST. HELENA.

(No. 12.) No. 31.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE to Earl GREY.

St. Helena, March 4, 1852.

MY LORD, (Received April 22, 1852.)

Blue Book, 1851.

IN forwarding the Blue Book for 1851, I do myself the honour to submit a few remarks on the general condition and appearance of the colony.

Appearance.

The external appearance of the island is that of an elevated volcanic rock, but a great portion of the interior is covered with rich vegetation.

Extent.

It contains 30,300 acres, occupied in the following manner :—

	Acres.
Crown waste, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is indifferent pasture and $\frac{2}{3}$ barren	22,016
Forest trees and plantations	575
Pasture	7,450
Under cultivation	144
In orchards and flowers	65
Miscellaneous	50
Total	30,300

Agriculture

is at the lowest possible ebb. A recent estimate shows that although but 144 acres are under cultivation, 6,000 are capable of being used with advantage for that purpose.

Produce.

Governor Beatson asserts (in his tracts) that the land is capable of producing enormous crops twice in each year; and allowing for the small extent of his experiments and the advantages he enjoyed, there can be no doubt that the returns are generally large, even under the present system of cultivation. The farm at Longwood on an average yields of wheat 52 bushels per acre, of Cape barley 69 bushels, while different other farms have yielded from 216 to 464 bushels of potatoes per acre.

The Farmers

are, however, generally in embarrassed circumstances, and most of the estates are deeply mortgaged. They have little capital to expend, and have not as yet profited by the improvements recently applied to agriculture; they have also to contend against expensive and inferior labour, the ravages of vermin, which are very numerous and destructive, and the great outlay necessary to bring mountain land or small valleys into cultivation, transport being both difficult and costly.

Stock.

Cattle, including calves	1,366
Sheep and lambs	5,047
Goats	1,013
Horses (including 40 unbroken)	223
Asses	400

Fowls are kept by cottagers and others in immense numbers, for sale to the masters of merchant vessels.

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The Food

of the lower orders consists chiefly of fish and rice, the former of which are caught in enormous quantities and of great variety and are sold very cheap; the price of the latter averages 1½*d.* per pound.

The consumption of fresh provisions in the island, including the supply of the royal and merchant navy and the garrison, amounts to

Oxen	400
Sheep	1,300
Bags of biscuit	2,113
Bags of flour	3,636
Bags of rice	6,103

Animals (Import of).

Of which are imported oxen 84, sheep 1,000, all the salt provisions, and nearly all the grain.

The Price of Agricultural Produce

is exceedingly high, the Government contracts for fresh meat being made at 9½*d.* per lb., and the charge to individuals much higher. Potatoes vary from 12*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* per 112 lbs.

From the above details it is evident that under a better system and more extended cultivation the island would be capable of supplying not only the wants of its own inhabitants but those of the merchant and royal navy, and that lower prices and increased produce would afford greater remuneration than at present.

The Price of Land

seldom exceeds twelve years purchase of the rental.

The Climate.

Though situated within the tropics, thunder storms are unknown, and the climate is one of the finest in the world. At Plantation House, which is 1,700 feet above the sea, the thermometer ranges between 58° and 74°, and the barometer between 28° 4′ and 28° 5′. At James Town the heat is usually 8° or 10° greater.

Rain

falls in every month, but the wet season commences in June and lasts three months. An average of six years gives 43 inches of rain, the greatest amount having been 90,458, and the lowest, a season of drought, 19,509.

Springs.

There are 212 springs in the island, which throw 8,000 tons of water into the sea daily.

Hitherto little has been done to make them available for agricultural or other purposes, but during the last month water has been brought by the Government nearly two miles in an open drain from the Briars to the sea, passing through Rupert Valley, which, it is hoped, will thus become suitable for building or planting.

Vegetation.

The mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil promote the greatest possible varieties in vegetation. The hills are overrun with the common blackberry and furze, and the plantations consist chiefly of fir and oak. In close vicinity with them, however, may be seen aloes, cacti, palms, bananas, and the rarer productions of the tropics, which thrive equally with those of the north and west. Oaks grow to a large size, and very rapidly. The blackwood or ebony with which the island was once covered is now extinct. Cotton and coffee of the best quality have been cultivated with advantage, and might, with increased energy on the part of the farmers, become articles of export in considerable quantities. Cochineal was once introduced with every appearance of success, but was destroyed by order of one of the East India Company's governors. Silk has also been produced in the island.

Houses and Cottages.

James Town	190
In the country	195
	385

In the above are included—

Shops	40
Wine houses	7
Bakeries	8

The valuation of houses and lands on which the parish and church rates are levied amounts to 105,190*l.* The former of these rates averages 16*s.* per 100*l.* and the latter 2*s.*

The Population

is estimated at 5,500 individuals, as per margin. The adult male part of which may be classed as follows :—

Military	500
Farmers, farm labourers, and stockmen	263
Merchants and agents (17), clerks, warehousemen, and labourers	122
Boatmen and fishermen	137
Shop proprietors and labourers	65
Government employ	100
Domestic and various employ	230
Pensioners	51
Professions	26
Mechanics	152
Total adults	1,652

Military	500
Adult Europeans	235
Adult Natives	632
Adult Africans	285
	1,652
Females and Children	3,848
Total	5,500

Wages.

The wages of agricultural labourers average about 2*s.* per diem, but Africans receive 1*s.* 6*d.*; mechanics obtain 6*s.* per diem, and men in uncertain employ are paid very highly.

Roads

have been made to most parts of the island, and are kept in repair by the taxes and water rate. The outlay averages 300*l.* per annum.

Education

is unfortunately at a very low ebb in St. Helena, and there is much room for amendment in the Government schools. A committee has been for some time inquiring into their condition, and I have reason to hope for and expect considerable improvement in the system generally. The Rev. Mr. Chambers has, by your Lordship's sanction, been appointed inspector of schools.

Schools.

Three schools are supported by a grant from Government, amounting to 500*l.* per annum, in which 246 children are educated, the parents paying 10*l.* in the upper school, and 2*l.* 10*s.* in the lower division per annum, and in the second school, nil.

Besides the above there are four schools supported by the Benevolent Society, in which 223 young persons (including 52 liberated Africans) are educated, and four schools conducted by the Baptist mission, in which 215 children are educated.

Societies

having benevolent objects are very numerous; those named in the margin are the most important, and their names sufficiently describe their object.

The Benevolent.
The Mechanics.
The Benefit.
The Poor Society.
The Annuity Fund.

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Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, one of which belongs to the military, the other is partly supported by a tax on shipping, and admits all sailors gratis, and has only been recently completed.

The Press.

The "Government Gazette," "The Advocate," the "Farmer's Journal," and the "Ark" (a Baptist periodical), are all printed in James Town; but in the absence of matter of general interest, anonymous writers are too often tempted to devote their columns to personalities, which in so limited a society as this are severely felt and have the worst effect.

Law.

The law is administered by a chief justice, who is also judge of the Admiralty Court. There is a Queen's Advocate, who is also clerk of the peace, six proctors, and two attornies, but there are no regularly educated lawyers.

Gaol.

The gaol is in the worst condition possible, and affords no means of classifying the prisoners, among whom are many soldiers. A new one has been applied for, and estimates of the expense have been submitted.

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The Port

can be approached in all weathers and at all seasons; and as the island is situated in the direct course of all ships returning from the eastward, few pass it without calling for water and fresh provisions.

Number of Vessels.

The number of merchant vessels, exclusive of slavers, which have entered the port during the last five years, averages 896; during the year 1851 the number reached 888.

Trade.

The trade of the island depends on these vessels, and as there are no regular exports, ships bringing supplies from England charge as highly for freight as they do to India. This, together with the large profits exacted by the merchants, render supplies of all sorts very expensive; but the difficulty of entering the Cape at certain seasons of the year, induces most vessels to call on their homeward bound voyage.

Revenue and Receipts.

The revenue receipts for 1851 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs - - - -	11,931	1	5
Inland and other receipts - -	4,121	12	8
Widows fund - - -	1,124	1	3
	£17,176	15	4

Should Her Majesty's ships cease to bring captured slavers to this island, the revenue will lose not less than 1,000*l.* a year, collected from various duties paid on the condemned vessels.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Establishment - - -	13,334	17	9
Other expenses - - -	2,145	1	3
Widows fund - - -	947	0	0
	£16,426	19	0

Tonnage Duty.

The duty of a penny per ton on ships entering the harbour came into force on 7th May 1850, and the returns, amounting to 2,808*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, have fulfilled our expectations, without as yet causing any important diminution in the number of ships frequenting the port. The hospital was built, and is partly maintained, out of the funds arising from this duty, and has proved most beneficial to sailors arriving in ships not provided with surgeons; the number of admissions from this class have greatly increased during the past half-year.

Establishment for liberated Africans.

No liberated Africans have been received at the establishment in Rupert's Valley since my arrival in the island, and only seven remain, who were invalids when the last detachment were sent to the West Indies.

Having so recently made a detailed report relative to this establishment, I will not trouble your Lordship on the subject now.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE, Col.,
Governor.

Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

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No. 32.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson, C.B., to Earl Grey.

May 13, 1852.

My Lord, (Received July 22, 1852.)

In obedience to standing instructions, I beg leave to transmit herewith the Blue Book for the year 1851, together with the annual report required from myself on the general condition and prospects of the colony.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

(Extracts.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The net increase of the revenue of 1851 over that of 1850 amounts to 12,839*l.* 2*s.* 10¼*d.*, being respectively 321,389*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* and 308,556*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*, whilst the expenditure for the same period is diminished by 14,018*l.* 13*s.* 4¾*d.*, being in 1850 254,747*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* and in 1851 240,728*l.* 8*s.* 1¼*d.* The augmentation of income and reduction of outlay thus aggregating 26,857*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The comparative statements prepared by the Auditor General specify the items of revenue and expenditure in which the increase or decrease has occurred, and assigns the causes to which the one or the other is to be attributed. Although the surplus at the end of 1851 is not, for obvious reasons, so large as that of the previous year, I conceive that on the whole the financial operations of 1851 may be pronounced satisfactory and encouraging.

Imports and Exports.

2. There is an increase in the value of both imports and exports over that of 1850; in the former trifling, amounting to only 20,552*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; in the latter to 203,337*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, arising from the more abundant sugar crop of 1851. The value of imports and exports stands respectively at 1,107,196*l.* and 1,197,036*l.*

3. In British shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards there has been a slight falling of, whilst the tonnage of foreign vessels both ways has largely increased. This is the natural result of the modification of the navigation laws; and whatever the ultimate effect of that measure may be upon the interests of British shipping, this colony, and others similarly circumstanced, will obviously benefit by it. Freight has fallen to between 1*l.* and 1*l.* 5*s.* per ton, which cannot, I believe, pay the owners, and will hardly be maintained. No produce, or, at all events, a very limited quantity, has been exported in foreign bottoms.

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Population.

4. According to the census taken in November last, the results of which will be elsewhere reported in detail, the total population has, since the date of the previous census in 1846, increased from 158,462 to 180,823=22,361. The increase in the general population amounts to 1,645, rising from 52,852 to 54,497, that in the Indian from 56,245 to 77,996=21,751, whilst the decrease amongst the ex-apprentices and their families is 1,035, falling from 49,365 to 48,330. It is satisfactory to find from the same document that the proportion of females of the Indian population has increased from 13 to 17½ per cent.; and the wise and liberal measures sanctioned by the Council of Government, to encourage the importation of females, promise to augment this proportion considerably in future years, and so mitigate the formidable evils inseparable from the great disparity of the sexes.

5. The total births during the year exceed the deaths by 398, being respectively 5,288 and 4,890, whilst amongst the immigrants the excess of deaths is 155, easily accounted for by the paucity of female adults. The island has been blessed with its usual salubrity, and by freedom from all noxious or epidemic disorders.

6. The return of marriages exhibits an increase amongst the ex-apprentices compared with the previous year, and there seems reason to believe that the obligations imposed by the ties of wedlock are becoming more respected, and less indifference shown to the immorality of neglecting or infringing them.

Ecclesiastical.

7. The Protestant Church Establishment remains in the same condition as last reported, unattached to any episcopal see, and not subjected to the controlling authority of an archdeacon, which latter provision would in my opinion be attended with good effect, and would perhaps be more easily attainable than the nomination of a separate bishop. But one or other measure would certainly give greater impetus to the ministrations of the Church, and evoke steadier zeal and greater unity of action amongst her members. The necessity of appointing more chaplains has been represented by my predecessor, and this still exists, not from the actual number of the inhabitants professing the doctrines of the Established Church of England, but from the manner in which they are dispersed over the different quarters of the island. The active exertions of the Mauritius Church Association, formed under the auspices of the Bishop of Colombo, to enlighten the spiritual darkness which still envelopes numbers of the emancipated race, is greatly to be commended. And I have recently been much gratified to witness the encouraging success that has attended the efforts of their most zealous and devoted minister, the Rev. Gideon De Joux.

8. A clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland has recently, and for the first time, been appointed. He has been warmly welcomed by the members of that communion, by whom, with the assistance of Government, a suitable edifice for the performance of Divine Worship is about being erected in Port Louis.

9. Two additional chapels have been opened by the London Missionary Society, whose ministers continue to evince unabated earnestness in the discharge of their sacred calling. The establishment of the Roman Catholic Church remains unchanged, both in regard to its numerical strength and to its laudable efforts to elevate the standard of religion and morality amongst the masses within its fold, under the supervision and direction of its zealous and energetic bishop. Two new churches have been erected by voluntary subscriptions and labour, for the service of which additional priests are required, and will, I believe, be shortly appointed, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 54 of 1844.

10. The progressive improvement observable in the moral and social condition of the lower orders bears testimony to the diligence of the gospel ministers of all denominations.

Education.

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11. Independently of the great political advantages which would unquestionably follow the diffusion of a more accurate knowledge of the English language amongst the colonial youth, the increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining

the services of competent teachers, either in the colony or from the mother country, would be gradually overcome by the formation of an establishment from which well-trained and qualified masters and mistresses could at all times be procured.

12. It will be observed, from the Report of the Royal College and the Superintendent of Government Schools, that tolerable progress continues to be made, and that there has been no diminution but rather an increase in the number of persons receiving instruction. The average number of pupils in the College in 1851 has exceeded that of the three previous years by seventy, which shows that the exertions made to place this institution on an improved footing, and to inspire greater confidence of its efficiency in the public mind, have not been fruitless.

It must, however, be admitted, that the schools in the rural districts are but thinly attended, compared with the extent of the population; and that slight encouragement is given or interest taken in them by those who, from their position, ought to appreciate more highly the means of imparting moral and secular instruction to the children of the labouring classes. In fact, it is generally only from the efforts made by teachers to persuade parents to allow them to educate their children that schools can be maintained at all. This is neither a healthy or a natural state of things, and, if it were not for the peculiar circumstances of the colony, would induce me to recommend that the funds granted by Government in aid of education should be applied in a different and perhaps more popular manner.

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Legislation.

14. It is impossible for me to exaggerate the just and reasonable and enlightened spirit which animates the Council in the performance of its legislative functions; a reference to its proceedings will fully bear out this impression; and I would observe, that the unofficial members of this body are not now, as formerly, in a minority, but that they outnumber the officials, and therefore exercise a more powerful influence on the character and scope of our legislation. Amongst the Ordinances that have been passed the most important are those for establishing new duties of customs on imported goods, for regulating the order and discipline of prisons, and for promoting the public health. These are all necessary and salutary measures, indicative of the spirit to which I have adverted, and they cannot fail to benefit the community.

Grants of Land.

15. A survey of the Crown lands within the limits of the municipality of Port Louis has recently been commenced, and so soon as this is completed provision has been made for undertaking a similar survey throughout the rural districts. A code of rules for regulating the disposal of these lands has also been framed, and submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for approval. These measures are indispensable to ascertain correctly the limits of the territorial possessions of the Crown within the island, and to enable the Government either to eject those who may be found in unauthorized occupation, or to require them to conform to the new regulations, by paying, either by purchase or rent, for the land on which they have located themselves.

16. The revenue raised therefrom will probably be small; but the moral effect will be beneficial. And although the evils of squatting are not experienced to the same extent here as in some other colonies, they do exist in a minor degree; and the practice is productive of injury to agriculture, by withdrawing a certain portion of labour from plantations, and fostering habits of idleness and vagrancy.

Public Works.

17. The only new works undertaken during the year have been the court-house and gaols in the rural districts, required by the change that has been introduced in our system of criminal judicature. They are built on a plain and economical design, but of substantial materials, and suitable to the purposes to which they are to be applied.

18. My attention is directed to keeping down the annual expense incurred under this head; but the ravages committed by the climate, and insects engen-

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dered by it, and the damages frequently sustained from the violence of the wind, necessitate continual repairs to public buildings, and swell the disbursements to defray them. I hope, nevertheless, with vigilance and care, to reduce this item of expenditure below the average of former years.

19. The public highways have been effectively maintained at a reasonable cost. I have lately suggested to the Council of Government the expediency of raising the funds requisite for the construction and repairs of roads by tolls or other local rates, instead of drawing them from the general treasury, as is now done. I am not, however, sanguine in my expectation of being able to bring about this reform, towards which there seems to prevail considerable disinclination both within and without the Council chamber. In fact the proposed change is erroneously viewed as a new tax, which is nowhere palatable. The importance of opening new lines of internal communication has not been lost sight of, and my proposal to appropriate annually a portion of our surplus revenue to this highly reproductive object has been favourably received. As a beginning, a vote of 1,685*l.* 16*s.* has been taken for the extension of the road from Moka to Flacq, viâ the Quartier Militaire and Camp de Masque, which is about being commenced, offering great facilities of improvement to these hitherto almost inaccessible quarters.

Gaols and Prisoners.

20. The evils pointed out in last Report, arising chiefly from the insufficiency of accommodation in the gaol of Port Louis for the number of prisoners committed to it under former laws, have been in a great measure remedied by the erection of district prisons, by which the pressure upon that gaol will be much abated, and offering the means of amended classification, so essential to the proper enforcement of reformatory discipline. There are unquestionably many defects yet to be corrected in the system under which the punishment of imprisonment is inflicted; but in the colonies generally, and this is not an exception, there exist various impediments to the progress of those modern reforms which have been introduced into the prisons of the mother country. The importance of the subject, however, is not underrated; and I discover no reluctance in any quarter to promote such practical improvements as are within our reach, and which I hope to see gradually introduced. The absence of a penal settlement, also, as I have on former occasions observed, operates prejudicially, causing the detention for very protracted periods of many of the more hardened and incorrigible criminals, who would otherwise be transported, with greater advantage to themselves as well as to their fellow prisoners and to the community.

Agriculture and Manufacture.

21. I am not aware that any important change has taken place in the system of husbandry, but partial attempts at improvement are from time to time made, and with more or less success. The application of artificial manure, chiefly guano, has produced surprising effects upon cold land; in many cases, I hear, doubling the yield; in fact, converting almost barren soils into fertile and productive ones.

22. Whilst there is no doubt that the course of tillage is susceptible of amendment, it is in the manipulation of the plant and in the several stages of manufacture that there is still a wider field for the introduction of those improved processes which chemical research and mechanical genius have brought to light, and the success of which has been tested in different countries. The expense of the vacuum pan, whose superiority is, I imagine universally admitted, puts its acquisition beyond the reach of the mass of our planters; some new ones, however, have, I understand, been commissioned, and less costly substitutes, aiming at the same objects, and with encouraging results, are being pretty generally introduced. Improvements are also being made in the process of drying and drainage. The operation of grinding is said to be conducted on many estates in an imperfect and wasteful manner, and the economy and division of labour appears generally to be regarded with too much indifference.

But since amongst all engaged in the production of sugar conviction of the practicability of enhancing both the quantity and quality of returns by the larger application of skill and science is fast gaining ground, as also of its being indispensable to enable British colonial growers to maintain the wide and open

competition to which they are now exposed, self-interest will induce the adoption of the means required to the end. In their attainment, if I mistake not, the tried energy and enterprise of the Mauritian planters will not desert them.

Immigration.

23. This is undeniably the corner-stone of Mauritian prosperity, the mercury that raises and depresses the spirits of the planters, the lever regulating all the operations of agriculture, which are checked or advanced according to the extent and certainty of the supply of labour. Hence the utmost care has been taken to open for it free and healthy channels, and these efforts have been crowned with no inconsiderable share of success. The recent census returns about 40,000 Indian labourers employed upon plantations, and the annexed statement, marked B, will show that the departures within the year little exceeded one third of the arrivals. There is also a marked amendment in the class and description of men now imported, and the cost has been reduced. B.

In 1851 the average per adult, including freight and expenses incurred previous to embarkation, amounted to 3*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* from Calcutta, and from Madras to 4*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; that for return passages being 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The statement marked A, prepared by the Protector (to whose experience and activity in the discharge of his duties the improvements I am noticing are in a great degree ascribable) exhibits the annual arrivals from 1843 to 1st instant, distinguishing the proportion of female adults, which have progressively increased since 1847. The total number of men imported within that period is 84,621; that of women 13,649; boys, 5,192; girls, 1,908. There seems no reason to apprehend future difficulty in procuring Indian labourers. A.

24. The port of Bombay, which has just been opened to emigration, will, it is expected, make good any deficiency that may occur at Madras. At Calcutta none is anticipated; from thence, notwithstanding the arrangements ordered by Her Majesty's Government for giving a preference for six months in the year to emigration to the West Indies, and which it was feared would prejudice that to Mauritius, the full complement of 5,000 men for the service of 1851 was supplied, and the agent states that he entertains little doubt of being able to send us the same number for the current year.

25. It is to be observed that freight is much higher from Bombay than from either of the other Indian ports, and there is no corresponding superior aptitude for labour in the natives of that part of the continent.

26. From Madagascar and the coast of Africa only seventy-three men and eleven women have been received. Viewing the difficulties in the way of the former source of supply, arising both from the state of our political and commercial relations with the sovereignty of Hova, and from the habits and character of the tribes on the western shores, I confess that I have never been sanguine as to the issue of our attempts to draw labour from that island.

27. On the substantial advantages realised by the immigrant labourers in Mauritus, and the stringency and efficacy of the laws enacted for their protection, I need not dilate, as I believe these have been established beyond question. I unhesitatingly affirm that their condition will bear comparison with that of agricultural labourers in any part of the world, and that it is immeasurably superior to the position occupied by them in their own country.

General Remarks.

28. I ventured to characterize 1850-51 as a year of recovery, of progress, and of promise, and to express rather sanguine hopes of returning prosperity, founded on my then limited experience and knowledge of the affairs of the colony, and nothing has subsequently occurred to shake my belief in the soundness of the conclusions at which I arrived. The advance may be occasionally checked by a fall of prices, as has unfortunately recently occurred, by disasters arising from unpropitious seasons, by a general murrain amongst the cattle, or diseases of the cane plant, which latter infliction is becoming less prevalent; but that we possess all the more essential elements of progress is, I conceive, unquestionable.

29. Amongst these may be enumerated the extreme fertility of the soil, combined with the peculiar adaptation of the climate to the growth of our

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staple. The command of immigrant labour on reasonable terms, the moderate cost of transport, internal and external, the low prices of the food of the working classes, cheapened by the repeal or the reduction of import dues thereon, the exemption of land from taxation, except in the shape of a light export duty. The advantages derived by commerce from our maritime position and an unrestricted trade with the markets of the world, which will be largely enhanced by steam communication with Europe and other countries, now at length about to be established. In this combination of fortuitous and favouring circumstances, it may be affirmed that Mauritius stands unsurpassed, if not unrivalled, amongst the sugar-producing possessions of the Crown, and when added to these highly valuable conditions there is manifested a growing self-reliance and increasing confidence in local resources, united with the severe lessons of previous experience, so legible and distinct that "those who run may read," and, above all, a manly resolution to overcome the remaining obstacles opposed to the profitable cultivation of the soil, I do not believe that I am either deceiving myself or misleading Her Majesty's Government in expressing a conviction that our earnest hopes and aspirations for the restoration and enduring prosperity of this most interesting and important dependency of the Crown are in course of fulfilment, and will at no very distant day be realised.

30. I do not venture to submit this opinion without hesitation and diffidence, seeing that a very different tone pervades the petition for relief to the agricultural interests which have been put forth both here and in the mother country; nor do I for a moment doubt that, if compliance with their prayer can be accorded, it will be conferring a well-merited boon upon the colony. I do not overlook the severity of the competition to which our staple product is exposed, nor do I fail to recognize the obligation imposed upon the Government, both imperial and local, to support to the utmost of its ability at this crisis the struggling sugar-grower, by having recourse to every legitimate means within its competency to aid the efforts now making to diminish the cost of production; for in this after all lies the solution of the problem. Individual energy, industry, and enterprize will obviously contribute to this desired end, far more than any acts of the Government, whether legislative or executive; but as it is no less certain that the welfare of every rank in the community is directly or indirectly dependent on the advancement of agriculture, this momentous question should command the most unremitting and careful attention of all. I am happy to think that the Government is not open to reproach on this head; and that in the several measures which have been effected, and others which are in course of adoption in furtherance of this object, its proceedings have been in entire harmony with the popular voice. By way of illustration, I would point to the steps taken to organize immigration on a sound and healthy footing, and to ensure a continuous and adequate supply of labour by multiplying its sources. In addition to the ports of Calcutta and Madras, that of Bombay has recently been opened to us; and immigration from Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and the east coast of Africa has likewise been sanctioned; and when labourers are introduced every precaution is taken, consistent with their own freedom of action, to ensure their fair and impartial distribution among employers, and stringent regulations enforced for the suppression of vagrancy and desertion; evils which are diminishing as the relations between masters and servants are becoming better understood. I would refer also to the removal of restrictions upon commerce, and the new tariff of customs duties, which, by lowering the prices of all commodities of general consumption, must indirectly reduce the cost of labour; and to the reduction of taxation affected in the last year by diminishing the export duty on sugar from 9*d.* to 4½*d.* per 100 lbs., and by reducing the registration dues and charges on the transfer of real property about 25 per cent.

31. The reform of our system of judicature, which came into operation at the commencement of the present year, and the other legal amendments in course of completion, cannot fail to inspire greater confidence in the investment of capital in our soil and to enhance the value of property.

32. The price of labour remains generally unaltered, though some few engagements have lately been made at lower rates; wages for field work being five rupees, or ten shillings per month for new immigrants, and six rupees for older ones, exclusive of rations, valued at about five shillings. A keen competition

amongst employers to engage immigrants at the aforesaid rates implies that the market is not yet adequately supplied; and whilst this continues no general fall in wages can be expected. Wages are usually paid with great regularity; but cases occur where planters do engage men, not possessing the means of paying them as they become due, but trusting to the proceeds of the coming crop; hence arrears accumulate, engendering discontent amongst the labourers, with its attendant consequences, alike injurious to both parties. The rights of the latter are, however, by law zealously and effectively guarded, authorizing a dissolution of contracts if wages remain unpaid beyond three months, and, on failure, making their claims a first lien upon the estate of their employers. I annex a copy of a circular letter which I lately caused to be addressed to the stipendiary magistrates, urging them to exert their official influence to discourage this and other unwise and shortsighted proceedings sometimes resorted to by embarrassed planters, but forming the exception to the rule of conduct followed by that respectable and intelligent body.

33. The crop just reaped will reach about 135,000,000 lbs., 124,286,320 lbs. having been already shipped, and that now in the ground promises an equally fruitful harvest. I do not anticipate, even at the low prices now ruling, a diminution in the annual export of sugar; for although some of the poorer and less favourably situated estates may possibly be thrown out of cane cultivation, I think that its extension on others, aided by superior skill in extracting larger returns from the soil, will compensate for the abandonment of the former; and if the market should improve, with a well-grounded prospect of steadiness, giving more remunerative prices, the production of the colony will probably be largely augmented, its capability being, I apprehend, unquestioned.

34. Public authority is everywhere respected; unbroken tranquillity and order prevail throughout the island; the public mind is no longer strained and harassed by political or other exciting topics, nor men's time and attention diverted by discontent or agitation from the steady pursuit of their respective vocations, on the success of which themselves and families are dependant, and which at this trying juncture demand their undivided care and assiduity. I will not affirm that all traces of national and complexional antipathies are yet obliterated, which, looking to the phases that this island has passed through, could hardly be expected; but I encourage the belief that the asperity of these animosities is becoming more mollified, and the hope that they may gradually give way to more catholic and kindly feelings.

35. The races of which our heterogeneous population is composed are as varied as the creeds which they profess. Hindoo and Mahometan, Chinese and Malagask, Parsee and Bhuddist, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are all equally tolerated and protected, and alike admitted to the enjoyment of civil rights and immunities. Nature has showered her most precious gifts upon this favoured and, and if man does not mar her handy-work no gloomy apprehensions need dim the aspect of the future.

36. The people appear to be on the whole contented and happy, and to have learned to appreciate at its true worth the value of the British connexion. The language of complaint is rarely indulged in by direct appeals to authority; and even in the columns of the local press the assertion of specific or tangible grievances is seldom put forward. It is true that the theory of representative institutions, and their applicability to the political circumstances of the colony, are not unfrequently discussed; the scale on which the Government establishments are maintained is also occasionally inveighed against, wholesale and sweeping reductions being urged as alike imperative and practicable, and similar representatious have been made, both here and at home, by parties smarting under the effect of losses and disappointments, influenced, it must be admitted, in many cases by changes and measures which they could neither foresee nor control, but who are in no ways responsible for the administration of public affairs, their chief and natural object being to obtain the largest possible return for the private capital invested in the colony. Notwithstanding the extensive reductions effected by my predecessor, some further retrenchment may be found practicable, although, as far as I can judge at present, there does not appear to be much room for it. But no suitable opportunity either for the abolition or consolidation of offices shall be overlooked, or any other legitimate means that may offer for economizing the public expenditure.

MAURITIUS.

37. I do not conceive that I am now called on to offer an opinion as to when the colonists are likely to be prepared for so radical and organic a change in the constitution of their government as that advocated by some of the public organs; but I incline to think that the councils about to be formed in the rural districts for the management of their local affairs will, for the present, satisfy the self-governmental necessities of the country, and also prove a training school for the exercise of the more enlarged representative privileges which it may be considered just and politic, at a future period, to confer upon the colonists. The municipal corporation of Port Louis continues to work to the entire satisfaction of the government and of the inhabitants, and if the persons elected in the country districts will evince equal diligence and public spirit in giving effect to the provisions of the projected ordinance, similar advantages may, I hope, be anticipated from its operation.

38. I have, not long ago, reported on the financial position of the colony, and I shall shortly be called on to return to the subject, in sending forward the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1853. We are, happily, free from debt, and have a considerable reserve fund at credit to meet extraordinary demands or unforeseen emergencies. An opinion prevails that the amount of this balance, 149,051*l.* 6*s.* 9¼*d.*, exceeds what is required for these objects, and that a portion of it might be beneficially and reproductively employed in the execution of works of public improvement and utility. I am, myself, disposed to participate in this opinion, conceiving that a smaller reserve, say 150,000*l.*, ought to be sufficient to guard the colony from the risk of future financial disorder or embarrassment, provided our annual charges do not exceed our income, which, with care and vigilance, may, I think, be confidently relied on. Although from the difficulty experienced in all governments to keep down the public expenditure this one is not free, the task will, I hope, not be found insuperable; and, profoundly sensible as I am of the paramount importance of husbanding the public resources, and of the wise policy of stimulating and developing every branch of industrial economy, by widening their channels, and relieving them from all fiscal imposts beyond what is indispensable for the exigencies of the state, my untiring exertions shall be devoted to these salutary and beneficent purposes.

J. M. HIGGINSON.

17th May 1852.

A.

IMMIGRANTS.—STATEMENT of ARRIVALS and Proportion of FEMALE ADULTS from 1843 to 1st May 1852.

—	CALCUTTA.				Proportion of Female Adults.	MADRAS.				Proportion of Female Adults.	BOMBAY.				Proportion of Female Adults.	TOTAL.				Proportion of Female Adults.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
BOUNTY. March. 1843 and 1844.	14,663	2,026	420	237	13·8	14,600	1,796	380	223	12·3	5,076	708	123	66	13·9	34,339	4,530	923	526	13·2
AGENCY. April to Dec. 1844.	4,045	646	268	133	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,045	646	268	133	15·9
1845.	7,745	1,462	885	261	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,745	1,462	885	261	18·8
1846.	4,847	1,150	594	198	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,847	1,150	594	198	23·7
1847.	4,845	580	287	47	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,845	580	287	47	11·9
1848.	4,445	564	251	43	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,445	564	251	43	12·6
1 849.	5,936	887	368	91	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,936	887	368	91	14·9
1850.	4,910	704	396	85	14·3	2,883	640	511	174	22·2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,793	1,344	907	259	17·2
1851.	4,986	773	281	83	15·5	2,612	686	104	62	26·2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,598	1,459	305	145	19·2
1st May. 1852.	1,756	726	251	168	41·3	591	161	41	19	27·2	669	140	32	18	20·8	3,016	1,027	324	187	34·0
Total	58,180	9,518	4,001	1,346	16·3	20,696	3,283	1,036	478	15·8	5,745	848	155	84	14·7	84,621	13,649	5,192	1,908	16·1

Immigration Office, Port Louis, 3d May 1852.

(Signed) T. J. HUGON, Protector.

MAURITIUS.

B.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS who have arrived in 1851, and those who have left during the same period.

	Arrivals.			Departures.			Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Calcutta -	4,986	773	364	2,466	387	36	Arrivals from the Coast of Africa and Madagascar— 70 men. 11 women. Departures— 3 men.
Madras -	2,612	686	166	264	27	4	
Bombay -	—	—	—	41	5	—	
Total -	7,598	1,479	530	2,771	419	40	

Immigration Office, Port Louis, 3d May 1852.

(Signed) T. HUGON, Protector.

SIR, Immigration Office, 4th May 1852.

1. IN answer to your letter under date the 30th ultimo, requiring me to forward a return of the immigrants received and despatched in 1851, the proportion of "women" received compared with that of preceding years, and the aggregate cost and average per head, I have the honour to annex a tabular statement of the immigrants received and dispatched, and one of the proportion of "female" immigrants received from 1843. This proportion has increased rapidly this year, in consequence of the bounty promised towards the close of last year to those who might return with their wives, or, being married people from their district. It would be greater still if effect had been given to the measure.

2. The accounts of the expenditure on India not passing through this department, I am unable to furnish the average cost of the emigrant from India previous to his embarkation. I can only give the average cost of the passages out and back. From Calcutta, the averages of the passages has been, in 1851, per adult, 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; from Madras, 3*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; for both, 3*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

3. The average cost of the return passages has been 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; but 261 men, eleven women, and two children, entitled to a passage at Government expense, having preferred going at their own, the average cost of return passages to Government has been hereby reduced to 18*s.* 5*d.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. J. HUGON,
Protector of Immigrants.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Referred to the Auditor General to establish the cost of an immigrant from India, previous to his embarkation

(Signed) R. Y. CUMMINS,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

A. O., 6th May 1852.

REPORT.—The cost of immigrants in India previous to embarkation has been, during the years 1850 and 1851, as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
1850.	Calcutta,	per man	0	12	5
„	„	per adult	0	10	5
1851.	„	per man	0	10	7
„	„	per adult	0	9	0
1850.	Madras,	per man	1	0	3
„	„	per adult	0	16	2
1851.	„	per man	1	0	10
	„	per adult	0	16	3

(Signed) W. W. R. KERR,
Auditor General.

CIRCULAR TO THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
20th April 1852.

SIR,

1. The reports which the last mail from Europe brought of the progressive abatement in the price of sugar, and a consideration both of the circumstances which have caused that abatement, and of the effects which its continuance is likely to produce on the planting interests of this colony, have induced his Excellency to transmit to you the following observations for your reflection and guidance.

2. The general tenor of all mercantile advices from London has confirmed the apprehension which was slowly gaining ground that the markets at home were overstocked with colonial produce, and that on that, if on no other account, the value of colonial imports would be greatly diminished. But in addition to this fear, it has unfortunately induced a more formidable conviction, viz., that a new rival has entered the European markets, and that to the competition of colonial sugar abroad must be added the competition of beet-root sugar in Europe.

3. Under these circumstances it has naturally become an object of great solicitude to his Excellency to consider the best means of economizing the cost of production in the colony.

4. In this matter the Legislature can do little; the Executive can do less. Wages cannot be reduced by an ordinance, nor can labour be supplied by a proclamation. But difficult though it may be to reduce the former or increase the latter to the full standard of the requirements of the colony or the planters, it is less difficult to moderate the pressure caused by the weight of the one, and to diminish the inconvenience resulting from the insufficiency of the other, at such a crisis.

5. His Excellency conceives that the mitigation of the present evil may be effected, though not by legal ordinances, yet by moral influences, and that a right understanding between planters and labourers may avert the serious consequences which would certainly flow from exaggerated fears on the one side, and exorbitant demands on the other.

6. His Excellency, therefore, desires that you will take every legitimate opportunity which your position may afford you to check a tendency on the part of masters to promise, and labourers to expect, extravagant wages.

7. His Excellency is well aware that many instances have occurred of labourers being decoyed from estates where they have been receiving moderate but certain wages, by the promise of a higher remuneration, which they have never received at all, or have received only for a short time.

He is no less aware that high wages are promised by persons who know that they cannot afford to pay them, only with the view to embarrass or intimidate some less unscrupulous neighbour.

8. The effect of such engagements, whether wholly or partially unfulfilled, is most pernicious. They encourage a spirit of reckless precipitation among employers, and of restless vagabondage among labourers. They encourage the Indians to desert, in the vague hope of bettering themselves on another estate. They unsettle the relations between the contracting parties, and eventually they extend to the whole planting interests of the colony a mischief which would be less to be regretted were it confined to the individuals by whose thoughtlessness or unscrupulousness it had been produced.

His Excellency thinks that, with the influence and authority with which your position invests you, you might discourage proceedings as ruinous as they are immoral.

9. You cannot prevent planters from paying high wages, if they wish to do so; neither can you prevent labourers from receiving high wages, if their capacity or experience is such as to command them; but, in his Excellency's opinion, you can dissuade planters from entering into a dishonest competition in making promises which they never intend to fulfil, and labourers from making exorbitant demands which they cannot reasonably expect to have satisfied. You can use the influence of your position to make both parties acquainted with the real state of the markets at home; you can point out to them that it is their mutual interest to come to an understanding, that the wages on an estate shall be adjusted in accordance with the earnings of its produce. You can explain to the planter that though, by jostling his rival in this struggle for labourers, he may drive him from the market, he is doing an equal injury to himself and a great injury to the colony. You can explain to the immigrant, on entering into a new engagement, that the price of sugar does not admit of his being paid the high wages which he formerly received; and that, if he receives them for a time, it is impossible that he can continue to receive them much longer. You can explain to both that the arrangements which Government has made in the three Indian presidencies will amply suffice to promote an equable and constant supply of new immigrants into the colony.

MAURITIUS.

10. It is this reflection which induces his Excellency to take a hopeful view of the prospects of the colony; and it is from this that his Excellency thinks that both planters and immigrants may derive practical benefits.

The statements received from the emigration agent at Calcutta leave little room for doubting that, even if Madras and Bombay should not send their expected contingencies, Bengal will be able to supply this deficiency; so that we may expect to receive at least 8,000 immigrants during the current year.

With such a prospect before us, with nearly 40,000 immigrants working on the estates, with the operation of three years' engagements, and with the literal exaction of five years' industrial employment as a condition of conferring the privilege of an old immigrant, his Excellency thinks that only great mismanagement can prevent an equitable distribution of labour and a fair adjustment of wages throughout the colony.

11. In conclusion, his Excellency bids me remind you that, in adjudicating disputes between the immigrants and their employers, it should be your study to regard the rigid technicalities of the law less than the general spirit which pervades it, and to use your authority for conciliating as far as you can the interests of the labourer and his master.

Bearing this principle in mind, his Excellency hopes that you will discourage all attempts either on the part of employers to make the law an instrument of annoyance to their neighbours, or on that of labourers to make it an instrument of extortion against their masters; and that you will impress upon both the maxim that their interests are really identical, and that the fatuity which induces the one to exact, or the other to promise, a rate of wages incompatible with the value of colonial produce, must ultimately be fatal to both, and may be destructive to the prosperity of the colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. BAYLEY,
Colonial Secretary

Statement of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the year 1851.

	DISTRICTS.																															Totals.		Grand Total.
	Port Louis.			South Pamplemousses.			North Pamplemousses.			Rivière du Rempart.			Flacq.			Grand Port.			Savanne.			Black River.			Plaines Wilhems.			Moka.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Births:—																																		
General Population - -	356	337	693	42	59	101	16	15	31	40	45	85	60	57	117	93	85	178	22	29	51	16	13	29	39	51	90	17	9	26	701	700	1,401
Ex-Apprentice Population	488	511	999	129	123	252	27	57	84	57	59	116	158	126	284	130	129	259	56	68	124	79	62	141	93	97	190	47	39	86	1,264	1,271	2,535
Immigrant Population -	67	55	122	65	73	138	72	64	136	93	81	174	146	138	284	96	85	181	47	47	94	45	34	79	57	59	116	16	12	28	704	648	1,352
Total -	911	903	1,814	236	255	491	115	136	251	190	185	375	364	321	685	319	299	618	125	144	269	140	109	249	189	207	396	80	60	140	2,669	2,619	5,288
Deaths:—																																		
General Population - -	335	263	598	30	27	57	9	8	17	25	25	50	26	30	56	41	61	102	10	8	18	10	2	12	55	54	109	10	2	12	551	480	1,031
Ex-Apprentice Population	590	447	1,037	167	136	303	41	20	61	65	39	104	141	104	245	97	74	171	45	53	98	63	63	126	60	43	103	61	43	104	1,330	1,022	2,352
Immigrant Population -	357	42	399	86	36	122	96	33	129	181	47	228	174	56	230	105	25	130	63	15	78	31	18	49	96	21	117	17	8	25	1,206	301	1,507
Total -	1,282	752	2,034	283	199	482	146	61	207	271	111	382	341	190	531	243	160	403	118	76	194	104	83	187	211	118	329	88	53	141	3,087	1,803	4,890
Marriages:—																																		
General Population - -	-	-	- -	174	-	- -	27	-	- -	5	- -	- -	23	- -	- -	26	- -	- -	30	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	8	-	- -	310
Ex-Apprentice Population	-	-	-	161	-	- -	61	-	- -	16	- -	- -	32	- -	- -	42	- -	- -	40	- -	- -	35	- -	- -	44	- -	- -	37	- -	- -	33	-	- -	501
Immigrant Population -	-	-	-	28	-	- -	12	-	- -	15	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	7	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	5	-	- -	79
Total -	-	-	- -	363	-	- -	100	-	- -	36	- -	- -	57	- -	- -	72	- -	- -	77	- -	- -	43	- -	- -	49	- -	- -	47	- -	- -	46	-	- -	890

Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius,
February 1852.

(Signed) C. J. Bayley,
Colonial Secretary.

CEYLON.

No. 33.

CEYLON.

(No. 73.—Miscellaneous.) No. 33.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. W. Anderson K.C.B. to Earl Grey.

Pavilion, Kandy, April, 1852.

My Lord, (Received May 22, 1852.)

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year 1851, and to make the following report accompanying it.

2. From the following statement your Lordship will be satisfied to observe that our revenue is fairly in excess of our expenditure.

Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure for 1851, *compared with that of* 1850.

Revenue of 1851, compared with the Expenditure of the same year:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue	429,700	17	7¾
Expenditure	409,123	14	9¾
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£20,577	2	10

Revenue of 1851, compared with revenue of 1850:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue of 1851	429,700	17	7¾
Revenue of 1850	415,667	8	7
Increase in 1851	£14,033	9	0¾

The increase is under the following heads:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Arrears of revenue	3,889	10	6
Rents, exclusive of lands	2,592	9	2
Licences	4,143	0	3
Postage	77	0	3¾
Fines and forfeitures	387	19	1¼
Sale of Government property	3,025	13	9½
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	1,784	2	1¾
Government vessels	65	0	11
Miscellaneous receipts	9,300	8	8
Pearl fishery	482	10	8
Receipts by agent in London	152	13	9
	£25,900	9	3¼

Deduct decrease under the following heads:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*			
Customs	6,273	15	3			
Port and harbour dues	117	12	11½			
Land sales	905	5	7½			
Land revenue	872	9	2			
Stamps	583	0	10¼			
Taxes	215	9	8			
Ration stoppages	2,497	6	1½			
Interest	148	17	0¾			
Special receipts	253	3	6			
				11,867	0	2½
Net increase				£14,033	9	0¾

Expenditure of 1851, compared with expenditure of 1850:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expenditure of 1851	409,123	14	9¾
Expenditure of 1850	390,425	4	11
Increase in 1851	£18,698	9	10¾

The increase is under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Establishments	532	11	6¾
Pensions and retired allowances	975	18	8
Revenue services	2,825	0	10¾
Education	295	8	6¼
Hospitals	1,170	1	11¼
Police and gaols	154	6	7¾
Conveyance of mails	751	15	11½
Works and buildings	1,347	9	5¼
Roads, streets, and bridges	7,890	16	0¾
Miscellaneous	5,834	4	2¾
Interest	119	0	7½
Colonial commissariat	478	0	5
Government steamer	551	4	4
Refund of duties	26	3	2
	£22,952	2	5½

Deduct decrease under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.			
Administration of justice	746	4	7¼			
Ecclesiastical:—in aid of missions	100	0	0			
Charitable allowances	93	6	7¼			
Rent	63	4	2			
Transport	583	10	9			
Colonial pay and allowances	1,719	4	4¾			
Special military charges for the suppression of the rebellion of 1848	948	2	0½			
				4,253	12	6¾
Net increase				£18,698	9	10¾

3. The expenditure of 1851 has exceeded that of 1850, but I should state that a portion of this arises from bringing to account several items of expenditure occurring in former years.

4. I have the satisfaction to report that the remainder of the debt due to the Oriental Bank, amounting to 11,959*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, has been paid off.

5. The balance of monies in the Treasury and the several cutcherries on the 1st January last was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.			
Amount in coined money				38,904	18	5¾
Ditto in notes				55,776	0	0
				94,680	18	5¾
Deduct—	£	s.	d.			
Amount of deposits	32,345	2	5			
Ditto of notes in circulation	31,724	0	0			
				64,069	2	5
Leaving a balance in favour of Government of				£30,611	16	0¾

6. In respect to the notes in circulation, I am glad to report that the amount has been considerably reduced. On the last return sent to me by the treasurer of February it appears that the amount out was only 27,069*l.*

7. Your Lordship is aware that it has been my endeavour to restrict this circulation of Government notes as much as possible, from the great inconvenience it caused to the Government, and constituting really no great accommodation to the public. It will remain to determine on the late proceedings sent to your Lordship on the proposed circulation of the Oriental Bank Corporation, if the Government circulation of notes might not cease altogether.

CEYLON.

Roads.

8. The outlay on roads, bridges, and buildings has been considerable, the whole charges under these heads and establishments amounting to 50,531*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, but I am still confident that a careful economy has been exercised, and that no work has been undertaken for which there was not an absolute necessity.

9. In respect to roads, my anxiety has been that a road once undertaken on a perfect conviction of its utility should be completed as speedily as circumstances would admit. I have endeavoured to impress this upon the Legislative Council; and, acting on this principle, the Council voted 10,000*l.* for this year's expenditure on the road from Gampola to Yatteantotte, which, I believe, will very nearly complete it this year. The road when thus finished will be of vast service for communication to Colombo, and for the transit of produce from the interior, the more so as it leads to the river Calany Ganga, which will afford a water carriage of more than thirty miles to Colombo.

10. In respect to roads generally on the island, I may state that those once completed and well metalled are of a very superior kind, and do infinite credit to those engaged in making them. The amount of tolls levied is always sufficient to provide a revenue to keep the roads in perfect repair.

11. I should be very glad to see more roads made of the kind I here speak of, for the relief to the export of produce from the estates is immense. Road-making here is, however, expensive; yet I am quite persuaded that in a few years, by a steady perseverance in the system of expending money to complete roads wisely undertaken, a vast change will be apparent, vast good done, and a perfect return be gained for the money expended.

12. In the drainage of the towns of Colombo and Kandy considerable progress has been made, to the comfort and health of the inhabitants. New streets and roads have been opened and widened in Colombo, to the great benefit of the town. Much of this has been effected under the operation of the Road Ordinance, No. 8, of 1848, and saved the Government from much direct expenditure.

13. This, the Road Ordinance, has worked admirably as a whole. Some few modifications are required to render its working more perfect, and this will be brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council at its next sessions.

14. On the whole, I am glad to report that the Road Ordinance has been a very beneficial law for the practical and general good of the people, and it may be justly be justly considered as a measure very creditable to the government of my predecessor.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

15. The following is the Return under these heads for the years 1850 and 1851:—

(Year ended 5th January.)

Value of Goods.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Imports 1850 - -	1,030,296	9	3
„ 1851 - -	993,482	19	11
Decrease -	£ 36,813	9	4

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Exports 1850 - -	855,329	13	11
„ 1851 - -	938,637	18	11
Increase -	£ 83,308	5	0

Value of Rice and Paddy.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850 - -	468,885	16	2
1851 - -	463,617	6	9
Decrease -	£ 5,268	9	5

Specie from India.

	£	s.	d.
1850 - -	457,381	14	8
1851 - -	1,003,967	17	4
Increase	£ 546,586	2	8

Revenue from Imports and Exports.

	£	s.	d.
1850 - -	126,038	6	5
1851 - -	120,461	4	5
Decrease -	£ 5,577	2	0

Cinnamon Duty.

	£	s.	d.
1850 - -	10,747	12	4
1851 - -	8,474	17	0
Decrease -	£ 2,272	15	4

Cinnamon exported.

	lbs.
1850 - - - -	644,857
1851 - - -	508,491
Decrease -	136,366

Coffee (*Year ended 10th October*).

	Cwts.
1850 - - -	322,760
1851 - - -	287,911
Decrease - -	Cwts. 34,849

16. This return shows a decrease in the value of imports, which tells upon the Customs receipts, for the Customs are, with one exception, derived from imports alone, and your Lordship will observe that our revenue from Customs has suffered accordingly, the falling off being 5,577*l.* 2*s.* as compared with the revenue of 1850.

17. Cinnamon is the only export paying duty, and there has been a falling off in that export. It has been strongly urged by the cinnamon growers and the traders that if the export duty is not taken off the cultivation will be nearly abandoned. I am not quite certain of this, and some further experience as to the fluctuation of the market and its causes is required. Still the opinion is, that we may be called upon, for the preservation of the trade, to give up the export duty. The subject, however, I have lately, in different despatches, brought to the attention of your Lordship, and your Lordship's last instructions desired that it should be considered in our estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year; it will therefore, meet the careful consideration of the Legislative Council at its next sessions.

Education.

18. The School Commission, with whom rests the control and management of education, report favourably on the whole as to its extent; and I believe its quality, from some examinations at which I presided, is fair; but I am not certain if the whole system is not open to some improvement, and I propose early to take up the subject for consideration.

19. The different missionary establishments engage strenuously in education, and I think with much success. Especially this is reported to me of the

American missionaries at Jaffna. The Wesleyans are earnest too in the work, and in time good results will appear; but education is of slow growth,—is silent in its progress,—and is only sure in its end when steadily persevered in, and I think this is the case with the establishments I here speak of.

20. The subject of a medical college or institution at Colombo, for the instruction of the burgher youth, has been brought to my consideration, and has been earnestly pressed upon me by petition from some of the most intelligent members of the Colombo community. I have collected information on the subject from India, and I hope to be able to submit a scheme to the Legislative Council at its next meeting, promising to accomplish what is desired.

Ecclesiastical.

21. On ecclesiastical matters I have little to say, having lately reported in different despatches on the unhappy disputes existing between the bishop and some of his clergy. These disputes, when once settled by the decision of your Lordship, I anticipate no renewed differences.

22. Nor do I enter upon the subject of what is called the Buddhist question, on which so much has been written, and which can only also be disposed of finally by the decision of your Lordship.

23. The bishop is anxious to establish churches at some few different stations, with ministers appointed thereto, and proposes to pay the expense partly by contribution from the funds at his Lordship's disposal from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, partly by the people, and partly at the expense of Government.

24. The Executive Council, however, is opposed to grants of money from the Government for these purposes, under some doubt of their necessity, and the view that too much is demanded of Government in this way for our own particular Church.

25. I propose to request the bishop to favour me with the extent of what he desires, and then to take into review the whole of the ecclesiastical establishments, and report to your Lordship on the subject in a separate despatch.

Health.

26. The health of the colony, except as respects cholera at Jaffna, which I deeply regret is very prevalent and very fatal, is favourable. The climate of the island, as a tropical climate, and as compared with India, to the European constitution is indeed highly favourable, and the native population do not seem to suffer more than in other countries. Small pox is the disease they most dread. Much attention and effort has been made to spread vaccination, and I believe with fair success.

27. Dr. Flemming of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, superintending the vaccination of Colombo, has given very great attention to the subject. He has written a paper for the benefit of the people, showing the vast value of vaccination; and this paper I have had published, and directed that it should be extensively disseminated.

28. I brought to your Lordship's attention, in my report of last year, the subject of quarantine. A very valuable report has been placed before me on the subject by a committee which I last year appointed. The report has been printed, and will be transmitted to your Lordship, and I propose on its suggestions to alter the quarantine law, and am now engaged with the Queen's advocate, amongst other subjects of proposed law, in considering how best we can carry through, and to what extent, that which has been proposed.

General Remarks.

29. I have much satisfaction in reporting that there is every appearance of general tranquillity prevailing throughout the colony. I have spent much of my time in Kandy, and have had every reason to be pleased with the feeling shown to me by the chiefs and principal headmen of the province. Some little expression of uneasiness was exhibited on the violent attacks in the news-

papers on the Buddhist religion; but I in a great measure satisfied the chiefs by the assurance that though the British Government could in no way have any connexion with their religion, yet that their rights in property therewith connected would be carefully and steadily protected and maintained.

30. Last year, on the meeting of the Legislative Council, I proposed several laws for judicial improvements, suggested to me in most part by the Judges of the Supreme Court; I was however prevented carrying those laws through by the sudden illness and ultimate melancholy death of the acting Queen's Advocate.

31. I propose to place these alterations in the administration of justice again before the Legislative Council on its next meeting; and I am at present engaged with the Queen's Advocate in consideration on the subject, and I shall again have the advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose assistance is always most readily and cordially afforded me in these very important matters.

32. My object has been, and forms the principle on which I am very anxiously working, that justice should be administered with simplicity, with fair cheapness, with readiness, and with the avoidance of all delays, not for the advantage of justice to the people, but for the advantage of those practising in the courts, an evil bitterly experienced and complained of in the courts of this colony.

33. As I proceed with this work I shall be careful to explain to your Lordship, in reporting on the alterations finally determined on in separate despatches, the grounds on which the alterations are made and the ordinances passed, and which I propose should not become the law of the colony till I receive your Lordship's approval and the confirmation of Her Majesty.

34. I conclude my report with offering a favourable opinion of the state of the colony generally. Some interests may still suffer, but the aspect, with these exceptions, is deemed more cheering. The administration, if I may be allowed to say so, continues a safe, just, and fair course; and in the end I have every hope that it will be rightly appreciated, and I trust, as a whole, meet the approbation and confidence of your Lordship.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. W. ANDERSON.

HONG KONG.

(No. 17.—Civil.)

No. 34.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir S. G. Bonham K.C.B. to the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

Victoria, Hong Kong, March 14, 1852.

My Lord, (Received May 22, 1852.)

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1851. No. 1.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue of the colony for the year 1851 was 23,721*l.* 7*s.* 6¼*d.*, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to 34,115*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Military Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure of the commissariat and ordnance departments amounted to 51,895*l.*, being 12,733*l.* less than in the year 1850. This decrease arises from certain reductions in the force, and from the completion of military works and buildings.

Public Works.

4. The sums paid during 1851 on account of civil works and buildings, &c., are stated at 1,611*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, including the additional grant of 455*l.* towards the completion of St. John's Cathedral. The Surveyor General's report, which I beg to enclose, shows the nature of these works. I also forward this officer's annual report upon the state and progress of his department for the past year. No. 2. No. 3.

HONG KONG.

Legislation.

5. Four ordinances, the titles of which are given at page 56 of the Blue Book, have passed the Legislative Council, and the three first have already received the confirmation of Her Majesty.

Population.

6. The census recently taken shows the population to be 32,983, consisting of—

Europeans and Americans	647
Goa and Macao Portuguese	489
Indians, Malays, and natives of Manilla	221
Aliens (chiefly foreign seamen and temporary residents)	163
Chinese	31,463
Total	32,983

No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. The above is an abstract of the returns prepared by the officiating Registrar General, copies of which I append for your Lordship's information. There has been a small decrease of males in the Chinese population within Victoria, as compared with the census for 1850, owing to emigration to California.

No. 7. The number of deaths amongst the white population has been 67, being at the rate of 10·35 per cent.; and the deaths amongst the Chinese inhabitants are estimated at 1,020, as appears by the enclosed statement, showing an average mortality amongst the native population of 3·24 per cent.

The average monthly number of Chinese and coloured prisoners in the gaols was 146, amongst whom eight deaths occurred (exclusive of one by suicide), giving an average mortality of 5·48 per cent. The average monthly number of European prisoners under confinement was 33, of whom two died.

No. 8. The Sheriff's return, showing the inmates of the gaol during 1851, is herewith transmitted.

No. 9. The general state of health, sickness, and mortality during the past year is shown by the report of the colonial surgeon appended to the Blue Book. Dr. Morrison has annexed thereto a comparative statement of the health of the troops during 1850 and 1851, from which it will be perceived that there has been a considerable abatement of sickness in the garrison during the past year. For easy reference, I transmit herewith a memorandum showing that the proportion of deaths to average strength has been as follows:

Amongst Europeans	7·5 per cent.
Amongs Malays and natives of India	7·6 „

In 1850 the deaths averaged 23·04 and 10·02 per cent. respectively.

Education.

No. 10. 7. There are six schools in Victoria superintended by European tutors; and the number of Chinese schools throughout the island, conducted by native teachers, is also six. These latter, except one, are supported by the local Government, and are under the supervision of a committee, whose report on the state of these schools during the past year I annex for your Lordship's information.

Trade.

No. 11. 8. The return at page 191 of the Blue Book exhibits the total number of vessels arrrived at Hong Kong to have been 1,082, of an aggregate burden of 377,084 tons, being an increase over the year 1850 of 198 vessels and 77,991 tons. The returns appended under the head of "Imports and Exports" show that 117 vessels imported and 123 exported goods to and from the colony. They also prove that treasure to the value of $7,588,993, equivalent to 1,581,040*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, has been shipped to India, the greater portion being undoubtedly in return for opium sold in China. The annexed statements give the export of treasure and the import of opium from 1845 to 1851 inclusive, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers alone. With regard to the trade carried on between Hong Kong and California, I am informed that 44 vessels have left for that place during the past year.

The number of vessels registered at this port during 1851 was 10, measuring 2,400 tons. One of these, of 206 tons, was built in the colony.

HONG KONG.

The accompanying memorandum, by the assistant Chinese secretary, bears upon the native trade of Hong Kong, and shows that in 1851 the harbour of Victoria was visited by 1,004 sea-going junks, being an increase of nearly 20 per cent. upon the monthly average of 1850. No. 12.

With regard to the whaling trade, upon which I offered some observations in my last report, I may state that it has, as anticipated, increased considerably during the present season. Between the 2d December 1851 and the 21st February last, 37 vessels of this description arrived at Hong Kong. Their cargoes, as appears from the enclosed printed statement furnished by the consignees (an American firm), consisted of— No. 13.

Sperm oil, 140,017½ gallons.
Whale oil, 476,185½ gallons.
Whale bone, 74,174 lbs.

Of the above, it seems by the Harbour Master's returns (page 206 of the Blue Book), that only 17,675 gallons of sperm, 20,080 of whale oil, and 8,399 lbs. of bone, were exported from hence to England.

Crown Lands.

9. The fixed revenue under this head, abstracted from the rent-roll for the year ending 25th December 1851, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mercantile firms - - -	4,906	8	5¾
Private individuals - - -	4,277	9	0¼
Chinese - - - -	1,512	7	9½
	10,696	5	3½

The decrease in this item of the colonial revenue, as compared with that for the year 1850, is 597*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*; but this difference arises from certain reductions in the land rent and the resumption of sundry lots, already reported upon, and sanctioned by your Lordship.

Police.

10. From the enclosed return, furnished by the Superintendent of Police, it will be seen that the number of felony cases coming under the cognizance of his department was 488, whilst in 1850 they amounted to 674. No. 14.

On the subject of administration of justice, I beg to refer your Lordship to the under-mentioned returns, showing the business performed during the past year by the Supreme Court and the Police Courts; namely:—

Criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court. No. 15.
Number of civil cases tried by the Chief Justice, and actions commenced. No. 16.
Causes brought before and decided by the Chief Magistrate of Police and the Court of Petty Sessions. No. 17.

General Observations.

11. In conclusion, my Lord, I would observe that I am satisfied the true interests of the colony are progressing as favourably as could be anticipated. During the year no less than 1,082 square-rigged vessels anchored in the harbour, being an increase of 198 over the preceding one; of these 167 proceeded with cargoes to the ports of Shanghae and Amoy; and by the Harbour Master's report it seems that 207 entries have been made by steamers alone from the Canton River, a service conducted by five steamers of from 50 to 175 horse-power. No. 18. A regular monthly communication between Hong Kong and Calcutta is announced by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which the colony will have the advantage of a bi-monthly communication with England. A monthly steam communication is now carried on with Shanghae, and a bi-monthly one with Amoy, by vessels belonging to the same company. These facts are convincing evidence of the advantage and benefit that this colony is to Canton, and to the trade of China in general. I would add, moreover, that Hong Kong affords a subsistence to three newspapers and two advertisers, one published daily, and the other three times a week; a tolerably significant proof, were others wanting, that the colony is not in a very languishing condition.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. G. BONHAM.

HONG KONG.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2.

Surveyor General's Office, Victoria,
February 7, 1852.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report upon the works which have been undertaken during the year, and upon the general state of repair of the civil roads and works, &c. upon the island.

Roads.

Aberdeen to Stanley. Upon this line an expenditure of 25*l.* was made, being the balance of an uncompleted contract for two drains near Deepwater Bay.

The new roads finished comprise that from the Albany Godowns to Wongneichung, at an expenditure of 323*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, and the road by the Plaza, including the work in levelling adjoining, at an expenditure of 181*l.* 3*s.* 3*d* + 6*l.* = 187*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

A new road twelve feet wide 1 mile and 117 yards from Aberdeen Street, to join the Aberdeen Road (100*l.*), is also in course of construction, and upon which an expenditure of 50*l.* has been made. At the present date it is nearly completed; but as it has not received one single shower of rain I apprehend considerable settlement and damage thereto before it is perfectly consolidated.

The new road for the extension of the carriage drive from North Point to Quarry Bay on the Saiwan Road, 1,080 yards, was authorized during the latter end of the year, and is in course of execution, under contract for 123*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Upon this line also there will be considerable settlement during the next rains; and before the summer I hope a sufficient bank of sand will be thrown up against the rough stone wall, which will be planted with grass or seaweed to protect it against the wash of the sea.

A small arch and three drains were made on the Saiwan Road, estimated at 67*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, in lieu of the old platform wooden bridges.

The road round the island was repaired during the year 1850, the contract for which, amounting to 62*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, was paid during the year 1851, since which time no repairs have been effected.

Sundry repairs have been paid for on the Wongneichung and Sukunpu Roads, amounting to 20*l.*, 16*s.* 6*d.*; the total expenditure on road construction and repair being 698*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

Bridges.

The only bridge constructed during the year is that over the ford at Causeway Bay, a twenty feet arch, upon abutments four feet high, with a roadway of twenty feet in the clear, which was much required, and cost 145*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Authority (under Report and Estimate No. 4, of 1851, and Requisition No. 20, of 1851) was given for an expenditure amounting to 316*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the construction of stone bridges and drains on the road round the island (with the exception of the two large bridges; one at Tytam; the other at Quarry Bay). These are in course of construction.

Buildings.

The repairs of a miscellaneous character to gaols, police stations, and other civil buildings, including expenditures by other departments, amounted during the year to 136*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in addition to which hired watchmen were employed to take charge of the Albany and Larkins' Godowns, resumed by Government at an outlay of 33*l.* 15*s.*, making the aggregate expenditure for buildings 171*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

Victoria.

The works in the city, exclusive of convict labour, comprised covering the open culverts with the stones of the parapet walls (reserving the coping stones for future use), at an expenditure of 46*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; the extension of a drain in Albert Road, 6*l.* 5*s.*; and manholes to drains on the Plaza Road, 8*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Total for drains, 61*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Sundry Works.

Planting trees, 343 in number, of various kinds and sizes, in several parts of the city, amounted to 20*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The goats complained of in previous years as doing so much damage to trees have not been so destructive this year, and the only damage trees have sustained lately is caused mostly by thieves stealing the supports thereto, and by drunken sailors, nevertheless the greater number are thriving very well, and will in a few years be a great ornament to the city.

Five public wells were also ordered to be made during the year, four of which are completed, and upon which an advance of 25*l.* has been made.

Twenty-one stone seats were placed near the public roads. These were formed out of the coping-stones of the open culverts in the city, lately covered over.

The additional Government grant for completion of the cathedral was paid during the year, amounting to 455*l.*

I have also to report the commencement of the work for Government House, in the preparation and lowering of the proposed site, which provides for the cutting and removal of 24,000 yards of earth, at an expenditure of 200*l.*

Convicts.

In the purchase of stone hammers and new tools for convict labour, both inside and outside the gaol, and also in their repair, the sum of 27*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* has been paid; this is a very small sum, considering the number of men employed. I have, however, to remark, that the wheelbarrows, and, indeed, most of the plant, is in very bad condition.

The total expenditure on account of works of all kinds, as enumerated above, has amounted to the sum of 1,613*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

The labour performed by the convicts has consisted in the general repair of all the roads and streets in the city, which I have been able to keep in a very satisfactory state. The rains not having been particularly heavy last year, the damage they sustained was not very considerable. In actual repairs I have employed 3,900 men upon 8½ miles of road, which gives an average of 1⅓*d.* a yard, or a total estimated value of 81*l.* 5*s.*

In the improvement of the roads round the Wongneichung Valley, by placing stone parapets thereto, and several other services, in the formation of retaining walls, widening drains, &c., I employed 5,310 men; and in the construction, widening, and lowering the road to join the Government House Road from Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road, 2,296 men, at an aggregate estimated value of work amounting to 158*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* Sundry drains in various parts of the town were repaired and cleaned out from time to time by 312 men. Scavenging, under charge of the policeman on duty in the city, was performed by 158 men, and miscellaneous services of all kinds by 399 men, valued at 18*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

The total number of men employed outside the gaol, therefore, has amounted to 12,375 men, being 2,878 less than last year, giving a total value of work performed equal to 257*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Those employed at hard labour within the gaol walls amounted to about 18,000. The labour performed is of a very light nature indeed; they were employed breaking stones for the roads, but as it was not done by taskwork it cannot be considered a punishment. The advantage of the use of broken stone upon the roads, fine as I require it, becomes more apparent every year, and enables me to effect repairs in a much more substantial manner than I could do in previous years, and therefore it is desirable to continue the supply. I estimate that only 220 tons have been broken, which I value at 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton, or 38*l.* 10*s.*, during the year, a much smaller quantity than last year.

A few men were employed picking oakum for the navy and making mats for the Government offices, and an average of ten daily were employed in the ordinary work of the gaol, carrying water, &c.

The labour of the three department coolies I turned to account during the year on the public works, when they were not in attendance upon me, or otherwise employed with their overseer. In repairs to roads they performed the work of 249 men; in making new drains, 6 men; clearing drains and side channels, 229 men; planting and trimming trees, 274 men; removing timber, 126 men; cutting grass and weeding at Government offices, 31 men; miscellaneous, 12 men.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the whole of the roads, works, and buildings under my charge are in a good state of preservation, with the exception of some wooden bridges; and although the road over the hills to Tytam and that round the island have not been repaired during the year, no great damage has occurred thereto, and both are passable for horses.

I have, &c.

W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly,
Surveyor General.

Enclosure 3.

Enclosure 3.

Surveyor General's Office, Victoria,
February 10, 1852.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my annual report upon the state and progress of the department for the year 1851.

During the year last passed there have been no changes in the department, and the general services and duty performed by its members have been of a precisely similar nature to those of the previous year.

The Chinese overseer and his coolies, when not in attendance upon me, perform the ordinary repairs to streets, drains, and attention to the trees, and the general miscellaneous services which are constantly demanded.

In contract work, having no foreman or clerk of works, I employ them occasionally to see any special portion of work requiring supervision fully carried out according to my instructions, and in that particular have rendered very effective help, though not equal to that of a trained overseer.

The repairs to buildings I was necessarily obliged to superintend myself in themornings and evenings (the only portions of the day I could devote to that duty). The works carried on, however, have been but trifling, and thus a constant supervision was not demanded upon all of them; but as an instance of the difficulties I have occasionally to encounter in compelling an efficient mode of construction, I must mention that on visiting the bridge at Causeway Bay as usual I objected to some of the stonework in the arch, and

HONG KONG.

on the following day this had been patched up with wood, and coloured to imitate the stone, which, if not discovered in time, would eventually have caused the destruction of the entire bridge in a few years. In such cases, where a wilful system of scamping work is adopted, I invariably condemn a large portion of it; and although this mode causes some delay and inconvenience to the public in certain cases, it is the only means I have at present of obliging the contractors to execute sound and satisfactory work; but I find they never try that plan of cheating again.

The expenditure on roads undertaken by the department, both in construction and repair, amounted to 698*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; upon bridges, 145*l.* 16*s.* 8*d*; upon sundry miscellaneous services 314*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The whole together, with 455*l.* additional grant for the completion of the cathedral, amounted to 1,613*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

The supervision of convict labour is entirely executed by myself, the Indian sergeant of the guard acting as overseer. A daily return is made of the number of men employed, and the nature of their work, to enable me to bring the value of it to account in my annual return for the Blue Book. I have to report most favourably of the conduct of the sergeant Chorepah, who is very attentive, and makes the men perform as satisfactory work as can be expected.

The Chinese overseer and coolies have given also equal satisfaction.

The supply of tools and their repair during the year amounted to 27*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The work performed, including breaking stones, I estimate in my return upon works at 296*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, which gives a rate of 9 per cent. upon it, and may be considered by no means heavy; but many of the wheelbarrows and some other articles are now in a bad state of repair, and a new set of the former is much required. Occasionally carpenters and blacksmiths are included amongst the convicts, and if I had means of employing them and could establish a good workshop, either within the gaol or at the Government, offices, the repairs would be executed at a smaller cost; but, as stated in my last report, if I had an established free labourer, a carpenter and generally useful man, he could be employed most effectively in executing repairs himself to the various buildings under my charge, or as overseer upon works too large for one man, or where I could not send a convict unguarded.

In the deeds registry department thirty-nine memorials have been registered, affecting forty-three lots, twenty-nine of which were for absolute sale, and seventeen of these were prepared in the office for Chinese. This service is performed by Mr. Power, in addition to his ordinary work as book-keeper and clerk; and I have to report that he continues to execute the whole of the work devolving upon him, both as regards the careful preparation and registry of land deeds, as well as in the work of accountant, in the same satisfactory manner as reported in former years.

The number of leases written and issued from the office amounted to twenty-nine.

Land giving a yearly rental of 131*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* was sold, upon which a premium of 43*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* was paid. The grants of land were seven in number (two of which, for religious and educational purposes, were rent-free), paying a rental of 51*l.* 17*s.* The rental upon land resumed amounted to 450*l.* 6*s.* 8¼*d.*, and reductions in rent authorized by the Right Honourable Lord Grey, 270*l.* 11*s.*; making a total reduction of 720*l.* 17*s.* 8¼*d.*

The rent-roll at the end of the year was 10,696*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*, being 597*l.* 7*s.* 2¼*d.* less than the previous year.

The fees derivable from leases and registry of memorials amounted to the sum of 99*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*

I have much pleasure in stating that my own health has not suffered during the year; and the lameness which caused me so much trouble before has not returned, thus enabling me to perform my various duties in the office from ten till four, as well as those devolving upon me in the superintendence of works, convict labour, and other services in the city, connected with land, in the mornings and evenings, without difficulty or inconvenience.

I have completed a portion of the map alluded to in my last report, connecting the colonial property with the cantonment; but the other map, of the new houses and improvements in the town, I could do nothing to. The short time I have to work, and other services on hand, and particularly those consequent upon the late disastrous fire in the Lower Bazaar, which rendered necessary the entire change and re-allotment of the greater portion of the area, extending over about eight acres and a half, and the superintendence of the houses in course of erection, entirely prevents me from devoting my time thereto,—at any rate for this cold season. I must remark, however, that the work is not of absolute necessity, as the plan originally made by me is sufficient for all purposes connected with operations in land, and therefore no inconvenience results from the delay.

In conclusion, I have to state that it is my desire to render the services of my department as efficient as possible in the execution of all work demanded from it, and trust that his Excellency the Governor may be pleased to accord his approval thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,
Surveyor General.

Enclosure 4.

CENSUS of HONG KONG, 31st December 1851.

	Total No. of Houses.	Total No. of Boats.	Population. Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	—	Population. Male.	Female.	Children. Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Europeans and Americans	362	- -	412	141	55	39	647	- -	412	141	55	39	647	
Goa and Macao Portuguese (mixed blood)			219	98	94	78	489	- -	345	143	133	89	710	
Indians, Malays, and Manila			126	45	39	11	221							
Aliens (chiefly foreign seamen) and temporary residents			163	- -	- -	- -	163	- -	163	- -	- -	- -	163	
Chinese, in employ of Europeans			1,661	128	79	77	1,945							
Chinese, residing in the city of Victoria	1,501	- -	7,157	1,772	825	902	10,656							
Ditto, boat population in Victoria Harbour	- -	893	2,903	714	290	261	4,168							
Ditto, residing in the villages	940	- -	3,442	895	517	380	5,234							
Ditto, boat population other than Victoria	- -	889	3,004	1,266	1,011	729	6,010	Total of Chinese.	20,767	5,125	2,972	2,599	31,463	
Ditto, temporary residents, vagrants, &c.	- -	- -	400	50	- -	- -	450							
Estimated number of Chinese (who are not included in the House Census Returns) who were resident in houses burnt down on the 28th December, many of whom temporarily left the Colony in consequence	- -	- -	2,200	300	250	250	3,000							
	- -	- -	21,687	5,409	3,160	2,727	32,983		21,687	5,409	3,160	2,727	32,983	

(Signed) CHARLES MAY,
Officiating Registrar-General.

Enclosure 5.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished from each House occupied by CHINESE in the Colony of HONG KONG, stating the Number of Persons resident therein, Mortality, &c. on 31st December 1851.

Name of District or Place.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Total Population of each Place.	Number of Persons who died during the 12 Months.		Total Chinese Mortality.	General Nature of Occupation of the Inhabitants.
			Male.	Female.		In the Colony.	Out of the Colony.		
City of Victoria	7,157	1,772	825	902	10,656	165	It may be reasonably estimated that three fourths of Chinese seized with serious diseases in this Colony, remove to their native places, two thirds of whom die. I believe that the deaths out of the Colony may be properly stated at 765.	- -	Trade.
Aberdeen and Vicinity	740	88	55	43	926	6		- -	Do. with fishing.
Hong Kong	67	47	35	35	184	1		- -	Agriculture.
Hongheongloo	70	8	4	2	84	1		- -	Do.
Hoktsui and Kaseewan	34	26	13	11	84	1		- -	Do.
Pokfoolum	25	19	3	9	56	1		- -	Do.
Saiwan	131	55	25	23	234	4		- -	Stone cutters.
Seiingpoon	18	12	9	7	46	1		- -	Agriculture.
Sheak O'	126	81	40	23	270	3		- -	Do.
Sheaktoongtsui	58	30	22	21	131	2		- -	Do.
Showkewan	336	58	21	21	436	3		- -	Stone cutters.
Sookumpoo	832	139	59	54	1,084	8		- -	Trade.
Stanley	658	148	91	42	939	2		- -	Do. with fishing.
Tsutcheemoy	106	20	9	4	139	1		- -	Agriculture.
Tytamtook	45	39	18	19	121	- -		- -	Do.
Wongmakok	22	14	16	4	56	- -		- -	Do.
Wongneichoong	174	111	97	62	444	2		- -	Do.
	10,599	2,667	1,342	1,282	15,890	201			
Bodies found exposed, died in gaol, and Government Civil Hospital	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	54			
						255	765	1,020	

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar General.

Enclosure 6.

RETURN of the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of CHINESE VESSELS anchored or plying in the Harbour and Bays of HONG KONG, on the 31st December 1851, specifying the Number of Persons on board.

DESCRIPTION of BOATS.	VICTORIA.					ABERDEEN.					STANLEY.					SAIWAN AND SHOWKEWAN.					SHEAK O'.					TOTAL.					TOTAL.
	No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		No. of Boats.	Male.	Female.	Children.		
				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
Junks	4	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	162	–	–	–	162
Trading Boats	16	181	–	–	–	2	40	4	–	–	46	368	138	97	29	6	36	4	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	70	625	146	104	33	908
Passage Boats	10	95	4	6	4	3	15	4	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	14	115	10	14	7	146
Salt Boats	32	448	–	–	–	14	140	–	–	–	6	42	–	–	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	640	–	–	–	640
Stone Boats	5	52	–	–	–	2	10	6	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	21	6	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	11	83	12	12	5	112
Lorchas	3	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	37	–	–	–	37
Cargo Boats	27	167	71	40	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	167	71	40	38	316
Fishing Boats	30	178	97	45	28	69	315	207	138	72	87	435	232	311	270	26	130	35	29	18	4	16	10	5	3	216	1,074	581	528	391	2,574
Wood Boats	5	41	–	–	–	6	38	13	16	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	79	13	16	8	116
Hakows and Pullaway Boats	220	397	210	87	91	28	84	66	42	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	481	276	129	118	1,004
Cooking Boats	4	9	–	–	3	4	9	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	18	2	3	4	27
Water Boats	3	19	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	–	–	–	25
Sampans	534	1,117	332	112	97	296	592	316	142	137	261	641	218	190	145	9	12	3	6	7	12	39	–	5	–	1,112	2,401	869	455	386	4,111
Total	893	2,903	714	290	261	426	1,249	618	352	250	400	1,486	588	598	444	47	214	50	51	32	16	55	10	10	3	1,782	5,907	1,980	1,301	990	
																														Grand Total	10,178

(Signed) C. MAY,
Officiating Registrar General.

HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

Enclosure 7.

RETURN of MORTALITY amongst the CHINESE during the Year 1851.

	Population of each Place.	Died in the Colony.	Died out of the Colony.	Total.
City of Victoria	10,666	165	-	165
Dead bodies of Chinese found exposed by the Police in Victoria and buried	-	32	-	32
Number of Chinese died in Government Civil Hospital and Gaol	209	22	-	22
Total in Victoria	-	219	-	219
Aberdeen	926	6	-	6
Stanley and Vicinity	939	2	-	2
Sheak 'O	270	3	-	3
Saiwan	234	4	-	4
Showkewan and Vicinity	1,337	11	-	11
Sookunpoo	1,084	8	-	8
Wongneichung	444	2	-	2
Total Villages	-	36	-	36
Estimated Mortality out of Colony*	-	-	765	765
Grand Total	-	255	765	1,020

* It may be reasonably estimated that three-fourths of Chinese seized with serious diseases in this Colony remove to their native places, two-thirds of whom die; I believe that the deaths of the Colony may be properly stated at 765.

(Signed) C. MAY, Officiating Registrar General.

Enclosure 8.

RETURN of the AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the VICTORIA GAOL, during every Day of each Month of the Year 1851.

Months.	Europeans.	Chinese and Coloured Prisoners.	Total.	Number of Deaths.	REMARKS.
January	16	148	164	1	One Chinese of dysentery.
February	22	145	167	—	
March	28	147	175	3	One Chinese of mortified leg, one Chinese of paralysis, one Chinese committed suicide by hanging.
April	27	149	176	—	
May	19	144	163	1	One Chinese of hospital gangrene.
June	29	151	180	1	Do. Do.
July	40	149	189	1	One European of apoplexy.
August	42	134	176	2	Two Chinese of dysentery.
September	61	149	210	—	
October	48	152	200	2	One European and one Chinese of dysentery
November	38	143	181	—	
December	31	147	178	—	
Total	401	1,758	2,159	11	

Average number in each month - - 180
Total Deaths - - - - 11
Mortality, say ½ per cent.

(Signed) W. H. MITCHELL, Sheriff.

Enclosure 9.

MEMORANDUM showing the NUMBER of DEATHS which have occurred in the GARRISON of HONG KONG, during the Year ended 31st December 1851.

Description of Troops.	PERIOD. Quarter ending 31st March. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Quarter ending 30th June. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Quarter ending 30th Sept. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Quarter ending 31st Dec. Average Strength.	Deaths.	Average Strength during the Year.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to average Strength.	Proportion of Deaths to entire Force.
Europeans	526	7	510	6	648	22	626	9	$577\frac{8}{12}$	44	7·5	7·6
Malays and Natives of India	382	7	390	8	403	5	400	10	$394\frac{3}{12}$	30	7·6	
									$971\frac{11}{12}$	74		

Brigade Office, Hong Kong,
January 6, 1852.

(Signed) A. E. BURMESTER, Captain,
Brigade Major.

Enclosure 10.

SIR, Victoria, Hong Kong, December 24, 1851.

WE have the honour to make the following report of Government Schools for the past year.

An additional school was established at the village of Hong Kong in July, which now contains more pupils than any of the other schools, excepting that at Victoria. Since June the total number of pupils under instruction has averaged 113; 28 of these being at Victoria, 14 at Stanley, 24 at Aberdeen, 20 at Wongneichung, and 27 at Hong Kong.

At Aberdeen and Stanley the schools, owing to the commencement of the fishing season, are almost deserted. At the latter place on the last occasion on which the school was visited, supposing that the small number of scholars might arise from the remissness of the teacher, one of us visited all the private schools established there, and found only one (a missionary school) better attended, one or two being about to shut up till the close of the fishing season.

We have used our discretion in conformity with the plan recommended in deducting from the salary of the teachers, where we deemed it necessary, a certain sum for each scholar less than 30 that the school has contained; by this means some money has been saved and partly expended in the purchase of books and maps; a good map of China having the places noted in the Chinese character has been furnished to each school, and a work on Astronomy has been introduced (we are afraid, however, with very little benefit), to be followed by one on geography and another elementary work on physics.

We should expect much more benefit from these schools if they were placed under more effectual supervision than we are able to afford, and if suitable schoolhouses were erected by Government, the present schoolrooms hired by the teachers themselves being very confined and very dirty.

We are, &c.

The Hon. Major W. Caine,
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
E. P. R. MONCRIEFF, LL.D,
Committee for Superintending Chinese Schools.

Enclosure 11.

EXPORT of TREASURE by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, during the Years 1845 to 1851 both inclusive.

1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.	Value in Dollars.
44,173	951,807	786,602	5,652,827	8,823,753	5,793,446	7,381,238

IMPORTS of OPIUM by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, during the Years 1845 to 1851 both inclusive.

1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.		
No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Half Chests.	No. of Cases.
325	1,284	2,622	10,163	11,175	11,530	19,061	27	534

Victoria, Hong Kong,
30th January 1852.

(Signed) C. R. MICHELL.
Acting Harbour Master.

HONG KONG.

Enclosure 12.

MEMORANDUM on the JUNK TRADE of HONG KONG, during the Year 1851.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 20th January 1852,
Chinese Secretary's Office.

It was explained in a Memorandum of the 14th March 1850, upon this subject, that no information, at all reliable, could be obtained respecting the native Junk Trade in any anchorage except that of Victoria.

Monthly returns drawn up in the manner described in the same document show that in 1851 Victoria Harbour was visited by 1,004 Marine Junks, carrying sundry cargoes; an increase of nearly 20 per cent. upon the monthly average of 1850.

The monthly returns of the salt monopoly state an import of 280,300 piculs of that article in 543 junks. The quantity is not above four fifths of the import of 1850, and the far greater number of salt junks can only be accounted for by the fact that much of the salt has been imported by vessels carrying a mixed cargo. These have doubtless been included by the salt monopolist in his total of salt junks.

In the stone trade there is a slight increase; the monthly returns of the stone monopoly showing an export of 565 cargoes from the Colonial quarries.

The subjoined table will give some idea of the monthly progress of the native trade during the year under review. The larger portion of it by far is done by junks from small towns and villages along the coast of the Kwang Tung Province, east of the Canton River. These send areca nut, betel leaf,

1851.	Marine Junks belonging to												Monthly total of Marine Junks.	Monthly total of Salt Junks.	Monthly total of Piculs Salt Imported.	Monthly total of Stone Cargoes exported.
	Tien-tsin.	Fuhkien Coast.	Amoy.	Formosa.	Kwang Tung East.	Canton.	Kwang Tung West.	Hainán.	Cochin China.	Siam.	Singapore.	Penang.				
January	3	19	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	43	24,500	62
February	–	10	–	–	76	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	91	44	23,800	36
March	–	10	–	–	64	2	8	6	–	–	–	–	90	44	23,800	30
April	–	3	–	–	46	4	5	2	–	–	–	–	60	41	21,200	40
May	–	11	–	–	51	3	7	3	–	–	–	–	75	46	19,700	70
June	–	5	–	1	41	3	5	7	–	–	1	–	63	47	21,700	44
July	–	4	1	–	42	2	8	8	1	2	3	1	72	49	24,500	40
August	–	2	–	–	49	5	9	10	–	1	–	–	76	47	24,300	40
September	–	8	–	–	74	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	101	46	24,000	40
October	1	7	–	–	50	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	70	41	19,900	80
November	1	8	–	–	86	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	104	47	24,500	40
December	2	11	–	–	66	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	89	54	28,400	40
Total	7	98	1	1	736	47	64	41	1	3	4	1	1,004	543	280,300	562

charcoal, cotton, cloth, crockery, and ready-made clothes, new and second-hand, drugs, dried fruit, dried meat, eggs, firewood, grass-cloth, hams, hardware, iron, lard, linseed, livestock, nankeen, oil, potato flour, pease, coarse paper, rice, sugar, saltfish, salt, skins, sugar canes, shoes, silk, soy, tobacco leaf, vegetables, fresh and salted, wine and wheat.

The junks from Canton and the coast west of it bring much the same cargoes. The latter more properly speaking, belong to the districts along the west bank of the river.

The Tien-tsin junks brought rugs, cotton cloths, cotton, skins, deers horns, deers sinews, hams, dried fruits, pears, cabbages, pease, beans, wine, and drugs.

Those of the Fuhkien coast and Amoy, alum, camphor, coal, salt, and sulphur, cotton, cotton cloth, grass cloth, nankeen, sheep skins, shoes, bricks, tea, sugar candy, pease, beans, and potato flour.

A single junk from Formosa, coal and sulphur.

Those from Hai-nán, bark, wood, rattans, sandalwood, skins, drugs, soy, salt beef and mutton, salt, barley, beans, rice, oil, cocoa nuts, areca nuts, live stock, dried fish, sharks fins, rock-suckers, and biche-de-mer.

The Cochin Chinese carried cloths, cotton yarns, rice, and drugs.

The three Siamese junks, nutmegs, Brazil wood, peppers, skins, areca nuts, bark, drugs, glasses, rattans, sandalwood, dried fish, rice, and biche-de-mer.

The four Singaporeans, the same, as also cotton yarns and opium.

The single Penang vessel, drugs, nutmegs, pepper, and sandalwood.

The Tien-tsin junks are said to take away opium in no small quantities, and much is of course carried in the Kwang Tung coast junks, some of which, belonging to the nearer ports, make as many as six voyages in the year to and from Hong Kong.

There is nothing to account for the great decrease of the salt imported. The stone trade is considerably above what it has been for the last two years, and the marine junk trade, which is of the chief consequence, better than it has been for the last three years; as will be seen by the following table:—

Junks and Cargoes.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Marine, average per month	80	72	67	83
Salt Junks	524	334	456	543
Imported, piculs salt	297,050	335,350	345,050	280,300
Stone junks	777	482	467	562

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Assistant Chinese Secretary.

Enclosure 13.

LIST of WHALERS arrived in HONG KONG. 1851–1852.

No.	Vessels Names.	Masters.	Where owned.	Agents or Owners.	Months out.	Sperm Oil, in Barrels of 31½ Gallons old Measure.	Whale, in Barrels of 31½ Gallons old Measure.	Bone.	Arrived.	Sailed.	Where bound.	Consignees in Hong Kong.
								lbs.				
1	Ferdinand	Malherbe	Havre	Jaques Levavaseur	12	—	—	—	Dec. 2	Jan. 19	Cruise	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
2	Liancourt	Lopez	Havre	R. Winslow and Co.	15	—	1,100	11,538	„ 3	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co
3	Trident	Taber	New Bedford	T. A. Parker	15	40	—	—	„ 30	Feb. 4	Cruise	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
									1852.			
4	Neptune	Allen	New London	Williams and Haven	19	—	—	—	Jan. 2	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co
5	India	Miller	New London	Williams and Haven	17	—	836	15,321	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
6	Champion	Bailey	New Bedford	J. D. Thompson	19	—	—	—	„ 16	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
7	Bengal	Phillips	New London	Thomas Fitch, 2d	15	30	600	7,557	„ 17	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co
8	Bayard	Graham	Greenpoint	Ireland, Wells & Co.	28	—	500	—	„ 17	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
9	Junior	Hammond	New Bedford	D. R. Greene & Co.	18	200	300	—	„ 20	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
10	Brighton	Weaver	New Bedford	J. D. Thompson	15	—	650	7,500	„ 20	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
11	Ocean	Swift	Providence	E. Pearce	18	—	1,000	—	„ 21	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
12	Marcia	Wing	New Bedford	E. W. Howland	17	175	375	—	„ 22	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
13	Midas	Woodbridge	New Bedford	J. B. Wood & Co.	15	50	700	—	„ 22	Feb. 12	Cruise	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
14	Fortune	Hathaway	New Bedford	G. Hathaway	15	100	400	—	„ 23	„ 11	Cruise	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
15	George and Mary	Green	New London	Liman Allyn	18	—	900	17,858	„ 23	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
16	Metacom	Bonney	New Bedford	J. B. Wood & Co.	18	160	400	—	„ 24	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
17	Hibernia	Baker	New Bedford	R. Gibbs	28	360	846	10,000	„ 25	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
18	Condor	Kempton	New Bedford	C. W. Morgan	16	110	850	—	„ 25	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
19	Stephania	Terry	New Bedford	J. Bourne & Co.	14	—	250	—	„ 27	„ 19	Cruise	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
20	Rhone	Dennis	Sydney	R. Town	11	80	120	—	Feb. 1	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
21	Hercules	Fisher	New Bedford	Swift & Perry	26	450	250	—	„ 1	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
22	Harvest	Almy	New Bedford	Swift & Allen	16	—	350	4,400	„ 1	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
23	Hobomok	Callot	Falmouth	Elijah Swift	40	1,000	200	—	„ 2	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
24	Mount Wollaston	Barker	New Bedford	A. Barker	27	100	850	—	„ 10	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
25	Morca	Kelly	New Bedford	B. B. Howard	16	70	—	—	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
26	Francis	Swain	New Bedford	H. Taber & Co.	—	—	—	—	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
27	St. George	Hawes	New Bedford	A. Barker	16	220	450	—	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
28	General Pike	Baker	New Bedford	William Gifford	20	200	600	—	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
29	Friends	Low	New London	Benjamin Brown, Sons	—	—	—	—	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
30	Brougham	Wills	London	Boulcott & Sons	37	600	—	—	„ 13	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
31	Illinois	Covel	New Bedford	Wood & Nye	—	60	700	—	„ 14	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
32	Roman	Tripp	New Bedford	A. Barker	—	115	80	—	„ 14	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
33	Washington	Palmer	New Bedford	Jonathan Bourne, jun.	—	225	1,150	—	„ 15	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
34	William Hamilton	Holm	New Bedford	J. Howland, jun. & Co.	20	50	360	—	„ 16	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
35	Charles Carrol	Chapel	New London	Perkins and Smith	—	—	—	—	„ 16	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
36	Adeline	Carr	New Bedford	J. Howland, jun. & Co.	—	—	—	—	„ 16	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
37	Cossack	Slocum	New Bedford	Charles Hitch	16	50	300	—	„ 21	—	—	Rawle, Drinker, & Co.
						4,445	15,117	74,174				

HONG KONG.

Enclosure No. 14.

RETURN of the Total Number of FELONY CASES coming under the cognizance of the Hong Kong Police, including those in which no Persons were apprehended.

Year.	Total Number of Cases.	Remarks.
1850	674	—
1851	488	Decrease in 1851, 186 cases.

Police Department, 12th February 1852.

(Signed) C. MAY, Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure No 15.

RETURN of CRIMINAL CASES that have been tried in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong during the Year 1851.

Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	CRIME.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Sentence.					Remarks.			
					Death.	Death recorded.	Transportation.	Hard Labour, over One Year.	Hard Labour, One year and under.	Charge abandoned.		Postponed.	
										Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons.
2	7	Assault	(a) 7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	Assault and false imprisonment	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	Assault, with intent to rob	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	Attempting to set fire to a ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	1	Burglary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2	3	Burglary and Larceny	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	1	Child stealing	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	3	Conspiracy to commit Piracy	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	Cutting, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
(b) 1	1	Demanding money with menaces	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	7	Endeavouring to make a revolt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—
1	1	Escape	1	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 1	—	—	—	—
3	4	Extortion by a constable	4	—	—	—	—	—	(d) 4	—	—	—	—
(c) 6	12	False imprisonment	4	8	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
1	1	Forgery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	Keeping a bawdy house	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4	5	Larceny	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
3	(f) 6	Manslaughter	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	Murder	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
1	1	Obtaining money under false pretences	1	—	—	—	—	—	(g) 1	—	—	—	—
1	1	Perjury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(h) 5	8	Piracy	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
1	1	Piracy, with violence	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	Piracy, with wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
2	2	Receiving stolen goods	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	6	Robbery	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1	1	Robbery in the harbour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
8	12	Robbery, with arms	8	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	2	3
1	4	Selling and purchasing a woman for purpose of prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
1	2	Shooting at, with intent to maim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(i) 2	—	—
1	1	Sodomy	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	10	Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
66	116	Total	51	27	—	1	13	21	15	5	17	9	21

(a) One prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of 50*l.* in lieu of imprisonment.
(b) Postponed from 1850.
(c) Imprisonment to commence at expiration of former sentence.
(d) Three of the prisoners sentenced to pay a fine of 50 dollars each, and to be further imprisoned till that fine was paid.
(e) Two of these cases were postponed from 1850.
(f) Five of the prisoners were arraigned for murder, but found guilty of manslaughter.
(g) Fined 200 dollars, and to be further imprisoned till it was paid.
(h) One of these cases postponed from 1850.
(i) No jurisdiction.

(Signed) ROB. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.
W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.

Enclosure 16.

RETURN of the Number of CASES TRIED by the Honourable JOHN WALTER HULME, and ACTIONS COMMENCED in the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of HONG KONG, during the Year ending 31st December 1851.

CASES TRIED before the Honourable J. W. HULME in 1851.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Judgment.			Total.	
			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.	Cases.	Debt and Damages.
SUPREME COURT:		$					
Common Law - -	3	5,144 54	(a) 2	1	None.		
Chancery - - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		
Summary - - -	71	12,924 70	46	20	5		
Insolvency - -	Hearings - 2	Debts in schedule - 11,798 08	Insolvent discharged - 1	Remanded - 1	None.		
Appeals - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		
VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT -	3	14,524 0	3	None.	None.	79	$ 44,391 32

ACTIONS COMMENCED in 1851.

Court.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt and Damages claimed.	Settled without Trial.	Judgment.			Remaining in Dependence.	Total.	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Nonsuit.		Cases.	Debt and Damages.
SUPREME COURT:		$							
Common Law - -	(b) 18	75,479 70	14	1	1	None.	2		
Chancery - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2		
Summary - -	101	17,531 24	29	46	20	5	1		
Insolvency - -	2	Debts in Schedule - 11,798 08	None.	Petitioner discharged - 1	None.	None.	1		
Ecclesiastical - -	(c) 20	Assets per Appraisement - 16,995 22	—	—	—	—	—		
Appeals - -	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.		
VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT -	5	7,476 80	4	1	None.	None.	1	146	$ 129,281 04

N.B.—Of the five Common Law Cases in dependence on the 1st January 1851, one was tried and four settled. The Summary Jurisdiction case was settled. Of the three Vice Admiralty Cases, two were tried and one is still in dependence, and the Chancery Cases are also still undecided.

(a) In one of these cases the plaintiff has given notice of appeal.
(b) In three of these cases the defendant was arrested on a capias issuing from the Common Law side, and they were subsequently brought into the Summary Jurisdiction. The debt and damages in the said cases amount to 710 Dollars.
(c) In five of these estates there was a will, consequently the property was not appraised.

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Deputy Registrar.

(Signed) ROB. DUNDAS CAY, Registrar.

HONG KONG.

Enclosure 17. - - - - -

ABSTRACT of CAUSES under Cognizance at the Chief Magistrate's Office

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.																							
Number of Causes.			Civil Causes how disposed of.					Criminal Causes how disposed of.													Number of Causes.		
	Of which were																						
Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Referred to Supreme Court.	Undecided.	Total Number of Defendants.		Convicted, and punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or bailed for Trial at the Supreme Court.		Total.	Of which were	
								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Civil.	Criminal.
588	350	238	199	55	87	5	4	371	5	185	–	77	3	3	–	103	2	3	–	1,338	91	1,247

Civil Causes:—Consisted of claims for debt or damages not exceeding $50., for police rates, and by seamen for wages, &c.

Among the Criminal Causes summarily decided were for —

Larceny, receiving stolen goods, &c.	158
Demanding property with menaces	3
Relating to coin	4
Malicious damage to property	1
Assaults	251
Vagrancy	89
Combination among workmen	1
Breach of prison	1

Enclosure 18. - - - - -

RETURN of VESSELS, TONNAGE, and FLAG anchored at

FLAG.	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	336	124,357	439	163,206	463	168,187	513	173,540
American	22	6,759	34	11,073	47	13,681	103	35,789
Spanish	11	2,718	10	2,454	12	3,007	19	4,946
Dutch	6	782	5	1,364	3	664	8	2,325
Danish	2	700	-	-	5	1,308	4	1,245
French	-	-	4	1,357	2	638	1	321
Hamburgh	1	266	1	86	-	-	4	1,118
Prussian	1	379	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexican	1	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese	1	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish	-	-	4	1,032	5	1,612	7	2,384
Bremen	-	-	-	-	1	160	2	480
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300
Peruvian	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
Bally	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	900
Russian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siamese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardinian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanoverian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burmese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steamers from India	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3,550
Do. - do. Canton River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	381	136,336	497	180,572	538	189,257	672	226,998

Victoria, Hong Kong,
30th January 1852.

- - - - - Enclosure 17.

and the Court of Petty Sessions of Hong Kong, during the Year 1851.

Magistrate's Office.																		Total Writs issued by Magistrates.					Remarks.
Civil Causes how disposed of.		Criminal Causes how disposed of.																		Warrants.			
Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.	Total Defendants.		Convicted, and punished.		Discharged without Punishment.		Released on Security.		Deported.		Committed or bailed for Trial at the Supreme Court and Court of Petty Sessions.		Committed to Prison pending Delivery to the Chinese Authorities according to Treaty.		Undecided.		Summonses.	Subpœnas.	Distress.	Arrest.	Search.	
		.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.						
76	15	1,908	80	642	25	872	46	53	–	14	1	306	7	18	1	3	–	1,013	361	70	45	5	Under the Head of "Causes how disposed of" are included such Causes as were brought before the Court for decision. Those which did not proceed beyond the issue of a summons or warrant will be found under the Head of "Total Writs issued."

(Signed) C. B. HILLIER,
Chief Magistrate.

Keeping public gambling houses	6
False balances and weights	5
Breaches of regulations for sale of intoxicating liquors	14
Unlicensed retailing of opium	5
Perjury	11
Desertion and refusal of duty by seamen in British vessels	75
Desertion and refusal of duty by seamen in Foreign vessels	9

- - - - - Enclosure 18.

the Port of Hong Kong, from 1842 to 1851 inclusive.

1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
523	177,114	499	164,920	457	146,681	610	189,790	501	163,307	548	187,492
73	25,022	92	30,697	118	45,910	108	43,558	130	57,175	163	85,610
23	7,582	22	5,569	23	4,810	33	8,945	33	6,524	23	6,512
9	2,538	7	2,038	9	3,305	13	4,181	21	8,672	19	6,893
1	305	3	1,070	2	309	3	1,365	16	3,459	10	2,969
1	300	4	1,150	6	1,630	2	423	11	3,927	11	3,366
4	1,214	3	776	5	1,077	4	1,332	14	5,706	27	8,144
- -	- -	3	1,105	- -	- -	2	1,200	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	130	—	—
- -	- -	2	226	8	900	2	503	7	737	3	298
5	1,563	1	400	1	243	- -	- -	9	3,240	12	3,348
2	304	1	300	4	1,330	4	1,210	3	1,708	15	5,879
- -	- -	- -	- -	2	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	1	400	2	317	5	1,155	3	1,899	9	3,045
8	1,554	7	1,036	2	400	2	342	- -	- -	2	300
1	680	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	890	4	1,698
- -	- -	4	720	3	363	2	355	- -	- -	3	468
- -	- -	2	194	2	280	1	200	- -	- -	1	562
- -	- -	1	400	- -	- -	2	670	4	1,330	2	349
- -	- -	- -	- -	2	842	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	1,742	5	783
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	377	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	530	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	128
12	8,700	12	11,510	12	11,985	12	13,728	12	12,428	17	17,768
13	2,379	30	6,954	42	7,686	97	24,508	105	25,228	*207	41,472
675	229,255	694	229,465	700	228,818	902	293,465	883	299,009	1,082	377,084

* These are, properly speaking, 207 arrivals during the year by 5 steamers plying between Hong Kong and Canton.

(Signed) E. R. MICHELL,
Acting Harbour Master.

LABUAN.

LABUAN.

No. 35.

No. 35.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor J. Scott to Earl Grey.

Government Office, Labuan,
April 7, 1852.

My Lord, (Received August 16, 1852.)

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this settlement for the past year. Few occurrences or changes of a character to require special mention have taken place during the year, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to trouble your Lordship with a lengthened report.

2. A reduction of 1,300*l.* in the expenditure compared with the previous year has taken place.

3. The local revenue shows an apparent decrease of 224*l.* This is caused by the revenue of 1850 having been increased beyond its true annual value by the receipt during that year of three years rental of the Tanjong Kubong Coal Mines, whilst that shown in the tabular statement under 1851 is less than the annual value by upwards of 200*l.* due for arrears of land revenue. The rental of the farms continues gradually to increase at each fresh time of sale, and the revenue derivable from the royalty on coals has augmented.

4. Acts of piracy on the northern coasts of Borneo have been somewhat more frequent than in 1850. This no doubt arises from the impression made by the active measures of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane having by lapse of time worn away, and the inherent propensity a Malay has to return to this lawless traffic when unrestrained by personal fear of immediate punishment. Betwixt this and Malludu Bay the pirates have not proceeded beyond the kidnapping of natives to be sold as slaves, and the plundering of small defenceless prahus. The N.E. coast is still a focus of piracy, and remains unsafe for trading boats. In the month of October the steamer "Pluto" proceeded thither with a view of opening friendly relations with the settlement, and the inhabitants of various rivers known to be rich in articles of trade, but from the limited time at her disposal, and the want of good pilots, little was effected.

5. In the month of September a small vessel belonging to Singapore was taken by Illanun pirates, at the entrance of Malludu Bay, and the captain and supercargo, both Englishmen, with three of the crew, murdered. The remainder of the crew were compelled to navigate the vessel under the direction of the pirates. Having entered Bengaya in Labuk Bay, on the N.E. coast of Borneo, Serriff Yassim, the chief of the river, having ascertained that the vessel was English, retook her from the pirates, and despatched a messenger to report the occurrence to this government. I mention this meritorious action of Serriff Yassim as it seems to offer a proof that a more extended intercourse and cultivation of friendly and commercial relations with the N.E. coast would effect much in the suppression of that piracy which now ravages those shores, and totally prevents all peaceable traffic. The subsequent destruction of the well-known piratical haunt of Tungku by Captain Massie, of Her Majesty's Ship "Cleopatra," who proceeded thither in search of some of the pirates engaged in the taking of the British vessel, and known to be inhabitants of that place, will, it is sincerely to be hoped, have a salutary effect.

6. The total quantity of coals exported by the Eastern Archipelago Company during the past year is 5,032 tons, of which 938 tons were supplied to Her Majesty's navy. This quantity is far from being adequate to the demand there is for coal. The company have now been in possession of the mines nearly three years, and yet the necessary preparatory works for excavating a larger quantity are still incomplete. Nearly the whole of the above quantity has been obtained by quarrying the outcrops, a system which is unscientific, and, as a consequence, both dilatory and expensive. The mines at Tanjong Kobong are capable of supplying for an indefinite period all demands that may be made for coals in these seas, demands which, under the present prospect of an extended steam communication, may be expected continually to increase. It is much to be desired, therefore, that the company should make some

attempt to make a more rapid progress than they have hitherto done; their present abandonment of general commerce necessarily impedes any solid advance of a settlement like this, dependent on the development of its neighbouring sources of trade, and their tardy operations, as regards the coal, deprives this treasury of a valuable source of local revenue. The royalty on coals alone would go far to cover the civil expenses of this government.

7. Another year's experience has confirmed the opinion formerly expressed, that Labuan would prove as healthy as other tropical climates. The medical report of this year shows that, although with an increased population, the number of deaths is less than in previous years. The mortality of 1850 was upwards of 4 per cent.; that of the past year was somewhat less than 2 per cent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Lieutenant Governor.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(No. 9.) No. 36.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Rennie to Earl Grey.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
February 25, 1852.

My Lord, (Received, April 30, 1852.)

I have the honour to transmit the Blue Book of this colony for the year 1851. My recent report of the general state of this settlement will make it unnecessary that I should occupy your Lordship's time with more than a brief reference to some details confirmatory of the opinions I have previously expressed.

2. A large extent of enclosures, constructed since last year for the grazing and domestication of cattle and sheep, involving considerable outlay of capital, are satisfactory proofs of progression in these important branches of the resources of the islands. A still greater proportionate reclamation of land for horticulture is also indicative of the confidence of the settlers in the climate and soil; and independently of the profits derived by the sale of vegetables, the improved diet which this produce affords to the inhabitants is of incalculable benefit to their health and comfort. In 1850 there were 10 acres in garden cultivation, in 1851 there were 18 acres.

3. The tonnage of shipping which entered this harbour from foreign parts in 1850 was 13,672 tons, in 1851 it was 17,538 tons, exclusive of colonial vessels. In the past year a much larger proportion of vessels arrived in a damaged state, and in every case they were repaired and refitted at a much less cost than would have been charged at Monte Video or any of the South American ports.

4. The fisheries are engaging the attention of the colonists, and will, I hope, when proper accommodations have been constructed for curing and salting, form a profitable source of export to the Catholic cities of South America. The prospects of the exportation of guano and fine sand for the manufacture of glass are also encouraging.

5. No duties whatever are levied on the imports or exports, and there are no means of estimating them accurately. An approximation, as stated below, may, however, be considered not far from the amount, namely, total imports 17,000*l.* and total exports 8,000*l.*

6. Provisions are reasonable in price and abundant. Labour is in good demand; unskilled from 3*s.* to 4*s.* a day, and artizans from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per diem.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE.

Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c.

HELIGOLAND.

HELIGOLAND.

No. 37. (No. 8.) No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir JOHN HINDMARSH to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.

Heligoland, July 20, 1852.

SIR, (Received August 2, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Blue Book for the year 1851, together with my Report for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J HINDMARSH.

Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT accompanying Blue Book for 1851.

1. The small and unimportant interests of Heligoland are not subject to much change in the interval between two reports.

2. Of late years the business of providing for visitors who come here for the purpose of bathing has become of more importance than the occupations of fishing and piloting, which, till within the last twenty years, formed the only means of living of the Heligolanders. The bathing season is however so short, that it leaves but a small profit after the charges required for the larger establishments necessary for accommodating visitors.

3. The fishing has been rather prosperous; the number of boats has increased.

4. The parapet which protects the stairs connecting the Upper Town with the beach, and for the re-construction of which Her Majesty's Government granted 500*l.*, has been completed, the island having to provide 553*l.* in addition. The work has been constructed in the best manner, under the professional superintendence of the eminent engineer who has been employed in the re-construction of Hamburg, Mr. W. Lindley.

5. The family relationship existing among the inhabitants, a consequence of its small population, renders the establishment of an efficient police for the enforcement of penal sentences very difficult; while the more easy circumstances of all the labouring part of the population better enable them to indulge in drinking, to which they are unfortunately addicted, and renders order much more difficult to be kept up than when the islanders were but simple fishermen.

6. Exertions have been made to prevent the encroachment of the sea on Sandy Island; rows of stakes and bushes have been planted in order to prevent the sand from being blown away. Sandy Island was separated from Heligoland 122 years ago, and has since been continually decreasing, and its total disappearance may be surely predicted within a few years; in fact, a conjunction of unfavourable circumstances in regard to wind and tide might sweep it away in a few hours. The loss of Sandy Island would reduce Heligoland to its former state of a small fishing place.

7. On the whole the state of the island is satisfactory. Its inhabitants increase in number and wealth; the island revenue and expenditure evidence prosperity; the interest of the public debt has been regularly paid, and its principal considerably diminished.

(Signed) J. HINDMARSH,
Lieutenant Governor.

FURTHER REPORTS

Made for the Year 1851 *to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally*

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1851.

PART II.

(*In continuation of the Reports presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command,* 1852.)

CANADA.—NEW BRUNSWICK.—NEW SOUTH WALES.—VICTORIA.—VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 15, 1853.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1853.

SCHEDULE.

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		Value of IMPORTS from Great Britain in 1851; and rate per head on the total Population - - - - -	2
		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, Value of, 1842–1851 - - - - -	3
		REVENUE derived from Canal Tolls, 1850–1851 - - - - -	4
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		Ocean Route of the St. Lawrence; its advantages and safety; 100 to 200 miles shorter than the route to New York - -	5
		Timber Trade - - - -	5
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		Quebec, its facilities for Shipbuilding -	6
		Railway Enterprizes, pecuniary responsibilities of the Province in connexion with - -	7
		Increased facilities of communication afforded by Railways much called for by the growth of Population and the increase of the colony -	7
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		Indians of Canada, their condition - -	12
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		REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS; Canals, Railways, Docks, Roads, Bridges, Public Buildings, &c.	14
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NEW BRUNSWICK	2. Lieut.-Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., Oct. 4, 1852.	Enclosing Blue Book for 1851 - -	64
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REPORTS

EXHIBITING

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

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No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to the Right Honourable Sir John Pakington Bart.

(No. 116.)

Government House, Quebec,
December 22, 1852.
(Received January 10, 1853.)

Sir,

I had the honour, with my Despatch No. 82, of the 9th September, to transmit two copies of "Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Canada for 1851," and I now enclose the Blue Book, together with a printed copy of the "Accounts of the Province," and of a Report by the Commissioner of Public Works for the same year. These documents furnish much gratifying evidence of the progress and prosperity of the colony, and justify the anticipations on this head expressed in my Despatch No. 94, of the 1st * August 1851, which accompanied the Blue Book of 1850. Lest any misunderstanding should be occasioned by the want of correspondence between the sums stated in this despatch and the same sums as they appear in the printed returns, it may be well, perhaps, that I should mention that in the former they are given in sterling at the real exchange of 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to the pound sterling, in the latter for the most part in currency.

Encl. 1, p. 14.

2. The imports or principal articles of British and Foreign merchandise entered for consumption in Canada during the year ending the 5th January 1852 amounted in value to 4,404,409*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, on which 606,114*l.* 5*s.* of duty was collected; and the goods in warehouse under bond on that day were valued at 233,545*l.* 15*s.*, subject to 76,660*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* of duty.

The corresponding figures for the year preceding were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Imports - -	3,489,466	3	4
Duty collected - -	506,050	8	6
Goods warehoused -	150,709	18	7
Duties payable thereon -	49,871	13	6

Of the imports entered for consumption there were imported from Great Britain—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1851, to the value of -	2,475,643	14	7
In 1850 „ -	1,979,161	16	2

From the United States—

In 1851 - - -	1,718,992	17	2
In 1850 - - -	1,355,108	6	4

On analyzing the returns for 1851, it would appear that the imports classed under the heads of "Goods paying specific and ad valorem duties," and

* For Lord Elgin's Despatch, No. 94, of the 1st August 1851, vide Annual Blue Book presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, 1851, page 1.

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"Free Goods," are those which show the most considerable balance in favour of the United States as against Great Britain; viz.—

1st. "Goods paying specific and ad valorem duties" imported into Canada during 1851—

	£	s.	d.
From Great Britain to the value of -	70,957	18	6
From United States ,, -	407,360	12	10

2dly. "Free Goods" imported into Canada during 1851—

	£	s.	d.
From Great Britain - -	60,254	3	10
From United States - - -	284,389	16	1

The former class of goods comprises, among other articles, many of foreign origin, such as tea, sugar, coffee, which are introduced through the United States, but are not the produce of the country; for it may be proper to mention, that goods are classed as imports from the country where they are purchased, and, consequently, when introduced from the United States are entered as imports from that country, unless they pass through it in bond. The latter includes books, coin, and bullion, and a considerable quantity of wheat. It is a fact of some interest, as bearing on the subject of reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States, that so large a quantity of wheat should have been imported from that country into Canada during the year 1851.

3. Before I dismiss the subject of imports, it may be well that I should invite your attention to the evidence which these returns furnish of the extent to which, in certain departments, the manufactures of the United States have obtained a footing in the Canadian markets. They derive, no doubt, some advantage from contiguity; but I am disposed to believe, from all that I can learn on the subject, that their British rivals would keep their ground against them more effectually if they evinced equal zeal in acquiring a knowledge of the wants and tastes of their customers.

During the year 1851 there were imported into Canada of cotton manufactures to the value of—

	£	s.	d.
From Great Britain - -	609,281	4	7
From United States - -	192,887	14	1
Leather.			
From Great Britain - -	11,140	12	4
From the United States - -	32,817	0	8
Linen.			
From Great Britain - -	84,194	10	7
From the United States -	9,204	4	5
Silk.			
From Great Britain - -	129,009	9	7
From the United States - -	29,262	14	7
Wool.			
From Great Britain - -	486,030	9	3
From the United States - -	111,898	12	4
Machinery.			
From Great Britain - -	1,410	2	9
From the United States -	33,103	17	6
Iron and Hardware.			
From Great Britain - -	260,467	14	5
From the United States - -	118,969	14	9

Nevertheless the imports from Great Britain into Canada for the year 1851 were valued, as I have already stated, at 2,475,643*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, being at the rate of about 1*l.* 6*s.* per head on the total population.

4. The exports of articles of Canadian produce and manufacture during the year ending the 5th January 1852 are valued in this return at 2,663,983*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, as against 2,457,886*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* exported during the year which ended on the

5th January 1851. These amounts fall very far short of the computed value of the imports during the corresponding term. This is, however, a constantly recurring characteristic of the annual trade returns made up in the province, as appears from the following table, which comprises a period of ten years.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1842 -	2,127,643 5 8	1,291,213 9 10	The value of exports for these years are confined to Montreal and Quebec, no returns from the inland ports having been furnished.
1843 -	1,990,115 3 11	1,317,958 14 3	
1844 -	3,559,767 16 10	1,680,350 6 0	
1845 -	3,444,925 6 8	2,084,930 6 9	
1846 -	3,711,633 15 6	1,965,004 9 9	
1847 -	2,966,870 15 0	2,203,054 3 8	
1848 -	2,629,584 17 11	2,302,830 17 6	
1849 -	2,468,130 6 9	2,193,078 0 3	
1850 -	3,489,466 3 5	2,457,886 1 2	
1851 -	4,404,409 0 2	2,663,983 14 4	

Considerable sums are no doubt annually drawn on Great Britain, and expended in this province, both on account of the commissariat and of individuals who have incomes in England. It is probable also that a portion of the produce of the loans obtained in England for public works in the province may contribute to swell the amount of the annual imports. It may, moreover, very reasonably be conjectured that the lowest valuation is placed by exporters upon articles which are destined, as is the case with an annually increasing proportion of the exports of Canada, for markets where they are subject to ad valorem duties.

5. The articles which figure most largely on the list of Canadian exports are:—
   1st. Products of the forest.
   2d. Agricultural products, the latter being subdivided in these returns into,
      a. Animals and their products.
      b. Vegetable food.
      c. Other agricultural products.

The following statement gives the value as reported of the exports of these articles in the years 1850 and 1851 respectively:

Products of the forest.

In 1850.	In 1851.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,118,411 15 3	1,245,927 18 5

Agricultural products.

	In 1850.	In 1851.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a.	129,518 1 1	182,366 16 5
b.	859,754 4 8	773,916 2 2
c.	11,046 7 2	7,814 1 7
	£1,000,318 13 0	£964,097 0 2

These figures would seem to indicate that at this period the exports of the products of the forest and of agricultural products are nearly balanced in respect of value, the advantage being still, however, with the former class of products. With reference to this subject, it may perhaps be well that I should mention that since the reduction of the duties which operated as a protection to Canadian timber in the British market the exports of red pine have considerably declined, while those of white pine have increased. This circumstance has led the Government to resolve this year to reduce the tax levied on red pine timber cut on the public lands so as to equalize it to that levied on white pine. Over and above these more considerable exports, it would appear from the official returns that there were exported from Canada during the year 1851—

	£ s. d.
Products of the seas to the value of -	51,225 5 6
Products of the mine ,, -	17,826 7 5
Manufactures ,, -	11,327 10 3

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6. Further evidence of the growth of the trade and resources of the colony is furnished in the progressive increase in the revenue derived from tolls on the provincial canals, as indicated by the following return :

Canal tolls.

Years.	Gross receipts.			Net revenue.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1848 - -	38,214	1	3	30,259	1	9
1849 -	46,192	8	3	39,479	13	8
1850 -	54,059	12	3	45,296	7	8
1851 -	62,640	3	8	52,545	5	6

A still more striking result is obtained if the total movement of property in goods, wares, and merchandise on the principal canals, namely, the Welland, St. Lawrence, and Chambly, in each of these years respectively, be compared.

Years.	Welland.	St. Lawrence.	Chambly.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1848 -	307,611½	164,267	18,835
1849 -	351,596¼	213,153	77,216
1850 -	399,600	288,103¼	109,040¾
1851 -	691,627¼	450,400½	110,726¾

7. It may probably be convenient that I should endeavour at this stage of my report to furnish as briefly as possible some information with respect to those public works which are now beginning to be productive, and in the execution of which the debt of the province has mainly been incurred. In order, however, to render my observations on this head intelligible, it is necessary that I should premise, that before 1849, independently of the sums expended on works of great magnitude and provincial interest, such as the above-mentioned canals, the legislature of the province had been in the habit of annually appropriating amounts more or less considerable in aid of minor local works, such as roads and bridges. These works were rarely remunerative while in the hands of the Government, and the system was on other accounts objectionable. It was therefore wisely determined in that year to discontinue it, and an Act (12 Vict. c. 5.) was passed, authorizing the Government to take steps for the transfer, on such terms and conditions as might be agreed on, to municipalities, local corporations, or companies, of such works of this class as were then in the hands of the provincial authorities.

8. The total cost up to the 1st January 1852 of the public works of Canada under charge of the department of public works, classed as productive, and not affected by the resolution to which I have referred, amounted to 2,834,234*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and the net revenue derived therefrom in the year 1851 was 48,278*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, being under two per cent. on the outlay. The revenue from this source, however, as I have already observed, is progressively increasing ; and it is moreover obvious that the direct income accruing from such works is by no means an adequate representation of their value to the province.

9. As illustrative of this point, I may observe that the St. Lawrence and Welland canals complete a continuous inland navigation to Chicago on Lake Michigan, a distance of 1,587 miles from tide water at Quebec. The length of canal in this navigation is 68½ miles, with 550¾ feet in lockages. These canals are not all of the same dimensions, but properly constructed vessels conveying 4,000 barrels of flour, or from 350 to 400 tons of freight, can pass through them. The Erie Canal in the State of New York, which is the great rival water route from the west, is 363 miles in length, with 688 feet of lockages, and is not capable of transporting barges of more than seventy-five tons burden. The Chambly Canal is a work of smaller dimensions, connecting Lake Champlain with the River Richelieu which flows into the St. Lawrence at Sorel. The traffic on this canal increased, as I have shown, rapidly up to the commencement of the year 1852 ; since which period it has suffered from the competition of an adjoining railway. A strong feeling exists in certain quarters in favour of the construction of a ship canal, on a scale at least equal to that of the St. Lawrence canals, from some point on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal to Lake Champlain ; and the project of a similar work on the Sault

St. Marie, to connect lakes Huron and Superior, is also pressed by many persons. The Government has not, however, yet engaged in either of these undertakings.

10. The increase which has taken place within the last few years in the movement of produce on these inland waters does not, however, it may be proper to remark, appear to have been met by a corresponding increase in the traffic of the seaports. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels from sea which entered inwards and outwards at the ports of Quebec and Montreal in each of the six years preceding 1852:

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1845	1,699	628,389
1846	1,699	623,791
1847	1,444	542,505
1848	1,350	494,247
1849	1,328	502,513
1850	1,341	485,905
1851	1,469	573,397

During the earlier years of this series, while the Canada Corn Act of 1843 was in operation, an impulse was given to the trade of Quebec and Montreal by the preference accorded in the markets of Great Britain to produce conveyed by the route of the St. Lawrence. Since that preference has been withdrawn, the facilities afforded by the Government of the United States for the transportation in bond of Canadian imports and exports through its territory, and the multiplication of railways connecting the southern bank of the St. Lawrence with different points on the coast, have diverted a portion of the trade of that river from the Canadian seaports to those of the United States. As this is, however, a point of considerable importance to the interests of the lower province especially, it may be well to look into it more closely, with the view of inquiring whether there be anything in the nature of the route itself, or in the nature of the trade, which places the route of the St. Lawrence at a disadvantage in competing with others for the trade of the great west.

11. The inland navigation of the St. Lawrence route shares with the Erie Canal the inconvenience of being closed during about five months of the year, with this aggravation, however, that its seaport is subject to the same drawback. In all other respects, whether as regards size and shortness of canals, freedom from transhipment, rapidity of transport, or the capacity for doing extensive business, it has unquestionable advantages over its rival.

12. Again, maps on Mercator's projection, and the fact that indifferent ships, recklessly navigated, have not unfrequently been employed in the timber trade, have contributed to produce an exaggerated popular impression with respect to the length and the perils of the ocean route of the St. Lawrence. It is not sufficiently known, as regards the former point, that the sailing distance from Liverpool to Quebec is, if the Straits of Belleisle be taken, some 400 miles, and, if the southern course be preferred, from 100 to 200 miles shorter than that from Liverpool to New York; and that, as respects the latter, the ocean route of the St. Lawrence is by no means peculiarly hazardous to well-found ships, navigated by officers who are thoroughly acquainted with it, while it is especially adapted to screw or paddle steam ships, from the circumstance that a considerable portion of the passage from one continent to the other is in smooth water. These remarks respecting the route would not be complete if I were to omit to add, that the Acts recently passed by the local legislature to encourage steam communication between Liverpool and Quebec, and to connect Quebec and Montreal by railway with seaports open during the winter, will tend materially to develope its capabilities.

13. There are some circumstances, however, arising out of the nature of the trade itself, which call for notice in this statement, inasmuch as the competency of the St. Lawrence route to maintain a successful rivalry in the transport of goods and passengers with other competing routes from the west is affected by them. Timber, as I have already remarked, still constitutes the the principal article of export from Canada; and all the timber destined for Europe is shipped either at Quebec, to which point it is conveyed in rafts from the upper country, or at points lower down the river. Now, timber is

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an article of great bulk in proportion to value, and this circumstance has an effect on the shipping trade of the port, which the following return may serve to illustrate, showing, as it does, that while all the ships that sailed from Quebec in 1852 left it with cargoes, more than half of those which entered inwards were in ballast.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards at the Port of Quebec in 1852 with Cargoes or in Ballast.

	Ships.	Tons.
Inwards.		
With cargoes	560	224,525
In ballast	671	280,499
Outwards.		
With cargoes	1,228	518,580
In ballast	None.	None.

It is more than probable, therefore, that so long as timber continues to be shipped extensively at Quebec, freights outwards will have a tendency to rule higher at this port than at others, where the trade inwards and outwards is more nearly balanced in respect of bulk.

14. The same circumstances, however, which contribute to raise outward freights serve to enhance the advantages of the route of the St. Lawrence as a channel for traffic inwards. The admirable and capacious system of inland navigation extending from Quebec for upwards of 1,500 miles into the interior of the continent, and the certainty of obtaining outward freights, are calculated to cause a preference to be given to this over rival routes for the transport of heavy goods such as salt and iron, and of immigrants destined for the vast regions bordering on the great lakes. These advantages are not yet generally known, nor have they been appreciated as highly as they deserve. The following return gives the number of immigrants who arrived at the ports of Quebec and New York respectively in each of the four last years :—

Years.	Quebec.	New York.
1849	38,494	220,603
1850	32,292	212,796
1851	41,076	289,601
1852	39,176	234,258 up to the 1st November.

Although there is no increase in the gross amount of immigration to Quebec during the current year, it is an interesting fact that it comprised an unusually large proportion (7,256) of foreign emigrants, who could have been attracted to this port only by the superiority of the route. I am also informed that during the course of the past season many vessels which conveyed emigrants to New York from Europe have come from that port in ballast to the St. Lawrence in search of outward freights.

15. To complete this subject, I append a return showing the number and tonnage of vessels built at Quebec in each of ten years ending with 1852.

	No. of Vessels.	Tons.		No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1843	48	13,785	1848	41	19,909
1844	48	15,045	1849	37	24,396
1845	53	26,147	1850	45	30,387
1846	40	19,764	1851	65	41,505
1847	70	37,176	1852	42	27,856

Few ports offer such facilities for ship building as Quebec, all materials employed in the construction of vessels being cheap, labour, during the winter months at least, abundant, and procurable at moderate rates, and outward freight at all times secured. The principal drawback attending the extension of the business is the increased temptation to desert from ships entering the port, occasioned by the demand for seamen to man new ships. Desertion prevails at Quebec to an extent that is much complained of. The subject is now under the consideration of the Government, with a view to the adoption of some

remedial measure. A naval school is also about to be established, in the hope that it may indoctrinate some of the native youth with a taste for seafaring pursuits.

16. Before I pass on to other topics, it may perhaps be advisable that I should say a few words with respect to the pecuniary responsibilities which the province is assuming in connexion with the great railway enterprizes now in progress or prospect within it. At the time when the resolution respecting local works to which I have already referred was adopted by the Government, it was urged with much force and justice that the objections which unquestionably existed to the extension of public aid to undertakings of that class did not apply to works of great magnitude, to which an interest, provincial rather than local, attached, and which were, moreover, in the then circumstances of the province, clearly beyond the reach of private enterprize. Within this category, lines of railway of considerable length, linking together districts of the province remote from each other, and calculated materially to benefit its general trade, were held to fall. It was accordingly concluded that aid from the funds or credit of the province might, under proper conditions and restrictions, be afforded to these undertakings, without any departure from the salutary principle which had been adopted in the case of local works generally. It was resolved, however, that in administering such aid the pecuniary interests of the province should be more carefully protected than they had been in respect of advances previously made for local works. The Provincial Act, 12 Vict. c. 29. (passed in 1849), was framed on the principle that the sums advanced on the credit of the province in furtherance of undertakings of this class should in no case exceed one half of the amount actually expended on the work, and that the whole resources and property of the companies should be pledged for their redemption, and for the payment of interest upon them. In all the railway enterprizes undertaken since that period, where public aid has been given, this principle has been substantially adhered to.

These comprise—

1st. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, running from the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal to the frontier line, where it joins an American railway which will extend, when completed, to Portland in the State of Maine; length, 126 miles.

2d. The Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway, running from Toronto to Lake Huron; length, ninety miles.

3d. Great Western, from Hamilton to Windsor; 228 miles.

4th. Quebec and Richmond; 100 miles.

5th. Main Trunk from Toronto to Montreal; 380 miles.

6th. Quebec and Trois Pistoles, on the route to the lower provinces; 160 miles. The construction of the two last-mentioned lines is provided for in Acts passed during the present session of the provincial parliament.

17. That the increased facilities afforded by these and other measures to the internal and external trade of the province are called for by the growth of its population and resources is apparent from the returns of the census for the year 1851, which are herewith transmitted. These returns state the total population of the province at 1,842,265; 890,261 for Lower Canada, 952,904 for Upper Canada. In Lower Canada 94,449 persons occupy lands, having under cultivation 3,605,517 acres, or rather arpents, which is the common measure of land in Lower Canada, and contains about six sevenths of an acre. In Upper Canada 99,860 persons occupy lands having under cultivation 3,697,724 acres. In certain agricultural products, such as flax and hemp and maple sugar, as well as in some domestic manufactures, as fulled cloth and linen, the returns from Lower Canada exceed those from Upper Canada; but the produce of wheat and of agricultural products generally is much more considerable in the upper than the lower province.

Encl. 2, p. 53.

18. The full import of these statistical results cannot, however, be apprehended unless a comparison be instituted between them and similar returns made up at former periods. As the censuses of the province which have been effected at different times, have been taken under different systems, and with varying degrees of correctness, it is not possible to draw from such a comparison inferences which can be considered rigorously exact. Sufficient accuracy

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may, however, be attained for practical purposes, and ample proof given that the province is advancing at a rate of progress which is highly satisfactory.

19. To begin then with the subject of population. At the period of the surrender of the country to Great Britain its population was estimated at from 60,000 to 65,000. The population was French or French Canadian, and was chiefly located in that part of the province now called Lower Canada. It has received since that period no accessions by immigration; on the contrary, the passion for moving westward, which prevails so universally in North America, has affected the French Canadians to some extent, and considerable numbers are scattered over other parts of the continent. Nevertheless the census of 1851 gives 665,528 as the actual number of the French Canadian population of Lower Canada, besides 26,417 resident in the upper province. Exhibiting thus an increase from natural causes alone of upwards of 1,000 per cent. in ninety years. By the side of this population has grown up another, amounting, in 1851, to 220,733, composed of immigrants from Great Britain and other countries, and of Canadians not of French origin; making the whole population of this section of the province 890,261.

20. The progress of Upper Canada in respect of population has been still more remarkable. In the year 1791, the date of the Constitutional Act, it amounted to - - - - - - 50,000

In 1811	77,000
1824	151,097
1832	261,060
1842	486,055
1851	952,004

21. In the absence of systematic local assessments in Lower Canada (for the power of assessment given to municipalities by recent Acts is but partially exercised, and the compulsory assessments for the support of common schools are not yet universally enforced), it is difficult to obtain direct proof of the growth in wealth of that section of the province. In Upper Canada also, the changes which have taken place from time to time in the mode of levying assessments and of valuing assessible property render the evidence furnished thereby with respect to this point less conclusive than it would otherwise have been. Enough, however, may be gathered from the assessment rolls to warrant the belief that the growth of wealth in Upper Canada, of late years more especially, has not been less remarkable than that of population.

22. The first Act for laying and collecting local assessments in Upper Canada was passed in 1793. It divided the population for purposes of assessment into eight classes, according to property, excepting from assessment altogether all whose property was worth less than 50*l.* currency. The highest class under this Act included persons with 400*l.* currency and upwards, who were taxed by it at the rate of 1*l.* currency a year. A further Act was passed in the following year, adding two classes to the top of the scale, and including in an "upper list" all persons believed to be possessed of real or personal property, goods, or effects above the value of 500*l.* currency.

23. On the allegation that "the present mode of laying assessments has been found inconvenient," an Act was passed in 1803 defining "rateable property," and subjecting each description thereof to a fixed and uniform valuation. Under this Act cultivated land was valued at 1*l.* currency an acre; uncultivated at 1*s.* currency. A second Act on the same subject, which passed in 1807, raised the value of uncultivated land for purposes of assessment to 2*s.* currency; and a third, passed in 1819, rated it at 4*s.* currency per acre. Assessments were levied under the valuation fixed by this last-mentioned Act until the year 1851; but in 1849 the Board of Registration and Statistics report that the best information they have been able to procure after very extensive inquiry leads them to the conclusion that cultivated land in Upper Canada in the rural districts may be valued on the average at 3*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* currency per acre; uncultivated at 1*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* currency. Positive inferences respecting the relative value of property at different epochs are not probably deducible from these data, but they are interesting in many points of view, and especially so as showing at how early a period the salutary practice of local self-taxation for local objects obtained a place among the customs of Upper Canada.

24. Another view of the assessment rolls throws further light on the question of the growth of wealth in the community. The first returns of the assessible property of Upper Canada, as taken under the act of 1819, which I have been able to procure, are those of 1825. Its total amount is estimated in that year at—

	£	s.	d.
	at 1,854,965	5	0
In 1830 - - -	at 2,407,618	14	8
In 1835 - - -	at 3,189,862	14	11
In 1840 - - -	at 4,608,843	12	0
In 1845 - - -	at 6,393,630	16	0

Another Act (13 & 14 Vict. cap. 67.) was passed in 1850, requiring the municipal authorities to assess property at its real value, and rendering certain descriptions of personal property rateable which were previously exempted from assessment. I have obtained statements which, although not strictly official, are, I believe, tolerably correct, of the amounts of the two valuations (those, namely, for 1851 and 1852), which have already taken place under the Act, and I find them to be as follows:—

Total value of assessible property in Upper Canada in the year—

	£	s.	d.
1851 - - - -	36,252,178	7	0
1852 - - - -	37,695,931	4	8

In order to arrive at the real value, it is believed that 20 per cent. at least ought to be added to these amounts.

25. The census of the United States for 1850, the last that has been taken, exhibits a greater amount of property in proportion to "free population"; the numbers of the latter being stated at 20,089,909, and the assessed value of real and personal estate at 6,010,207,309 dollars, about £1,210,000,000, to which sum 20 per cent. is added to obtain the real value. It is to be observed, however, in the first place, that valuation according to actual value has been longer customary in the United States than in Canada, and is consequently, it may be presumed, more stringently carried out in the former country than in the latter; and in the second, that the labouring class in the southern states, amounting to 3,179,589 souls, instead of contributing to swell the aggregate of population, are cast as chattels into the scale of assessible property. Some other interesting points of comparison between the progress of the United States and Canada present themselves on a review of the census returns.

Total free population of the United States—

In 1840 - - - -	14,582,102
In 1850 - - - -	20,089,909

Increase 37·77 per cent.

Total slave population of the United States—

In 1840 - - - -	2,487,358
In 1850 - - - -	3,179,587

Increase 27·81 per cent.

Total population of Canada—

1841 - - - -	1,156,139
1851 - - - - -	1,842,265

Increase 59·34 per cent.

Total population of Upper Canada—

1841 - - - - -	465,357
1851 - - - -	952,004

Increase 104·57 per cent.

Wheat crop, Upper Canada—

	Bushels.	To each inhabitant.
In 1841 - -	3,221,991 - -	6·60
In 1847 - -	7,558,773 - -	10·45
In 1851 - -	12,692,852 - -	13·33

nearly quadrupling itself in ten years.

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Wheat crop, Lower Canada—

	Minots.	To each inhabitant.
In 1843	942,835	1·36
In 1851	3,075,868	3·46

The minot is about $\frac{1}{12}$th more than the bushel.

Wheat crop, United States—

	Bushels.	To each inhabitant.
1850	100,479,150	4·33

Value of imports of British goods into Canada—

	British imports.	Population.
In 1851	2,475,643 14 7 about 1*l.* 6*s.* per head.	1,842,265

Value of imports of British goods into the United States—

	British imports.	Population.
In 1850	75,159,424 dollars about 13*s.* per head.	23,246,301

The British imports into the United States increased in 1851 to 93,847,886 dollars, making about 16*s.* per head on the estimated population.

26. To return, however, for a moment from this digression to the point more immediately in hand, namely, the assessible property of Upper Canada (and in doing so, I feel bound to say that I do not think much reliance should be placed on comparative statements such as those presented above, inasmuch as the data on which valuations and estimates are made in different countries are not always uniform), it is important to ascertain what amount of indebtedness for municipal purposes attaches to this property. The best information which I am able to obtain on this point leads me to believe that it does not at present exceed in all 572,115*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Very stringent provisions for the protection of creditors of municipalities, and for regulating and restricting the powers of these bodies in the creation of debt, were contained in an Act (12 Vict. cap. 81.), passed in 1849. The Act of this session which provides for the establishment of a municipal loan fund for Upper Canada (16 Vict. cap. 22.) has the same object in view. It is hoped that by these means, while the credit of the municipal bodies in Upper Canada is placed on an unexceptionable basis, and made available for legitimate purposes, any tendency in particular localities towards incurring imprudent or excessive liabilities may be kept in check.

27. While such is the condition of the province in respect of material prosperity, its moral and intellectual interests are not neglected; independently of the clergy reserves—of the tithe levied in Lower Canada from the Roman Catholic population for Roman Catholic purposes,—and of various endowments and special grants for collegiate institutions, normal schools, and other objects of a like character in both sections of the province, the sum of 41,095*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* is set apart annually from the public funds for the support of common schools, and divided between Upper and Lower Canada in proportion to their respective population. Each school municipality, in order to entitle it to obtain the share of this fund allotted to it, is bound to raise by local taxation at least an equal sum. In Upper Canada the sums thus raised greatly exceed the required minimum. The returns for 1851 show that in that section of the province there were in that year 3,001 common schools in operation, attended by 168,159 pupils, and that the total sum available for teachers salaries, and for the erection and repair of schoolhouses, was 98,226*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, of which sum 20,547*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* was parliamentary grant, the remainder being raised by local assessment and rate bills imposed by school trustees. In Lower Canada, where direct taxation is especially distasteful, the levy of a local rate was made compulsory, and attended for a time with some difficulty. The people in this part of the province are, however, becoming generally reconciled to a tax from which they derive so palpable a benefit, and the common school system is making satisfactory progress among them likewise.

28. The separation between ecclesiastical and civil affairs in this province is so complete, and the number of denominations in Upper Canada so considerable, that it is difficult to furnish precise information with respect to the amount of

the provision for the religious wants of the community. The following statement is, I believe, tolerably accurate:—

Dioceses of the Church of England, three; clergy, 242; population, 268,592.

Dioceses of the Church of Rome, seven; clergy, 543; population, 914,561.

Clergy of all denominations in Lower Canada, 641; population, 892,261. Upper Canada 869; population 952,004.

On this and many other points much interesting information is given in the excellent lectures on the growth and prospects of Canada by the Reverend Mr. Lillie, a copy of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in my Despatch No. 35, of the 15th April. The following is a statement of the appropriation of the clergy reserve funds in 1851:—

Church of England, Upper Canada, 10,394*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*
Church of England, Lower Canada, 1,786*l.* 15*s.*
Church of Scotland, Upper Canada, 5,847*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*
Church of Scotland, Lower Canada, 893*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*
United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, Upper Canada, 464*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada, 1,369*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*
Wesleyan Methodist, Upper Canada, 639*l.* 5*s.*

29. As very exaggerated impressions prevail generally with respect to the severity of the climate of Canada, it may not be amiss that I should in this place call attention to the fact that, although the annual range of the thermometer is undoubtedly very considerable in the eastern districts of the province, the great lakes, which cover in the aggregate an area of 91,860 square miles, materially temper the extremes of heat and cold in the western parts, and increase the humidity of the atmosphere, rendering the climate especially favorable to the cultivation of the cereals.

The following is a table of the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures, with the range of the different months in the year, as observed at Toronto, in Her Majesty's observatory. The mean being of eleven years from 1840 to 1850, both inclusive.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January	24·67	45·53	4·41	49·74
February	24·14	46·35	4·37	50·72
March	30·83	53·31	7·59	45·92
April	42·17	71·44	17·96	53·48
May	51·84	76·76	28·82	47·94
June	61·42	76·44	35·72	40·72
July	66·54	88·11	44·05	44·06
August	65·76	83·98	45·02	38·95
September	57·11	80·19	32·07	42·12
October	44·50	66·10	22·17	44·20
November	36·57	57·03	13·33	43·60
December	27·18	45·25	3·52	46·27

Annual mean 44·39.

The climate of Toronto is greatly more temperate than that of other places in the same latitude which are situated to the east or west of the great lakes, and at a distance which removes them from their influence. A very useful pamphlet has been published on this subject by Mr. Henry Youle Hind, mathematical master, and lecturer in chemistry and natural philosophy at the provincial normal school, Toronto, under the title of "A Comparative View of the Climate of Western Canada, considered in relation to its Influence upon Agriculture."

30. As the Post Office exercises no mean influence on the social and intellectual interests of a community, I will close this part of my report with a few remarks on the condition of that department, which was transferred to the control of the provincial authorities in the month of April 1851. At the period of the transfer an uniform rate of 3*d.* currency (about 2½*d.*) the half ounce was substituted for the rates varying according to distance which were previously levied, and which amounted on the average to 9*d.* currency (about 7½*d.*) the half ounce on all letters passing through the office. The returns of the department show that in the year ending the 5th April 1852, 2,931,375 miles were travelled by the mail, an increase of 444,360 miles over the pre-

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ceding year, and that 243 new post offices were added to the establishment. The gross postage revenue for the first year of reduced postage was 59,004*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, that of the preceding year having been 77,097*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* It fell short of the expenditure by 9,362*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; but it is estimated that a sum of 3,287*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* will cover the deficiency for the current year.

31. The condition of the Indians of Canada calls for a passing notice in this report. The legislature and government of the province have always been kindly disposed to them. They have readily, as circumstances required it, passed laws for their protection; and they have not had recourse to those measures of violence and fraud which have been adopted elsewhere in order to force them to recede before the advance of the white man. The Indians of the upper province, however, such of them at least as occupy the settled parts, are in many respects more favorably situated than those of the lower. They have always been held to possess certain territorial rights, which as population and settlement have progressed have been made the subject of negotiation.

In return for their formal cession of lands to the Crown, they have received compensation in the shape of annuities, and been permitted to retain fitting tracts for their own occupation, or for sale for their benefit. The Indians of the lower province, on the contrary, have no funds (one or two seignories of little value excepted) save the annual presents which they owe to the bounty of the British Government. As a partial remedy for this evil, the provincial parliament in the year 1851 passed an Act (14 & 15 Vict. cap. 106.), setting apart for their use some considerable tracts of land, and a sum of 821*l.* 18*s.* 4¼*d.* per annum. In Upper Canada the Indians inhabiting the settled districts are estimated in round numbers at about 7,500; those inhabiting the unsettled districts at about 3,000. In Lower Canada the corresponding classes may be stated at 3,500 and 2,000 respectively. The numbers in the unsettled districts cannot be very precisely ascertained, and it is to be feared they are diminishing. The Indian population in the settled districts seems on the whole to be stationary, or perhaps somewhat advancing. They are also making in different degrees some progress in civilization. I am in hopes that the industrial schools for the young, to which I called Earl Grey's attention in my despatch to his Lordship No. 19, of the 31st January 1849, may prove of essential service in this respect.

32. Before bringing this report to an end, I think it right to offer a few remarks on the subject of the provincial debt, expenditure, and income.

That portion of the public debt of the province which has been incurred in the execution of works of a productive character, which the Government proposes to retain in its own hands, amounts, as I have already shown, to 2,834,234*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* 1,500,000*l.* of this amount was raised with the gnarantee of the British Government, and bears interest at four per cent. At the close of 1851 the stock held on account of the sinking fund for the redemption of this loan, as appears from Earl Grey's despatch to me, No. 682, of the 22d January 1852, was 119,884*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; since which period further sums, amounting to 180,000*l.*, have been paid into this account. The remaining debt of the province amounts to 890,666*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and is partly represented by the local works which, in pursuance of the policy adopted in 1849, are being gradually disposed of; making the total amount of the provincial debt 3,659,146*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* Over and above this debt are the liabilities which the province has incurred and is still incurring for the promotion of certain railway undertakings. I have, however, already stated the conditions on which these advances are made. It is by no means probable that they will ever entail any charge on the provincial treasury.

The total expenditure of the province for the year 1851 amounted to 521,643*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, including—

	£	s.	d.
Interest on public debt - -	183,749	7	0
Sinking fund - -	60,000	0	0
Expenses of the legislature -	39,128	18	9
Education - - -	54,380	4	0
Agricultural societies - -	10,617	4	2
Hospitals - - -	14,447	4	1
Indian annuities - -	6,373	19	5

leaving for administrative expenditure, properly so called, comprising the cost of the civil government, administration of justice, penitentiary, militia, pensions, and a variety of other miscellaneous charges, 152,946*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, about 1*s.* 8*d.* per head on the population, an amount which cannot be considered excessive,

for in instituting comparisons between expenditure under these heads in Canada and in particular states of the Union it must always be borne in mind that many charges which are defrayed out of the provincial revenue here are in the United States thrown on the funds of the federal government or of the municipalities.

34. The revenue for the same period was 692,206*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, comprising—

1st. Revenue from customs, amounting, after deduction of duties returned, and expenses of collection, which were about five per cent. on the total receipts, to 578,384*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

2d. Revenue from excise, derived principally from duties on stills, spirit shops, hawkers and pedlars licences, auction licences, and yielding in 1851, after deduction of expenses of collection (about twelve per cent. on the whole), 16,586*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

3d. Territorial, consisting of rents of ferries and proceeds of public lands and forests, amounting, in 1851, to—

	£	s.	d.
Gross revenue - - -	61,080	3	7
Net do. - - -	16,406	10	10

The great discrepancy between gross and net revenue in this case is attributable partly to the necessarily expensive character of the duties devolving on the department, and partly to the redemption of land and militia scrip, which is received in payment of Crown lands. 31,395*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* of scrip was thus redeemed during the course of 1851. In order to make this point clearer, it may be proper to mention, that by a Provincial Act, passed in 1841 (4 & 5 Vict. cap. 100.), free grants of land in this province (with the exception of grants of fifty acres to actual settlers in the vicinity of public roads in new settlements) were put an end to. Persons who had claims to land (such persons being for the most part U.E. loyalists, militiamen, and military settlers,) were bound to present them before the 1st of January 1843, and, if they conld make them good, were allowed scrip at the rate of 4*s.* per acre for such claims. This scrip being receivable as money in sales of Crown lands, the period for making these claims was extended by an Act passed in 1849 (12 Vict. cap. 31.); but all issues of scrip have now ceased. The total amount of scrip issued under these Acts is about 190,000*l.*, of which upwards of 170,000*l.* have been redeemed, being to that extent a reduction of the public debt of the province.

	£	s.	d.
4. Revenue from lighthouses and tonnage duty - -	770	8	4
5. Revenue derived from a tax on the issues of banks -	13,012	18	3
6. Revenue from public works, including interest on the purchase money of certain works which have been alienated by the Government - - - -	53,432	0	10
7. Militia fines - - - - -	6	13	7
8. Fines and forfeitures - - - -	1,121	1	11
9. Casual revenue, including certain fees that are funded, interest on monies deposited with banks, and other miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	9,154	12	9
10. Law fees, funded - - - - -	3,330	18	2
The general result being—			
Revenue - - - - - -	692,206	4	9
Expenditure - - - - -	521,643	11	2
showing on the financial transactions of the year an excess in revenue over expenditure of - - - -	170,562	13	7

35. The foregoing statements are submitted in the hope that they may throw some light on the present condition and prospects of this interesting community of our fellow countrymen, which, under the protection of Great Britain, and in the the enjoyment of British institutions, is growing up in the immediate vicinity of the United States, at a rate of progress, less ostentatious and vaunted it may be, but susceptible, notwithstanding, of no unfavourable comparison with that of the adjoining republic.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Report of the Commissioners of Public Works for 1851.

Department of Public Works, Quebec.

August 1852.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,—In accordance with the provisions of the Act 9 Vict. cap. 37. s. 14., by which it is enacted, that the Commissioners of Public Works shall annually "report on all works under their control; showing the state of each work, "the amount of receipts and expenditure thereon, together with such further information "as may be requisite;" the undersigned have the honour to submit this General Report, accompanied by an Appendix, in which the following statements are embraced, viz.:—

No. 1.—Statement of the productive works of Canada, under charge of the department of Public Works, showing the cost of the construction thereof, to 1st of January 1852, and the expenditure for the year 1851; also, the cost incurred for collection, repairs, and management, and the gross and net revenue, for the year 1851.

No. 2.—Statement of the unproductive works of Canada, under the charge of the department of Public Works, showing the amounts expended thereon by that department during the year 1851, and the total amounts expended to 1st January 1852.

No. 3.—Statement of the Public Works which have been sold or given up by the Government, and of those which it is intended should be sold or given up, showing the amounts expended in their construction by the department of Public Works, and the amounts for which they have been sold; also, the revenue, if any, derived therefrom in the year 1851.

No. 4.—Statement of the expenditure made by the department of Public Works, during the year 1851, on the provincial lighthouses connected with the inland navigation.

No. 5.—Statement of the amounts paid on awards for damages, &c., in the year 1851, showing the sums claimed and those awarded; also, the amounts paid to the arbitrators, &c. for services and expenses.

No. 6.—Statement showing the total amount expended by the department of Public Works during the year 1851, as detailed in the foregoing statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

No. 7.—Statement of the water-power, &c. leased on the respective provincial canals, with the names of the lessees, description of machinery, &c., and the amounts of the annual rents.

No. 8.—Statement of the provincial canals and locks of Canada, showing where situated, the length and width of canals, and the number of locks, with their dimensions, amount of lockage, &c.

No. 9.—Statement showing the amounts appropriated during the last session of the Legislature, together with the balances of former appropriations then available for expenditure on each work, the amount thereof expended up to 1st January 1852, the amounts yet unexpended, and the sums that are further required to complete these works; and finally, the proportion thereof necessary to meet the expenditure of the current year.

No. 10.—An abstract schedule of the works now proposed to be undertaken, the cost thereof, and the proportion which should be provided for expenditure thereon for the remainder of this year, and for the year 1853, should the Legislature see fit to authorize them.

No. 11.—Comparative statement of upward and downward movement, in tons, on the St. Lawrence canals, to the 31st July, in the years 1851 and 1852.

Welland Canal.

This canal continues in a very effective state, and is closely approaching to completion. The principal work under the original contracts remaining to be finished is the enlarging and bottoming of the canal, so as to suit the Lake Erie level, when it will be found necessary to adopt it as the summit. To effect this the contractor, Mr. French, is steadily proceeding with the dredging operations.

A considerable amount of work and maintenance, such as strengthening the embankments, raising and facing the banks with stone, repairing track-ways and track-way bridges, &c. &c., has been unavoidable during the past year, owing to the continued and great increase of trade through the canal.

The lock gates, generally of an average age of from eight to ten years, have lately shown such symptoms of decay that it has been found necessary to provide several sets

of new gates, to be substituted without loss of time for those which may fail from natural causes, or to replace those destroyed by accident or carelessness; from the last of which not less than seven pair of gates have been lost since the last Report. But in every case where the destruction of the gates was ascertained to have been owing to mismanagement or carelessness on the part of the crew, the vessel has been charged with the cost of repair.

The guard-gates at Allanburgh, stated in last year's Report to be so much required, and the erection of which was authorized by the Legislature, are now completed, and tend importantly to the security of the canal.

In order that the trade should not be interrupted during their construction, it was necessary to put the two old locks into sufficient repair to pass the vessels safely: this was attended by a cost of 978*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, owing to their very dilapidated state.

The serious detention to which vessels passing up and down the short mountain levels were frequently subjected, in consequence of the want of wharves or lay-bys at the heads of the locks (as fully explained in last year's Report), has been to some extent obviated by the construction of short wharves at those locks where the most delay was experienced. Such expenditure, coming directly under the head of maintenance and management, has been charged against the tolls; but, in order to remove the causes of detention altogether, and meet the present wants of the trade, it is indispensably necessary that those wharves or piers should be continued from lock to lock, so as, in fact, to form a second tow-path, by which very considerable saving in time of passing through the canal would be ensured. The cost of effecting this would be about 10,500*l.*, which it is respectfully submitted should be so expended, as the revenue will, unquestionably, be increased in proportion to all the facilities that are given to the trade. To further secure the same object, namely, expeditious transit through the canal, it has become necessary to have lights at the locks and bridges by night when required.

The entrance locks had been, for some seasons back, lighted in the same manner as those on the St. Lawrence canals, through which steamers pass by night, and on the representations of the proprietors of several lines of vessels, the undersigned decided on lighting the locks and bridges on the Welland Canal this year generally. A proposition from an American company was urged on the undersigned for adoption, who represented that they would undertake to erect gasworks for the lighting of St. Catherine's and Thorold, if they were guaranteed the lighting of the locks between these villages for a term of years, at a certain rate per lock.

The undersigned, being favourably disposed to the project of lighting the locks with gas, offered to contract with the company referred to at a rate per thousand feet consumed, which was not to exceed the current rates charged at Toronto; but the company desiring another mode of contract, the arrangements are not yet concluded. In the meantime, however, the undersigned have had the locks and bridges efficiently lighted with oil.

Sums are embraced in the estimate (Statement No. 9.) for the erection of collectors houses and offices at Port Colborne and at Port Dalhousie. The small office at the former port is not only wholly inadequate, but is in ruin, and there is no office at Port Dalhousie. The necessary attendance, by night and day, of the collectors at these ports, and the very large amounts of monies collected at them, render it absolutely necessary that those officers should be provided with proper accommodation.

The building at St. Catherine's, styled the Collector's office, but in which the Collector of Customs, with his clerks and other officers, the superintendent of the canal, clerk, draftsman, &c., are congregated, is not only insufficient, but is also in a ruinous state. Since it was built the street has been lowered some ten or twelve feet; and although a bench was left around it, the foundations have been injuriously affected, and the walls are badly cracked in all directions; moreover, the town corporation now require that the bank of earth left in front of the building be removed, as obstructing the street. The undersigned have therefore embraced in the estimate they have the honour to submit, a sum for the building of new and suitable offices, and they consider it probable that a proper site may be found on the canal property; in which case the street lot, at present occupied in St. Catherine's, might be advantageously disposed of, and the proceeds appropriated towards the erection of the new office there.

On their late inspection of this work, the undersigned found that it was intended that the line of canal should be crossed by two railroads, now in progress, in that section of the province. The "Brantford and Buffalo Railroad," and a continuation of the "Great Western Railroad" from Hamilton to the Niagara frontier; the former to cross the canal twice, and the latter once.

The mode and plan near Port Colborne lock, at which it was proposed the Brantford road should cross, has been considered objectionable, and as tending to obstruct the navigation; the other point of crossing by this road is not deemed objectionable.

The manner in which it was intended also that the Great Western Branch should cross, is considered by the Commissioners to be by no means desirable, and they have communicated their views to the Directors of these roads, and the matter now lies for adjustment between their engineers and the canal officer, who has received the necessary instructions, and it is hoped the difficulty will be shortly adjusted.

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The revenues from this canal continue steadily to increase. In 1850 the canal opened on the 1st April and closed on the 12th December, giving 255 days navigation. In 1851 it opened on the 25th March and closed on the 12th December, giving 261 days navigation. This year the canal opened on the 13th April.

The tolls on the canal continue steadily to increase :—

In 1849 the gross tolls amounted to	-	-	-	£34,741	18	8
In 1850	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	37,925	17	7
In 1851	do.	do.	-	-	-	50,460	6	8

Showing an increase of about 10 per cent. in 1850 over 1849, and of 33 per cent. in 1851 over 1850 ; while the receipts, up to 1st August in 1852, amount to 23,352*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and to the same period last year, 21,154*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

St. Lawrence Canals.

The navigation of these canals was fully opened throughout on the 25th April, and continued without any interruption until its close on the 25th November, affording 215 days for the business season of 1851.

The Galops.—This canal was kept in good working order throughout the season with very light repairs.

The new works authorized at the last meeting of Parliament have been commenced. They are—1. The dredging of the shoal at the upper entrance ; 2. The extension of the river pier to facilitate the clearing of vessels from that place ; 3. Building a mooring pier above the same, for the convenience of such as are engaged in towing ; and 4. A slope-wall for the protection of the inner face of the bank.

The dredging operations were continued throughout the season until 1st November, when the dredge was delivered over to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, for the Lake St. Peter service, for which it was much more suitable, and arrangements have been made to substitute another. The river pier and mooring pier have been placed under contract, and the work is now in progress. A commencement has also been made upon the slope-wall, the work of which advances only as necessity calls for it.

Point Iroquois.—This canal was maintained in an effective state throughout the season, with very little outlay for repairs.

The new works authorized last session of Parliament are—1. The alteration of the Matilda lock in connexion with the Junction Canal, to obtain three feet more draught of water ; and 2. Floating fenders for the protection of vessels passing the Rock Cut.

The alterations referred to in the Matilda lock consisted in sinking the bottom of it three feet lower, in order to secure nine feet draught of water through it whenever the river falls to its lowest stage. The work was contracted for by Mr. B. Chaffey, and conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Page, resident engineer of the Junction Canal ; and notwithstanding the apparent difficulties of accomplishing so novel an undertaking at such an inclement season, the operations were eminently successful ; and all the works, including the substitution of a new pair of gates for those formerly in use, were completed before any of the other canals were opened. These gates have been built upon a new principle, in which, with greater simplicity and economy of construction, a much greater degree of strength and buoyancy have been obtained, and from the trial now made there is reason to expect they will turn out a great improvement. The spare gates now building will be made after the same plan, and it is believed their adoption generally on the larger locks of the provincial canals, according as those now in use are worn out, or destroyed by accident or carelessness, will lessen the period of interruption to which these canals are liable.

The floating fenders have not been completed, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring suitable timber.

The Junction Canal.—The Junction Canal, intended to unite the Galops and Point Iroquois Canals, and to overcome the difficulties which these canals have heretofore presented whenever the river fell to its lowest stage, was placed under contract last fall, as soon as the necessary surveys and plans could be made. During the last winter, however, the contractors failed to prosecute the work with the force and energy which this department considered necessary in a work of so great importance ; it was therefore taken from them, and re-let to other contractors, Messrs. Milner and Crawford, who are now proceeding with it in a very satisfactory manner.

Rapid Plat.—With comparative trifling repairs, this canal has been maintained throughout the season in good working order.

The new works authorized are—1. The wharf at the lower entrance ; and 2. The slope-wall for the protection of the banks.

The wharf has been placed under contract, and the work is now well advanceed. The slope-wall has also been commenced, and is prosecuted only as occasion requires.

Farran's Point.—This short canal has been kept in an effective state, with very light repairs.

The new works authorized here are—The extension of the piers at both ends of the canal, in order to render the entrance thereto more safe. Both piers have been placed under contract, and the work is now proceeding satisfactorily.

Cornwall Canal.

This canal was opened on the 25th April, and closed on the 12th December, and without accident or the delay of a single vessel, was maintained in good working order throughout the season.

The new works authorized on this canal are—1. The completion of the slope-wall; 2. The building of waste-weirs at locks 21, 20, 19, 18, and at the Cornwall basin above lock 17; and 3. Four lock-houses.

The slope-wall has been completed, as well as all the waste-weirs, except the one at Cornwall. This, with a set of spare gates, and the lock-houses, are about to be placed under contract.

Beauharnois Canal.

This canal was opened on the 24th April, and closed on the 25th November.

The new works authorized are—1. The completion of the slope-wall; 2. Waste-weirs around all the locks; 3. Piers for the protection of the bridge at St. Timothy; and 4. A dyke at Knight's Point, to prevent overflow of low lands.

The slope-wall has been completed; the waste-weirs and a set of spare gates placed under contract, and arrangements are now being made for the completion of the other works. Fender posts have likewise been placed at all the locks, as well to guard vessels from injury as for the protection of the lock-gates themselves.

Claims for land damages, to a large amount, have been laid before the Commissioners by numerous parties living upon both shores of Lake St. Francis. It is alleged by these parties that since the construction of the dams at the head of the Beauharnois Canal, the water in this lake has risen beyond its usual height in former years; that this rise is attributable to the dams, and has caused the overflow of many acres of the low lands bordering upon it.

Feeling anxious to do justice to these parties, if they have really suffered damage from this cause, our predecessors instituted an inquiry into the circumstances; but on account of the conflicting statements and representations as to what was actually the original level of the lake in former years, and the difficulty of establishing any permanent rise as attributable to these dams, the reports which the Commissioners received were inconclusive, and hence no action could be taken thereon.

Under these circumstances, the only proper course appears to be, to refer all the claims to the decision of the provincial arbitrators, which will be done early in September, so soon as the report of some further inquiries, which have lately been instituted by the Commissioners, shall have been received.

In the previous reports of this department, reference has been made to the advantages to be derived by this part of the province from the almost unlimited water-power created by these dams. One of the privileges has since been leased, upon which a paper-mill, on a very extensive scale, is about to be established, and a large amount of capital employed. Two other privileges have also been applied for, and the Commissioners are encouraged to hope that the immense advantages of this position will soon be appreciated and fully realized. It will be necessary, in connexion with these privileges, to excavate a canal or mill-race, which will be common to all the hydraulic lots, and to construct a permanent set of head-gates, to secure the dam from accident, as well as to place the control of the water entirely in the hands of the Commissioners. The cost of these works is estimated at 1,500*l.*

Lachine Canal.

This canal was opened on the 22d April, and closed on the 10th December.

Several new works, for which authority was received at the last session of Parliament, have been completed on this canal during the last year; and others are yet in progress.

Connected with the hydraulic privileges, and the general accommodation of the trade, the wall along the south-east side of the Montreal Basin has been extended to the dry dock built by the Messrs. Tait, and a large waste-weir of 100 feet length of over-fall, for regulating the water in that basin, has been built within the line of this dock-wall. The old locks have been converted into waste-weirs, and by this means a full supply of water kept up. The mill-road has been improved, and other roads opened connecting with Wellington Bridge. Lands have been purchased for the dry dock and wood basin, both of which are now in progress of construction. The slope-wall has been completed all to a few hundred yards, fender posts set up at all the locks, the canal at Côte St. Paul enlarged to its full and proper dimensions, and offices have been built for the accommodation of the superintendent, collector, and wharfinger. The flume around the guard-lock at Lachine, intended to supply more water to the canal, is about to be placed under contract.

The Commissioners would observe, that the repairs required to maintain the banks of the Beauharnois Canal, and the wharves of the wood basin on the Lachine Canal, by reason of the wear and tear attendant upon the trade in cordwood, is becoming every year a more serious item of expense, to meet which the tolls now imposed on that article are totally inadequate.

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The new works which have thus been accomplished on the line of the St. Lawrence Canals have been productive of the greatest advantage to the navigation; and, moreover, have very materially assisted in the development of the water-power, as the statement of water-rents will clearly show.

Manufactories of various kinds have been established on the canals, and the hydraulic power yet available is destined to exert a most beneficial influence upon their future extension and prosperity.

In connexion with these canals, it appears that some further works of improvement are still required, as well to facilitate the passage of vessels, as to anticipate and provide for the future wants of the trade. The occurrence of several accidents to vessels entering the Lachine Canal, at Lachine, indicates the necessity of extending the pier at the upper entrance some 500 feet or so further up, and of marking out the channel in some more definite manner, and removing the points of certain shoals, the cost of which is estimated at 4,000*l.* Floating fenders for the protection of vessels passing the Rock Cut are likewise necessary. Additional flour-sheds are also required at the Montreal Basin, connected with which it seems advisable that a store for the supplies of the several canals and lighthouses ought to be erected. These, with some other works on the St. Lawrence, enumerated in the Statement No. 9, and amounting to the sum of 14,600*l.*, are considered necessary improvements connected with this navigation; and, in addition to them, it is recommended that a further sum of 10,000*l.* be granted for the purchase of lands in the vicinity of the Montreal Basin, on which basins and docks may be made, as the time cannot be far distant when the limited accommodation now provided will be found totally inadequate.

River Lights, Buoys, and Beacons.

These have been placed under the supervision of the local superintendents of canals, and have been maintained in an efficient state throughout the season.

River Richelieu.

Lock and Dam at St. Ours.—This lock was opened to the trade on the 9th April, and closed on the 22d November, without any accident or interruption to the trade, notwithstanding that during the season the walls of the lock have been raised nearly five feet higher, and the lock thus placed for ever beyond the influence of the spring floods, which in former years always interfered with its proper working.

Chambly Canal.

In consequence of the extent of the operations carried on the previous winter in bottoming this canal throughout, it was found impossible to get them all completed, and the canal opened before the 20th May. During the last summer, the banks were raised throughout the line sufficiently high to maintain an additional head of one foot, which rise, with what had previously been taken out of the bottom, increased the draught to full seven feet, which has uniformly been maintained without any interruption of the navigation. The canal was closed on the 19th November.

Although the obstructions which had been left in the bottom of this canal have been removed, yet it appears, from the business done upon it last season, that the increase has not been such as might have been expected. The greater facilities which this additional draught has secured, have undoubtedly tended to reduce the cost of transport, while the result proves that the canal cannot successfully compete with other routes carrying western products into Lake Champlain. There are two causes which seem to account for this; first, the limited size of the locks, which exclude the larger kind of lake-craft; and, secondly, the length of the voyage, about seventy-five miles more than the direct line from Montreal.

These facts have an important bearing upon the proposed canal between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, referred to in a subsequent part of this report.

St. Ann's Lock and Dam.

This lock has been kept in good order and in constant operation from 17th April to 24th November.

A considerable improvement has been made in the approaches to this lock, by blasting and removing the points of the shoal below it, and some sunken rocks above it.

Ottawa Works.

The slides and other works on the Ottawa, Madawaska, and Gatineau, were visited by the chief engineer last season. They were all placed in a good state of repair during last fall and winter, and have passed all the timber this spring without suffering any material injury.

Under the appropriation of last year a new slide has been built at the Portage du Fort, which has been perfectly successful in its operation, and new booms have been placed at Chain Rapids on the Madawaska.

Besides the ordinary repairs now necessary to put the slides in good working order for next season, it is advisable that provision should be made for some new works in connexion with the existing ones, which have been recommended by the superintendent as necessary improvements for the protection of property, and for diminishing the risk and expense of passing some of the slides. For works at the Calumet 280*l.*, at the Mountain 440*l.*, Chats 210*l.*, and at Barratt's Chute on the Madawaska 200*l.*,—in all 1,130*l.*,—will be required. See Statement No. 9.

The attention of the Commissioners having been drawn to the extensive but unemployed water-power afforded at the Chaudiere Islands, at Bytown, by the numerous applications they had received for the use of it, they caused a careful survey of these islands to be made, and a plan to be prepared, by which this power may be brought into successful operation. The Chief Commissioner visited the locality lately for the purpose of examining into the proposed arrangements and maturing the plans. These, with the conditions of sale, and all other preliminaries having been decided on, the water privileges, and the building lots, have been advertised for sale at public competition at Bytown, on the 1st October next. From the anxiety manifested for securing privileges, the Commissioners confidently anticipate from this disposal of vacant lands and wasted power the most beneficial results to the future prosperity of Bytown and its vicinity.

But in order to bring this power within the reach of individual enterprize, it will be necessary, in connexion with this scheme, to incur the expenditure of 1,400*l.* in the construction of head-gates, dams, and bridges; a sum which, however, will be more than repaid by the proceeds of the sales and water-rents in one year.

St. Maurice Works.

The works on this river were commenced as soon as arrangements could be made for that purpose. On the return of the chief engineer of the department in November last, from his inspection of the works on the Ottawa and Trent, he was sent to the St. Maurice, accompanied by Mr. Simon J. Dawson, under whose superintendence the works were to be conducted. From his examination and report, the Commissioners have thought it advisable to confine the expenditure to building slides of six feet in width for running single sticks, as most suitable for this river, and the probable character of the lumbering operations; and that under the present appropriation, the improvements should not extend beyond the Falls of the Grand Mère, situated thirty miles from its mouth. The principal works will therefore be:—

1. Slide-dam and booms at Grande Mère.
2. Improvements at Hêtre Rapids.
3. Slide-dam and booms at Schawenegan Falls.
4. Booms and pier at Grai Falls.
5. Improvements at the Gabelle Rapids.
6. Piers and booms at Three Rivers.

During the last winter and spring, piers were built at the mouth of the river, booms made and stretched, and the works so far advanced by the opening of the river as fully to answer the purpose for which they were intended. They have held all the timber which came down the river. Before the close of the season they will be fully completed and in readiness for the operations next spring.

A peir and booms were also built at Grai Falls, to turn the timber into the Middle Chute. This plan has thus far succeeded very well, and will undoubtedly answer every purpose.

In addition to the works thus brought into operation last spring, about 80,000 feet of pine timber has been got out for the works at the other stations, and so soon as the water has fallen to the proper level for getting in the foundations, the remaining works will be proceeded with, and the undersigned confidently expect they will be ready for use before the opening of the river next spring. From recent explorations of this river and its numerous tributaries, the Commissioners learn that the country which they drain abounds in pine timber of good quality, and that the expenditure in the construction of these slides will turn out a judicious and profitable investment.

Trent Works.

The sides were placed in a good state of repair during the last fall and winter, and have passed all the timber this spring without any delay, but from the extreme high water, and the consequent failure of several mill-dams upon the tributary streams, the works have suffered more or less damage, yet nothing of a serious character.

From the representations of certain parties engaged in lumbering on this river, respecting the necessity of attaching aprons to the slides as on the Ottawa, and of improving certain parts of the channel to render the passage of timber more safe, and thereby to reduce the cost of bringing it down, the Commissioners were induced to send their engineer to examine and report upon the proposed improvements. It appears that the improvements called for will probably cost 1,750*l.*, and that they would undoubtedly be of very great service. Floating aprons are in constant use on the Ottawa, and with the

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system of rafting on that river, are in fact indispensable. To make up for their absence on the Trent, lumbermen are obliged to follow the practice of "withing-up" their timber, (*i. e.* to fasten every single piece to the traverses by "withs,") which operation has sometimes to be repeated after the running of a slide, and from being a continual source of expense, they have expressed their willingness to pay an additional rate of toll provided these improvements are carried out. On this condition the Commissioners are disposed to recommend the outlay, and have accordingly entered that sum into the estimates for this year. See Statement No. 10.

Inland Waters.

Newcastle and Colborne Districts.—Although no revenue is derived from these works, they are still under the care of this department, and the Government incur the annual expense of maintaining them. This, for the past year (1851) was but trifling; but during the last spring, some of the works have suffered considerable damage from the floods, and the recklessness of some of the lumbermen. By the latter, a breach of sixty feet in width was made in the Buckhorn Dam, and a part of the bridge swept away. Some damage was also done to the lock at Whitlas, by a jam of floodwood and timber which rested on the dam, at the place where fender posts and guards had been placed to enable steamboats to pass the lock in safety.

The Commissioners have not been able to dispose of any of these works, or of any of those upon the Trent, to municipalities or to private companies, but in the meantime they would recommend an expenditure of 2,500*l.* in building a swing-bridge over the Scugog Lock, putting that lock in good working order, and repairing and gravelling the dams at Buckhorn and Bobcaygean, which works would have the effect of connecting Scugog and Sturgeon Lakes by a steamboat navigation, and opening up a communication from Windsor Harbour, on Lake Ontario, to the new townships in the rear of Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, and thus enable immigrant settlers, with their baggage, to be taken to their place of destination in a very short tme, and at a very moderate expense, and would tend much to promote the settlement of the Crown Lands in this part of the province.

Port Stanley.

The piers have been carried out to the full extent provided for, under the existing contract with Mr. Cotton, but there has been some delay in raising the superstructure.

The channel has been kept clear by occasional dredging, and every facility afforded which the confined state of the harbour admits of.

The making of the contemplated interior basin, so indispensable to enable vessels to turn in, as well as to afford more accommodation to the increasing trade of this port, has been heretofore prevented by the cost which would have attended the obtaining the necessary land for it; but negotiations are now pending, which it is hoped will result in removing this difficulty; the cost of the basin, 7,500*l.*, is to be payable from the revenue of the harbour as it accrues.

Burlington Bay Canal.

The piers have been put in repair, and some parts of the channel dredged out, so that this canal has been kept in good order throughout the season.

Some settlement has taken place in one of the piers, which may ere long call for expenditure, but at present it does not appear necessary to make any provision for it.

Roads and Bridges.

In accordance with the policy which has been pursued of late years by the Government, in reference to common roads and bridges, it will be seen from the Statement No. 3, that all the leading productive works of this nature have been sold, and according as the balances of existing appropriations are expended upon those of an unproductive character, they will be delivered up to the local municipalities.

The only roads sold in 1851, are the Chambly and Granby, and the Chambly and Longueuil road. No bridges have been sold this year.

Harbours.

The only harbours now under the care of this department are Port Stanley and Burlington Bay, which are considered as provincial works not to be disposed of. Whitby and Dover harbours were sold in 1850, and the Rondeau in 1851.

Piers below Quebec.

So soon after the appropriation for these works as arrangements could be made for the definitely fixing on their respective positions, the necessary surveys and examinations, &c. were undertaken, and when completed, no time was lost in advertising for tenders.

The amounts voted being very limited for works of this description, and, in some instances, so much exposed, more than ordinary trouble and difficulty was encountered in

determining on their sites, so that the greatest amount of security and convenience might be obtained from the expenditure; the undersigned trust that it will be found that this has been accomplished.

A great number of proposals were received, of which the lowest were accepted.

Engagements have been entered into for the construction of those on the north shore, with Mr. Baby. The contracts were signed on the 19th April last, immediately upon which, that gentleman proceeded with much vigour in the procuration of materials; and the progress already made is such as to lead the undersigned to expect that these two piers will be satisfactorily completed within the period prescribed by the contract, namely, the 1st day of November next.

Contracts were entered into with Messrs. Rigny and Smith, for the construction of the Berthier, L'Islet, Pointe aux Orignaux, and Rivière du Loup piers, the periods for the completion of which, as required by the contracts, are, for Berthier, 1st July 1853, for L'Islet, Orignaux, and River du Loup, 1st August 1853, respectively. But little progress has been made in these works up to the present. A considerable portion of a raft of timber, destined for them, is stated to have been lost in transitu.

Since the dates of the last reports, more exertions are being made by the contractors; they have engaged the services of a competent person to conduct these works, and the materials are furnished in greater quantity, and of a better class.

Rimouski Pier.

The cost of this pier, if contracted for at the rates of the lowest tender, would have so far exceeded the amount appropriated for it, that the undersigned had determined in not proceeding with the work, but to let it lie over until it should have been again brought under the consideration of the Legislature; finding this to be the case, certain proprietors in its vicinity, unwilling to be so long deprived of the great advantages expected from it, came forward and offered to undertake its construction, for a sum about one fourth less than it would have cost at the rates of the lowest proposal previously made. The undersigned closed accordingly with Messrs. M. and E. Le Page, and the works are now in progress.

There can be no doubt reasonably entertained, but that these piers will be not only of infinite importance towards the improvement of their several respective localities, but that they will tend materially to the accommodation and convenience of the shipping navigating the river.

The proceeding with these works has already tended considerably to direct individual enterprise to the providing of steam-vessels suited to ply between Quebec and the Gulf, and the establishment of such a line will further greatly tend to facilitate the navigation of the river, as well as to develope the resources of an extensive section of the province, very capable of being rendered highly productive, although hitherto but little known, and to the opening up and importance of which scarcely any public attention or expenditure has been heretofore directed.

The undersigned are of opinion that the positions of these piers for which appropriations were made have been judiciously selected; but, that the full anticipated benefit should be obtained for such expenditure, it will be found necessary, in some cases, to extend them further, and also to erect piers at some other places; but the Commissioners are not prepared to advise the erection of any others until the success of those now in course of construction has been ascertained.

Lights, &c. below Quebec.

An appropriation was made last session, for the erection of a lighthouse on Cape Rosier.

The establishing of a direct steam communication between Quebec and Great Britain having been shortly after brought under the consideration of the Executive, it was deemed advisable to postpone the construction of the lighthouse until this important measure should be first decided on, as connected with it: it would be necessary to erect lighthouses at the other points hereafter enumerated in this report, the whole of which could be economically managed under the one establishment.

The erection of the necessary accommodation for a gunner on the mainland, adjoining Manicouagan Shoal, with a gun to be fired half-hourly in thick weather, was also appropriated for last session. A reconnoissance of Manicouagan Head was made during last month, the position fixed on, so that this work may be also advertised simultaneously with the Cape Rosier lighthouse.

Public Buildings.

Toronto.—Upon the removal of the public departments to Quebec, for the transaction of business in this city, the several buildings which had been occupied by them in Toronto, together with the Governor's residence there, were put under the general charge of Mr. Alfred Patrick, and a housekeeper was placed in each, for the purpose of attending to their heating, ventilation, and security.

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The cost of the necessary fuel, payment of insurance, the salaries of the housekeepers, and a small expenditure upon repairs to the roofs, drains, &c., has been the only outlay which has been incurred on the several public buildings in Toronto.

In the last annual report of this department, the very bad and insecure state of the Government House was pointed out, and it was recommended that it should be pulled down and a suitable residence for the Governor of the province erected on or near its site. This recommendation was approved of, and an appropriation of 10,000*l.* was made by the Legislature towards defraying the cost of its erection. An advertisement, calling on architects to furnish plans for it, has been generally inserted in the papers, and when the plans shall have been duly matured and decided on, it is proposed to contract for the work, so that the preparation of the materials may be proceeded with the ensuing winter.

The lease of Elmsley Villa, which had been taken for the temporary residence of the Governor-General having expired, the premises were given up immediately on the removal of his Excellency to Quebec, and all further expenditure thereon has of course ceased.

Post Office.—An appropriation of 4,500*l.* having been made for the erection of a post office in Toronto, a suitable site was obtained for the sum of 1,137*l.* 10*s.* Plans were selected by the Postmaster-General, and a contract entered into, amounting to 2,987*l.* A supplementary estimate has been furnished by the architect, of various necessary items, extra of the contract, and amounting to the sum of about 540*l.*

Montreal.—Crown Lands Building.—The building at the west end of the Champ de Mars, purchased for the use of the Crown Lands department, has been appropriated to the temporary purposes of the geological survey and collection of minerals of the province. Little expenditure has been incurred upon it during the past year, beyond the cost of fuel, insurance, and some trifling repairs; but a small outlay is required by the geologist to erect a testing-furnace, and to provide some cases, shelving, &c.

Old Government House.—This building is now used for the holding of the courts, and the accommodation of public officers attached thereto, and also by the County Registrar's department; the sum of about 600*l.* was expended upon it during the year 1851, of this, about 20*l.* was in small repairs, the balance being incurred in fitting up the courts for the temporary transaction of business, and it is accordingly charged to the account of the new court-house; some of the out-offices are of a very poor description, and so soon as the courts can be held in the new buildings the undersigned are of opinion that it may be expedient to dispose of these premises.

Monklands.—Was taken for the residence of the Governor of the province in the year 1844, at the rent of 170*l.* a year, for five years, on the expiration of which a new lease was entered into, at the rent of 450*l.*, which will expire on the 1st May 1854. When the Government removed to Upper Canada, the premises were leased by auction for the residue of the term, at a rent of 125*l.* per annum, leaving for that period an annual charge on the province of 325*l.* Due notice has been given as to the giving up of the property.

Jail.—Of the appropriation that was made in the year 1847, for the improvement of this jail, there has been expended up to 1st August instant, the sum of 1,322*l.*, leaving a balance at that date of about 1,290*l.* to be then expended.

The alterations now making to the east wing of the building will importantly facilitate the safe and healthful keeping of the prisoners, and the better classification and management of them. The works are now carried on under the sole management of Mr. M'Ginn, acting on direct instructions from this department. A considerable portion of the work is effected by convict labour, and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. M'Ginn, for the efficiency of his arrangements, and the sound judgment with which he manages all that is entrusted to him.

Besides the works, to cover the cost of which the appropriation was made, several others of an indispensable class have now to be provided for, such as the general pointing and repairing of the pediments, chimneys, and other exterior parts of the building, various plumbing work, repairs of roofs, &c., the heating and ventilating apparatus, &c., &c. The cost of executing all of which, together with that of finishing what was appropriated for, will be 2,600*l.*; deducting from this amount the sum of 1,290*l.* (being the balance of the appropriation unexpended), the sum of, say 1,300*l.* should now be provided to cover these works.

There is a melancholy want of suitable day rooms and airing yards, although there is a considerable tract of unoccupied ground belonging to the jail. The undersigned would strongly recommend that this land should be enclosed with a proper wall, which, by making convict labour available, could be done for the sum of 1,200*l.* By this proposition being carried out, great additional means would be obtained for exercising and profitably employing the prisoners.

Court House.—Several plans for this building having been furnished by architects, in pursuance of a public advertisement issued from this department, those submitted by Messrs. Ostell and Perrault were selected, and contracts for the masonry, cut stone, and carpenter's work were shortly after entered into with Messrs. La Berge and Co.

During the early part of the present year, as the works advanced, sundry objections were raised by different parties to some of the details and arrangements; these objections

at first were vaguely described,—generally appeared in the papers of the day under anonymous signatures, were not officially brought under the notice of the department, and, as it was well known that much professional jealousy existed with regard to the selection of the plans, the undersigned did not consider themselves called on to take any action; especially as they were reluctant to interfere with plans and arrangements adopted prior to their coming into office.

The affair, however, assumed a different shape, when certain written memoranda and reports, made by some of the members of the bench, the bar, and chief officers connected with the courts, addressed to the Honourable the Attorney-General east, pointing out the necessity for considerable alterations, were laid by that gentleman before the Executive Council, and by their order transmitted to this department for examination and report.

The several documents accompanying this reference were at once sent to the architects, and they were required, after having communication with the public officers by whom they were drawn up, to report their opinion and views thereon with as little delay as possible. This report was shortly furnished, together with a corrected set of plans, showing various alterations recommended; but as sufficient consideration had obviously not been given to them, and the plans as so amended were on all hands admitted to be still imperfect, and not likely to remove the objections to the original ones, especially as regarded their insecurity from fire of the basement story, in which all the public records are to be stored, and since farther advance with the works, as then progressing, would have created increased difficulty and expense in carrying out the necessary alterations, the undersigned were, with much reluctance, obliged to take the responsibility of suspending the works until they would be fully matured and decided on. This having been done, a meeting was had with the contractors, and arrangements made for the resumption of the works at once, and steps taken, satisfactory to both parties, for ascertaining the compensation to which the contractors may be found entitled in consequence of the temporary suspension of the work; the amount of which will be more than amply compensated for by the greater security and convenience which the building will afford.

The undersigned have fully satisfied themselves, after careful calculations, that the cost of this court-house, if built in accordance with the original plans, added to that of the many essential items indispensably necessary for the transaction of the business for which it is intended, but which were not provided for in the estimate, would have very far exceeded the sum stated as sufficient for its erection; and they have every reason to believe that the plans as amended by them, and with the additional advantages they afford, will ultimately be found not to have entailed any extra expenditure.

Normal School.—In connexion with the contemplated establishment of a normal school for Lower Canada, under the provisions of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. cap. 97, an Order in Council, dated the 13th instant, was passed and transmitted to this department for action. The substance of the Order was:—"That as the premises in the city of Montreal, known as 'The High School,' and then for sale, were represented by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to be the most suitable that could be selected, and that city a most eligible place for the location of said normal school, on account of its population, &c., the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to purchase the building and premises, at a price not to exceed 4,500*l.* currency."

The building and premises were accordingly acquired for that amount, and instructions given for plans and estimates of the alterations and improvements necessary to adapt them to the purposes for which they were destined.

The amount of the purchase and the first outlay on such alterations, &c. to be taken from the funds in hand, arising from the Jesuits' Estates, as an investment at five per cent.

Quebec.—To provide for the several departments on their arrival in Quebec, arrangements had been made with a view to the strictest economy, but it was found that the accommodation contemplated was not sufficient, and considerable additions became necessary. The following was ultimately adopted:—

Chateau St. Lewis.—This building was appropriated for the use of the Crown Lands department, with its subordinate branches, the Crown Domain and Jesuits' Estates offices, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, also the department of Public Works, and the Provincial Registry.

Considerable more expenditure was incurred in the course of its alterations than could have been anticipated, owing to the decayed state its roof, floors, &c. &c. were found to be in. In the alterations, repairs, fixtures, &c. for these several departments, the sum of 2,780*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* has been expended.

St. George's Hotel.—This building was taken on a lease of four years, at a rent of 400*l.* per annum, and a bonus of 450*l.* paid for immediate possession. The branches of the public service accommodated in it are:—The Governor-General and Executive Council; the Governor-General's Secretary and Chief Agent of Indian Affairs, and the Indian department; both branches of the Provincial Secretary's department, and the Attorneys-General, east and west. The sum of 1,749*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* has been expended on necessary alterations, equipment, repairs, &c.

Jones' Buildings.—These two houses are devoted to the service of the Inspector-General's department, including the Customs and Audit branches. The Receiver-

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General's department is also accommodated in them. The premises were taken on a lease of four years at a rent of 240*l.* per annum. The sum of 412*l.* has been expended on alterations and equipment.

Post Office Department.—For the use of this department a house was taken on a lease of four years, at a rent of 125*l.* per annum.

Statistical Department, &c.—A house has been taken for the accommodation of the Statistical department, and the Adjutants-General's departments, east and west. The lease is for four years. The rent, 125*l.* per annum. The sum of 151*l.* 19*s.* has been expended on the alteration and equipment of it.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, independent of the Chateau building, the necessity of providing sufficient accommodation for the several public departments required the following houses to be taken ; namely, the St. George's Hotel, two houses of Mr. Jones', one of Colonel Gugy's, and one of Mr. Amiot's; the aggregate annual rents of which amounts to 890*l.*, which, at 6 per cent., represents a capital of say 15,000*l.* A large proportion of the expenditure that has taken place has been on outfit, &c., which will be available upon the departments being better provided for. The transaction of public business in several detached buildings is productive of much inconvenience and delay, and the present total insecurity of all the documents from fire is a matter highly deserving of consideration.

Parliament Buildings.—A partial appropriation had been made for this work, but it was based on estimates in which were not comprehended a number of items indispensably necessary, not only for the full completion of the new wing, but for several repairs and alterations to the centre and other portions of the building, required to adapt it to the increased wants of the united Legislature.

About the time that the exterior walls of the new wing had been carried up, the attention of the undersigned was drawn to the mal-arrangement of the plans for the internal divisions, and at the request of the Speaker of the Legislative Council and other members of the Legislature, a meeting took place in the building for the purpose of considering the matter fully, the result of which was that the plans then about to be acted on were wholly abandoned, and others, prepared uuder the direction of the undersigned, were substituted, by the adoption of which a much more commodious and suitable distribution of the various apartments has been obtained. These alterations have not induced any increased outlay, as the cost of the new wing on the amended plans has not been greater than would have been that of the original plan.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The expenditure on the new wing, including also some partial repairs provided for in the original estimate, was	13,596	6	2
But the following sums have been incurred on the items above alluded to as not embraced in it ; viz.—1st. Extending and fitting up the library, so as to contain 40,000 volumes instead of 15,000, including book-shelves, cases, &c. &c. - - - - -	500	0	0
Ventilating apparatus, flues, &c. for new wing, and heating, &c. of centre building - - - -	600	0	0
Draining around building to carry off surface-water, rain-water tanks, conducting-pipes, outside privies, foot-paths, and fencing - - - -	200	0	0
Altering, enlarging, and fitting up the Hall of Assembly -	1,100	0	0
Erecting a back addition to to the same, providing accommodation for the Speaker and Clerk, waterclosets, &c. -	1,050	0	0
Altering and repairing old building, converting former library into committee-rooms, and erection of an iron balcony to the river front - - - -	1,350	0	0
Securing floor over Hall of Assembly, bracing and trussing the roof, and making some alterations for the museum -	300	0	0
Gas-pipes, fittings, &c., Hall of Assembly and old portion of building, including turning on gas, and outside lights	650	0	0
Blinds to all the windows - - -	262	19	0
Furniture for the whole building, including hangings, carpets, decorations, &c. - - - -	4,732	0	7½
Sundry alterations and additional improvements made in the new wing, not estimated - - -	158	14	2½
Plans, superintendence, &c. - - - -	500	0	0
	£25,000	0	0

A front approach, with revetment walls, and a suitable iron railing to enclose the entire, with the necessary gates, &c. is required, which is estimated at 1,500*l.*

Albion Hotel.—This house was taken for the residence of his Excellency the Governor-General during the winter, pending the erection of the buildings at Spencer Wood. The

term was for six months, for which, and in consideration of the proprietor at once turning out and leaving the house fully furnished in every respect, the sum of 500*l.* was paid. The premises were given up at the expiration of the period.

Spencer Wood.—A portion of the grounds, and the dwelling-house thereon, belonging to Henry Atkinson, Esq., were rented at 450*l.* per annum, for a period of four years, as a residence for the Governor-General of the province. A condition was attached to the lease that the Government should have the right to purchase the premises for the sum of 8,000*l.*, if notice to that effect was given before the 1st of May last. As the expenditure of a considerable sum was unavoidable to alter and enlarge the house and offices, to make them accommodate the establishment for which they were intended, the purchase was shortly decided on and effected. In the progress of the works, however, it soon became evident that the acquisition of a further portion of the lands of Spencer Wood was most desirable, namely, the ten acres immediately adjoining, and west of the ground first acquired, for the following reasons:—The west limit of the grounds purchased was within a few feet of the house and offices; a road was reserved by Mr. Atkinson along it, as a passage for the workmen to and from the Coves; and for the whole extent of the south bounds, adjoining the Coves, a stripe was retained by that gentleman, on many parts of which erections of a most objectionable nature would probably in a short time be made; the whole of which, it was evident, entirely destroyed the privacy of the grounds; added to this, the entire of the garden and the chief ornamental part of the land were on the ten acres adverted to. Under all these circumstances, and as the price would have been every day enhanced, the undersigned recommended and obtained the authority of the Executive to purchase these ten acres for the sum of 2,000*l.*, which included, also, the reserve stripe on the south side. The lot, as now possessed by the province, contains about seventy-eight acres, for which 10,000*l.* have been paid, a sum which cannot be considered extravagant when the contiguity to the city and the unrivalled natural beauties of the grounds are taken into consideration.

The arrangements and contracts for the alterations of the house and offices, made prior to the undersigned coming into office, would appear to have been governed by a desire for the strictest economy; in aiming at this, however, the necessary extent of accommodation was not duly considered, and a great many essential matters connected with the repairs and alteration of the house and offices, approaches, drainage, &c. &c., were wholly omitted. The expenditure, therefore, has been much beyond the amount of the original estimates, owing, chiefly, as already stated, to the number of indispensable matters that had not been foreseen or provided for in it; and partly to the difficulty of foretelling what the expense will be of altering an old house to serve purposes for which it had not been built and was not suitable; and the undersigned have not ceased to regret that the first step taken was not that of pulling it down.

The insufficiency of the plans and mode of management appearing to the undersigned to require that a change should be made, they took steps accordingly, in the commencement of the present year, at which time an outlay of about 5,400*l.* had taken place in the house, and about 994*l.* on wells, cesspools, barns, guard-house, &c.; adding to these the sum of 751*l.*, subsequently expended in completing portions of the foregoing, not then done, it will appear that the outlay of 7,145*l.* had been incurred, the details of which are involved in the arrangements to which the undersigned had not been parties.

The distribution of the rooms, entrances, passages, &c. according to the original plans was found very defective, in fact, so much so that the house could not, with any comfort or convenience, be occupied; to amend which, and to secure the privacy of the domestic portion of it, as well as to afford proper accommodation for the reception of company, the undersigned considered an addition at the east end necessary, and having received authority, it has been erected, and the house thereby rendered very commodious.

The cost of this wing, together with further alterations of the old house, enlarging drawing-room, and various fixtures, fittings, painting and papering throughout, is about 2,370*l.* The total sum expended on the dwelling-house, therefore, is as follows:—

First, under and in connexion with the original contracts	£6,151
Secondly, under the management and by the direction of the undersigned	2,370
Total on house	8,521

The total expenditure on the premises generally is, viz.:—

As above on the dwelling	8,521
On sundry exterior work as originally intended	994

On the following items, alluded to as necessarily done, but which were not provided for in original estimate, viz.:—

Sewerage round building, and from it, with additional water-closets, about	290
Repairing rain-water cisterns, boilers, pumps, sinks, and cisterns of old house	105
Enlarging, completing, and repairing stables, groom's-room, harness-room, cowhouse, &c.	222

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	£
Iron and wood fencing, repairing lodge, green-house, vinery, gardener's house, including gates, and enlargement of barracks, as required by military authority - - - -	1,191
Making roads, gravelling, building stone and brick-wall to garden, and sundry fixtures about the ground - - - -	1,362
Plans, superintendence, &c. - - - - -	374
	£13,059

The expenditure on this property, including roads, fences, drains, sewers, wells, cisterns, garden-walls, alterations and additions to the houses, building of barracks, barns &c., has amounted to the sum of about 13,059*l.*

The premises are still very defective in a sufficient supply of water in dry seasons, to remedy which two large and cement-lined reservoirs or cisterns must be made, these and the completion of the fencing to enclose the grounds are the only matters of importance yet to be effected.

Removal of the Public Departments, &c.—The amount paid to 21st August, is about 11,171*l.*, of this sum, there was paid for the removal of his Excellency the Governor-General and the offices of Government, and the freight of their furniture, and the furniture and documents of the several public departments, and of the Legislature, about 8,550*l.* The balance was expended for stoves, office tables, carpets, &c. &c.

Jail.—Against the jail of this city may justly be advanced all the objections enumerated in the case of the Montreal jail, but in a much stronger manner ; however, as this is a subject that is more especially within the province of the inspectors of provincial prisons, the undersigned confine themselves to stating the expenditure that has taken place upon it under the direction of this department. The late removal of the guard furnished by the military for this buiding, made it necessary to increase the guard-house, so as to accommodate the jail guard now provided by the city. The sum of about 239*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* has been expended in doing so.

Court House.—Representations having been made to the executive by the officers of the courts, that the state of the court-house of this city was such as to require considerable repairs, and a general cleaning, together with a supply of various matters of equipment, the action of this department was directed to it, and the sum of 590*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* so expended. The building, however, is utterly inadequate to the present wants of the country. It does not afford, by any means, the necessary security from fire, or the required extent of accommodation for the records and documents which the law makes it necessary to be deposited in it. The several officers are very insufficiently provided for, and the arrangements of the court-rooms, approaches thereto, judges' chambers, &c .&c., are very objectionable. The undersigned have had plans and estimates carefully prepared, which show the improvements of which it is capable, and the cost of effecting them. The plans have been submitted to the examination of the judges, prothonotary, &c., who have expressed their full approval of them. The building, if so amended, will be found very commodious, and well adapted, in every respect, for the convenient and satisfactory despatch of business. The estimate amounts to 8,144*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, but it is to be observed that of this amount, at least 2,165*l.* 19*s.* must be, under any circumstances, expended on external and other repairs, and at no future time could the proposed alterations and additions be so cheaply carried out.

Marine Hospital.—The attention of the Commissioners having been directed to the absolute want of repair, and the providing of some matters necessary for this building, an examination of it was made by an officer of the department, by which it is ascertained that the sum of about 350*l.* is required to be laid out on it.

Provincial School of Navigation.—Instructions were received to examine the building in this city erected for a custom-house, but latterly occupied by the water police as a barrack, &c., for the purpose of reporting whether or not it was capable of being made to accommodate the intended provincial school of navigation. It has been found to be well suited for such an establishment, on the limited scale that appears to be contemplated from the amount of the appropriation, and its position is convenient for the purpose. A small brick building adjoining and standing on part of the custom-house ground, was purchased and fitted up for the water police, with lock-up cells, accommodation for the magistrate and superintendent of police, for the sum of 268*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, so that the school of navigation, when organized, can be at once put into possession. Some unimportant alterations may be found requisite, but it would not be advisable to undertake them until the opinions of the gentlemen to direct the establishment are first had.

Court House and Jail, Aylmer.—The works of this new building with the out-offices are completed, and the necessary furniture provided for the transaction of business. The erection of the surrounding walls are in progress. The contracts have been satisfactorily carried out. The amount expended to the 1st August instant, was 3,693*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the sum required to finish will be about 1,700*l.* The ultimate cost of the building, therefore, with the necessary furniture, surrounding walls, gates, &c., will be about 5,400*l.*, to be paid from the proceeds of certain fees by debentures as provided for by Act of Parliament.

Court House and Jail, Sherbrooke.—An examination was lately made of these premises, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of expenditure was required to secure a portion of the floors found to be giving way, and to re-build, or otherwise maintain parts of the surrounding wall now in a dangerous state, owing to sufficient care not having been taken with the foundations. To effect this, with some other repairs of less consequence, will cost 296*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The very limited extent of ground attached to this building makes it highly desirable that an addition be made to it that would afford airing ground, so indispensable, and also the means of properly insulating the entire. The repairs of the floor and surrounding wall cannot be postponed.

Court House and Jail, Kamouraska.—The sum of about 400*l.* was expended on this building during the year 1851. No outlay has taken place in 1852 ; but a presentment by the grand jury, as to the necessity of some improvements, was transmitted to this department, and by it referred to the superintendent of jails, as he was at the time on a general tour of inspection, and it is presumed that the matter will be embraced in that officer's General Report.

Rimouski Court House and Jail.—No expenditure has been incurred through this department since the date of the last Annual Report.

Grosse Isle.—The buildings connected with this quarantine establishment required some expenditure, prior to the opening of the season of navigation, to prepare them for the reception of such emigrants as it might be found necessary to detain there. The sum of 706*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* was expended during the year 1851, and 257*l.* 6*s.* from the commencement of this year to the 1st August instant. The premises generally are now in as effective a state as the nature of their construction admits of.

The undersigned trust that the foregoing, taken in connexion with the several fiscal statements to be found in the Appendix, will afford full and satisfactory information, as required by the Act, on the present state of all the works, the construction or maintenance of which has devolved on this department during the past year, the expenditure thereon, and the further amounts required to be provided on their account.

They now proceed to submit their views and suggestions upon several matters which they regard as indispensable to the obtaining of the full benefits that had been expected from the past large expenditure upon the canals, &c. of the province, and would tend most importantly to the advancement and full development of the resources of the country ; therefore highly deserving the notice and consideration of the Executive and the Legislature.

From the statement of canal tolls it will be seen, that while the Welland Canal is yielding a return of 3*l.* 13*s.* per cent. on its cost, the St. Lawrence Canals are only yielding 1*l.* 7*s.* per cent.

Our predecessors, in their Report to your Excellency in 1848, pointed out what they believed a remedy for this deficiency in the revenue arising from the St. Lawrence Canals, by recommending a ship canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and stated, " that its early construction is imperatively called for to complete the chain of canals already in use, and to render them profitable as well as a convenience to the province."

In this recommendation the undersigned fully concurr, and beg to point out to your Excellency our reasons for believing, that until this work is constructed, our canals will fail to compete successfully with the Erie Canal and the railroads on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, in the transport of property to and from the Atlantic seaboard in the United States, and with the Western States and Canada.

The object of a canal to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence is to furnish a cheaper, quicker, and (from reduced transhipments) a more desirable route to the great trade which passes between tide-water in the Hudson River—the railroads of New England and the city of New York on the one hand, and the Western States and Canada on the other ; and by so doing to bring traffic and tolls to the St. Lawrence Canals, which, by the competition of the Oswego and Erie Canals, and Ogdensburgh and other Railroads, and the want of an efficient connexion between them and Lake Champlain, obtain scarcely any of the transit trade between the Atlantic and the Western States or Canada.

For this transit trade this canal will be a competitor with the Erie and Oswego Canals, the Erie, New York, Central, Ogdensburgh, and Cape Vincent Railways. If it can be shown to be as desirable a route for the "through trade" as either of those above-mentioned, its importance as an investment, as well as it influence on the costly canals of the St. Lawrence, cannot be over-rated.

By furnishing a direct, cheap, and capacious communication between the great lumbering districts of the Ottawa, the Upper and Lower St. Lawrence, and the greatest lumber mart in the world—that of Albany and Troy—it will enhance the value of one of our staple exports, the importance of which is becoming annually greater ; the supply of which we shall control almost exclusively, and for the cheap and expeditious transport of which, to the entrance of this canal, we possess, in our grand water communications, unexampled facilities.

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By connecting Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence upon an efficient scale, we open the districts upon that lake to the sea, viâ Quebec, and afford them, through the Richelieu River, a shorter and cheaper route for imports of coal, iron, salt, fish, oil, &c., which articles can be laid down at Quebec at cheaper rates than at any other American port, in consequence of the large amount of tonnage entering inwards, in ballast, in pursuit of cargoes of timber.

Having noted the object of this work, it will be proper to show what the trade is for which it will become a competitor. For this purpose all local or "way traffic" should be thrown aside, and that shipped from Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Hudson River, and vice versâ, as shown by the returns of the New York State Canals for 1851, alone be taken into consideration.

The "through tonnage" which arrived at the Hudson, and was shipped from the Western States or Canada, was as follows :—

	Tons.	Value.
Coming in by way of Buffalo - -	626,655	19,264,185 dollars.
Do. do. Oswego - - -	340,338	7,664,130 „
Do. do. Whitehall - -	80,691	1,457,662 „
Totals - -	1,047,684	28,385,977 „

In the same year 47,107 tons arrived at tide-water by railroad, a small portion of which may be through traffic. In the 80,691 tons arrived viâ Whitehall, are included the exports from Lake Champlain, which cannot be counted as part of the future trade of the proposed canal. Against this deduction, however, is to be set off produce received from the St. Lawrence for Lake Champlain consumptoin, or for Boston and the interior of New England, none of which can appear in the Whitehall Canal returns ; and likewise the whole through business of the New York and Erie Railroad.

The "down trade" between the St. Lawrence and the Lakes on the one hand, and the Hudson River and the Eastern States on the other, may with safety, therefore, be set down at 1,000,000 tons of 2,000 lbs., open to the competition of this canal.

The merchandise which left the Hudson River for the Western States and Canada in 1851 was :—

	Tons.	Value.
By way of Buffalo - - - -	99,918	62,963,640 dollars.
Do. Oswego - - - -	74,981	
Do. Whitehall - - -	17,124	Not returned.
-	192,023	

In addition to the above, 29,112 tons left by railroad, some of which may have been "through traffic." In the case of the 17,124 tons which went by Whitehall, a deduction must be made for the portion left on Lake Champlain ; but when the exports from New England (viâ Burlington and Rouse's Point) to the west are taken into consideration, in connexion with the export "through trade" from New York viâ the Erie Railroad, the up trade open to the competition of this proposed canal may be assumed at 200,000 tons of 2,000 lbs.

The anticipated future increase of this "through trade" may be appreciated from the following :—

"Through tonnage," by Buffalo and Oswego (including Whitehall)—

Down—In 1845 -	304,551 tons.	Up - -	58,455 tons.
Do. —In 1851 -	966,993 „	Do. - -	192,023 „

The construction of railroads in the North-western States, at the rate of 1,000 miles per annum, must tend to increase this "through trade," not only by increased local development, but by turning a large share of the Ohio and Mississippi trade to the lake route in preference to New Orleans, the trade of which by this competition has already been made stationary.

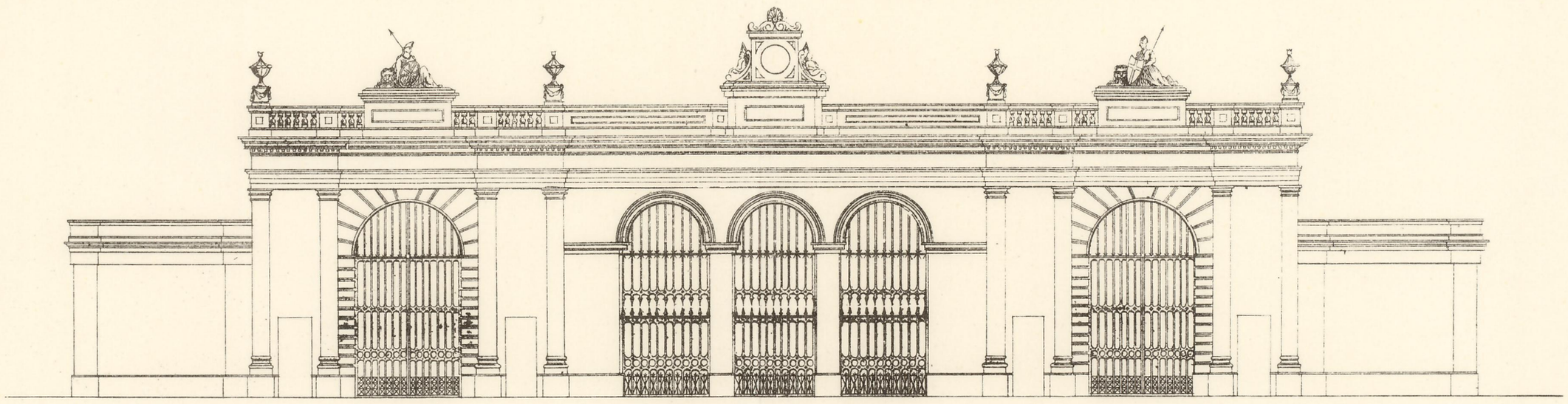
Having shown the present magnitude and prospective increase of the trade between the extreme points which it would be the object of this canal to connect, by a more speedy, cheap, and capacious route, the next question is, what proportion of this trade may fairly be claimed for the route in question ?

The Welland Canal has increased in a greater ratio than the Erie, and the Oswego route has progressed more rapidly than the Buffalo one, simply because it shortens the boat canal 154 miles, and increases the length of the voyage to the lake craft, without increasing the whole time of transport.

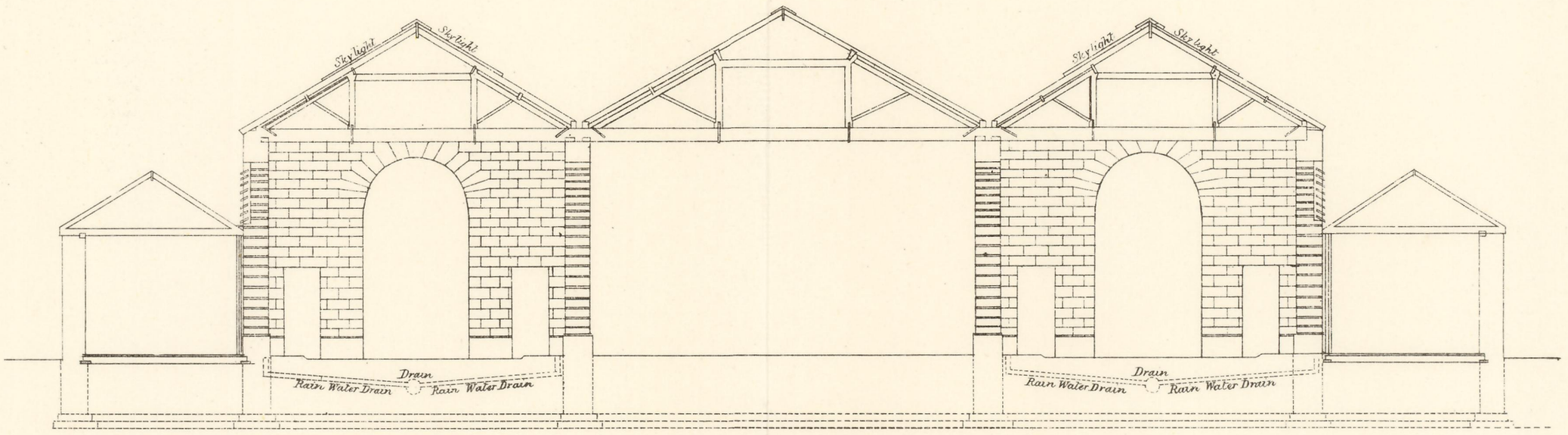
The progressive increase in the up and down trade through Buffalo and Oswego is shown as follows :—

	Tons.		Tons.
1840 Buffalo, down trade	138,101	Oswego, down trade	20,047
1845 Do. do.	233,133	Do. do.	110,318
1850 Do. do.	498,611	Do. do.	275,247
1851 Do. do.	626,655	Do. do.	340,338

NEW MARKET, HOBART TOWN.

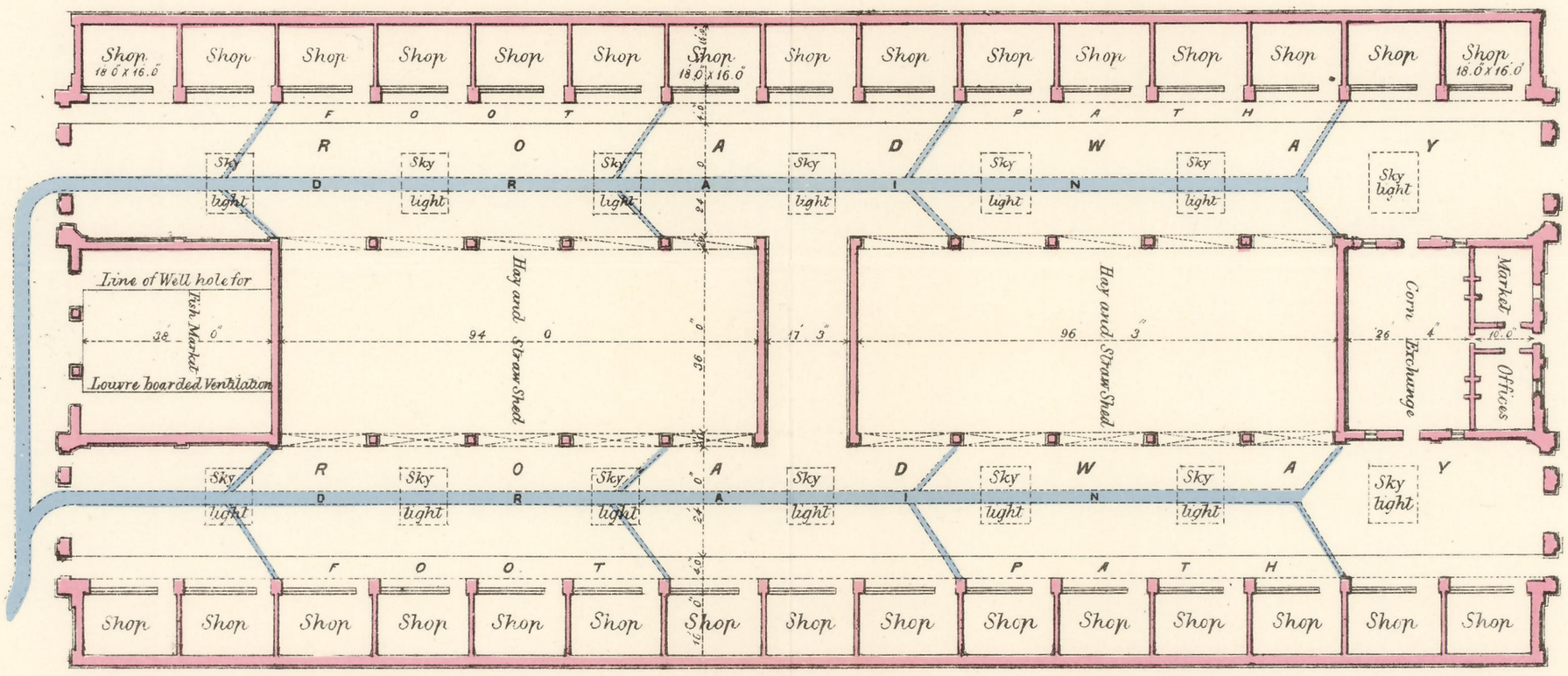


ELEVATION FRONTING ON MACQUARIE STREET.



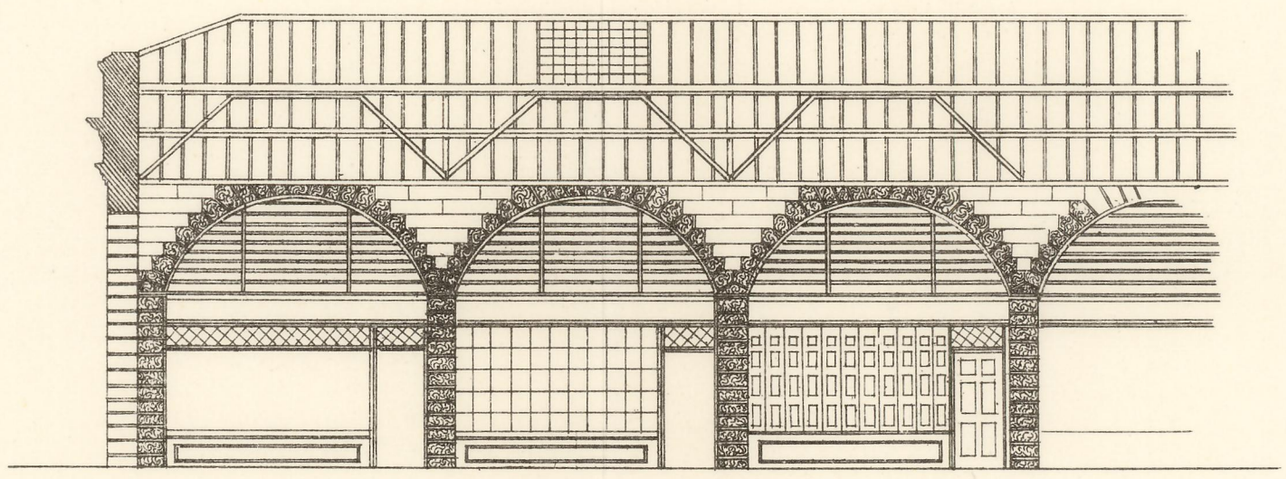
Scale of 40 Feet
0 1 2 3 4 8 16 24 32 40

TRANSVERSE SECTION.



GROUND PLAN

Scale of 80 Feet.
0 10 20 40 60 80



PART OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION SHEWING ELEVATIONS OF SHOPS.

Scale of 40 Feet.
0 1 2 3 4 8 16 24 32 40

Wm P. Kay, Director of Public Works, Sept. 1854.

J. Arrowsmith Lith.

Merchandise, Up.

		Tons.		Tons.
1840	Buffalo - -	18,863	Oswego - -	3,192
1845	Do. - -	37,713	Do. - -	11,905
1850	Do. - -	79,405	Do. - -	35,091
1851	Do . - -	99,918	Do. - -	74,981

Salt Trade, Up.

1840	Buffalo - -	11,156	Oswego - -	22,481
1845	Do. - -	10,877	Do. - -	32,596
1851	Do. - -	15,042	Do. - -	56,871

Some allowance must be made on the part of Oswego for the increased Canadian trade on Lake Ontario, but the progress of the tolls and traffic on the Welland Canal, while the trade of the St. Lawrence Canals is almost stationary, proves incontestably that the Welland Canal route is the favourite one for the American transit trade.

There is, therefore, every reason to believe, that if a communication be perfected which will reduce the canal-boat navigation not 154 miles only, but 297 miles, with but one transhipment, and without lengthening the whole time of transit, its success will be as decided as that of the Welland. Even with equal conditions, equal time of transit, and equal cost of carriage, there is more certainty where the boat-canal navigation is reduced to a minium; and, with such an immense trade afloat, any route which could offer equal facilities only would undoubtedly secure a fair share of the present and future trade, while in the case of the present canal it could not fail to receive the preference for the carriage of the food and manufactures between New England and the west, and for the transport of emigrants.

The Ogdensburgh Road has carried between the opening of navigation and 24th July 1852 the following, among other articles, from the River St. Lawrence:—

Flour - - - - - -	310,412 barrels.
Wheat - - - - - -	210,120 bushels.
Corn - - - - - -	155,279 „

This road carries flour from Ogdensburgh to New York, for 2*s.* per barrel, and from Hamilton as low as 2*s.* 3*d.* The whole cost of a barrel of flour from Lake Erie to New York by this route is about 3*s.* 3*d.*, or as low as any other competing route. The portion of this price which is assigned to the road is a fraction under 10*d.* per barrel: the price from Rouse's Point to New York being 1*s.* 3*d.*, and from Whitehall 9*d.* per barrel. The present cost, therefore, from Ogdensburgh to Whitehall, is 1*s.* 3*d.* per barrel, and this is the "margin" which exists for payment of extra freight to a vessel continuing on, past Ogdensburgh to Whitehall. Now, 9*d.* per barrel would be ample additional freight to a cargo from Lake Erie or Ontario, to continue on through a ship canal to Whitehall. To compete, the railroad must come down from the present price of 1*s.* 3*d.* to 9*d.*, 3*d.* of which, at least, must be given to the carrier on Lake Champlain, leaving only 6*d.* to the road to cover transport, storage, loading, and unloading.

The avoidance of the two transhipments by the railroad route would compensate for the insurance down the St. Lawrence; and with respect to time—if the rapids become the route for freight, as they now are for mails and passengers—a cargo could be delivered sooner by the proposed canal than (with the loading and unloading) it could be by "rail."

The competition of the "rail" for the "down trade" is not therefore to be feared.

With respect to the capability of this route as a competitor with the Erie Canal—decidedly the best existing route between the Hudson and the west—it appears from the official report of the New York Canals, that the average tonnage of a boat between Buffalo and Albany in 1851 was seventy-eight tons, the time required averaged eight and a half days, and the cost of transport, including toll, averaged forty-nine cents, of which twenty-three and a half cents is toll, leaving twenty-five and a half cents, or 1*s.* 3¼*d.*, for freight. The lowest "freight" was in August, when it was only 1*s.* 0½*d.*, and the highest was in November, when it reached 1*s.* 10*d.* per barrel.

Starting from Cleveland there is freight to Buffalo—transhipment at Buffalo—forty-nine cents for carriage to Albany, and freight from Albany to New York. The average cost from Cleveland to New York of a barrel of flour could not be "placed" under 3*s.*, which could, therefore, be the average price charged viâ the proposed canal. It has been already seen that 9*d.* is the cost of a barrel from Whitehall to New York; there remains, therefore, 2*s.* 3*d.* to cover freight and tolls from Cleveland to Whitehall.

If the tolls on the New York Canals were abolished altogether, the average freight from Cleveland to New York would be thirty-six and a half cents, and from Whitehall to New York, eleven and a half, which would leave to the carrier twenty-five cents, or 1*s.* 3*d.* currency, from Cleveland to Whitehall, without toll; or equal to a freight of 1*s.* 8*d.* paying the present rates of toll on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.

With return cargo a net freight of 1*s.* 3*d.* per barrel would be a remunerative price.

In point of time, a freight steamer from Cleveland descending the rapids to Lake St. Louis, would deliver her cargo in four and a half days at Whitehall, from whence it would reach Albany in one and a half days more: making six days time, against nine days by Buffalo and the Erie Canal.

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Thus far the question has been viewed without reference to the probable enlargement of the canal from Whitehall to Troy.

The certainty that this enlargement must follow the appearance of brigantines and 500 ton steamers at the foot of Lake Champlain, coming from Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Superior, forms one of the strongest inducements to the construction of this canal. The influence of the city of New York would at once effect this enlargement; and when a route is opened which will admit of "through transport" without transhipment between the great commercial emporium of America and the Lakes, such a route cannot fail at once to take the lead of all existing or passable communications, during the season of navigation inland.

The cost of a canal of suitable dimensions, to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, is estimated at 46,000*l.*—an expenditure, which, it is confidently believed, would be amply compensated for by the certainty of the large increase of revenue which would result from it; as well directly, as by its tendency to bring into full play all the other existing canals on the St. Lawrence, at present comparatively but little used.

As much has been said and written about railway competition, it deserves some notice. At Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, two railroads have already appeared to divert trade from the St. Lawrence Canals, and others will undoubtedly follow. It has been proved, that railways carry certain articles at rates which are wholly unremunerative, and at which they lose money, with the object of building up their terminal points, obtaining a return trade, and the increased passenger travel due to a large trade; and from these last they hope to earn their dividends.

The actual cost of railway transport is undetermined, varying as it must with the nature of the road and its traffic. Compared with such navigations as the St. Lawrence, the charge for railroad transport over long distances must always be higher, to yield a profit, than that by water; but where the water-route avoids transhipment and its necessary delays, the railroad is at still greater disadvantage.

Moreover, the want of comparative capacity for a trade of the magnitude and rapid progress of the one under consideration, must remove all anxiety for our canals on the question of railway competition.

The State Engineer of New York, in his annual Report of February 1851, says:—

"It would require six double-track railroads, having other traffic from which to earn dividends, to perform the business of the Erie Canal in 1850. The above business would require an outfit of 10,000 cars and 400 engines, costing say, 9,000,000 dollars; and, if confined to one road, would require the daily arrival of four and a half miles of trains, to be loaded, unloaded, and sent back, supposing each train and each car to be fully loaded. All the railroads built, and in course of construction, to connect Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston with the west, would be over-burthened if freights equal in amount to that of the Erie Canal should be thrown upon them."

Lumber Trade.

The amount of sawed lumber which reached the Hudson River in 1851 was 427,000,000 feet, or 711,731 tons, valued at 7,200,000 dollars.

Of this amount at least 200,000 tons was exported from Canada, almost every ton of which could be transferred to the Lake Champlain route. The day cannot be far distant when at least 1,000,000 of tons of sawed lumber will be required for the Hudson River market, and when the proportion sent from Canada will reach 500,000 tons, the tolls on which single article, through this canal, will pay the interest of at least one half its cost; besides sawed lumber, (only alluded to above,) great quantities of railroad ties and shingles, timber, staves, and fencing, would pour through this route for the supply of the populous districts south of it.

The opening of a route, giving direct connexion between New York city and the Lakes, would build up the Canadian towns on Lakes Ontario and Erie as exporting ports, not only of the country behind them, but of American produce in transit from Lake Huron, and would afford a route for return freights, unsurpassed by any other.

In connexion with the construction of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, we would direct attention to the present state of the canal navigation on the Ottawa.

The Rideau and Grenville Canals, now owned and managed by the Ordnance department, under imperial direction, connect Kingston with Montreal by interior navigation, viâ Bytown, the only provincial work on the route being the lock at St. Ann's, which is of the same size as the locks on the Beauharnois and Lachine Canals. The locks on the Rideau and Grenville Canals are 134 by 33 feet, except three locks on the Grenville Canal, which are 100 by 19 feet. The enlargement of these three locks on the Grenville Canal is a matter of great importance as a means of cheapening transport on the Ottawa, and would enable a vessel of at least 300 tons to load on the Rideau Canal, or at Bytown, and proceed direct to Whitehall without breaking bulk.

The undersigned believe that at a very moderate cost the Rideau Canal could be connected with the Chaudière Lake, above Bytown, by a short canal of about five miles, or by the improvement of the river, and they would therefore recommend that authority

should be obtained to make a survey and an estimate of the probable expense of the enlargement of the three Grenville Locks referred to, the connexion of the Rideau Canal with the Chaudière Lake, as well as the expense of connecting the navigation on Chats Lake with the Chaudière, or by the improvement of the river, as may be found most advisable.

Ocean Steamers.

A contract has been completed (subject to approval by Parliament) with an eminent firm in Liverpool, by which a line of powerful screw steamers, of not less than 1,500 tons burthen, and capable of carrying 1,000 tons of cargo, will commence running on the opening of the navigation next spring, between the ports of Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal, every fortnight during the season of navigation; and to Portland, in the State of Maine, during the winter months, at a cost of 24,000*l.* sterling per annum, for fourteen fortnightly trips to the St. Lawrence, and five monthly trips to Portland; or for 16,000*l.* sterling, for twelve monthly trips. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, in Canada, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, in the United States, and the city of Portland, pay to the contractors a sum of 5,000*l.* sterling, as part of the above sums; leaving the annual cost to the province, for the period of the contract, to be 19,000*l.* sterling, for the fortnightly line to the St. Lawrence, and monthly line to Portland in winter; or the sum of 11,000*l.* sterling, should the line run only once per month to the St. Lawrence, during navigation, and once per month to Portland, in winter. The contract is to extend over a period of seven years, to commence from the starting of the first steamer from Liverpool. The cabin passage shall not exceed the sum of 21*l.* sterling, the second cabin the sum of 12*l.* 12*s.*, and the steerage passage the sum of 6*l.* 6*s.*, and to be found in everything required. The rate of freight from Liverpool not to exceed 60*s.* per ton measurement, nor the freight of produce to exceed the current rates demanded by sailing vessels.

It is believed that the establishment of this line of steamers from Liverpool will have the effect of diverting, through the St. Lawrence, a part of that vast stream of emigration destined for the Western States, which now pours into the Atlantic cities of the United States, and of turning public attention to the superior facilities now existing on the St. Lawrence for transport of freight and passengers. Upwards of 300,000 emigrants arrived in 1851 at the port of New York. These emigrants arrived in 2,211 vessels, measuring, on the aggregate, over one million of tons. The return freight of these vessels to Great Britain consists chiefly of flour and grain, and the competition among so large a number has reduced the prices of freight to more than one half of the average rates of former years. The rates of freight from Quebec to Great Britain are about 100 per cent. higher than from New York, which is to be accounted for by the fact that the great bulk of the ships coming to Quebec arrive in ballast, carrying no emigrants, and the home freight alone has to remunerate for two voyages. The influence, therefore, of emigration in reducing the expenses of transport of our great agricultural staples, and in promoting the interests of our railroads and canals, by which they will be brought to shipping ports, ought not to be overlooked, but on the contrary, every means should be adopted to secure such vast advantages. The cheap, speedy, and commodious accommodation for passengers afforded by this line of steamers will do much to turn attention to the St. Lawrence route where, on the arrival of the ocean steamer or sailing vessel, the emigrant may be met by large and comfortable steam vessels, in which, without transhipment, he can be carried to any port on any of the upper Lakes. It is believed, however, that this line of steamers will only be a commencement of this trade, and that, under a policy of freedom from all restriction in our navigation, the route by the St. Lawrence will annually grow in public favour.

Arrangements have also been made with the contractors for the circulation in Britain, and in other parts of Europe, of such books, pamphlets, or maps relating to Canada, as the Government may see fit to send for that purpose, and also to have the same translated into any desired language and distributed, without any other charge than the cost of printing. Some such course as this is actually necessary, from the great ignorance prevalent abroad as to the mineral and agricultural resources of Canada, and of her progress and advantages as a place of settlement.

The contractor is also obliged to carry a mail and a mail-officer, free of all other charge than the sums already named. From extensive inquiry, we believe that a safe route exists for steamers and sailing vessels through the Straits of Belle Isle. The distance from Liverpool to Quebec, coming through these Straits, is nearly 400 miles less than from Liverpool to Boston, which, in conjunction with smooth water from the Straits to Quebec, will enable a saving to be made of fully two and a half days in the voyage; and as the English mails usually arrive in Quebec some thirty-six to forty-eight hours after their arrival in Boston, there is no good reason why the proposed line of steamers should not be able to deliver their mails in Quebec and Montreal in less time than they are now delivered coming through American territory, and with vessels of the same speed as those now plying to Boston and New York, why the mails from England, with railroads from Quebec to Detroit, should not only be delivered throughout Canada in less time than at present, but that this would also be the best route for the mails destined for the Eastern

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and Western States. To make the route, however, through the Straits of Belle Isle effective, more lighthouses are required. At present there is only one light from Quebec along the whole north shore to the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, a distance of some 800 miles. It is, therefore, recommended that a light be placed on Belle Isle, one at Cap Normand, one at Forteau Bay, one on the west point of Anticosti, one on the north shore of Anticosti, and another on the main north shore nearly opposite. Authority for the erection of some of these lights would have to be obtained from the Government of Newfoundland. These, with the other lights for which appropriations have already been made, will do much to improve the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence, and lessen the cost of insurance on both ships and cargoes, in all of which improvements none are so much interested as the agriculturists of Canada.

Tug-Boats on the St. Lawrence.

The contract which was entered into in the spring of 1851 for a line of tug-boats on the St. Lawrence, at a cost of 1,750*l.* for the season, was not more successful than in 1850, although greater stringency was introduced into the terms of the contract. Much complaint was made against the contractors for detention, and for the insufficiency of the steamers employed; and after due inquiry, the undersigned, believing that the line had failed in the object for which it was established, deemed it proper to throw open the towing of vessels to private enterprise, under the conviction that the cheapest and most efficient means of transport on the St. Lawrence would thereby best evolve itself. The results show that even under unfavourable circumstances, from the late opening of the canals, and from the great bulk of the vessels being then at the east end of them, the free system without bounty has worked more favourably than that, so supported, did last season, inasmuch as that a larger tonnage of freight has been moved daily, and a lower rate of freight reached earlier in this than in the preceding year, as will be seen on reference to Statement No. 11, in the Appendix.

Rapids of the St. Lawrence.

In the last Report by this department the Commissioners stated, in reference to the improvements of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, their full conviction of the importance of effecting them; but, that as they did not consider the sum of 15,000*l.*, which they were estimated to cost, sufficient, they were not disposed to recommend any outlay until after further examination, and the real amount of expenditure was fully ascertained.

During the present season this necessary further survey and examination was undertaken, and although not yet fully completed, it is so far advanced as to enable the engineer of the department to make an ad interim report (to be found in the Appendix), together with an estimate which amounts to 30,000*l.*, the expenditure of which sum the undersigned are of opinion would be fully compensated for by the obtaining of a safe and facile channel, throughout which vessels drawing ten feet of water could navigate.

Proposed Canal at the Sault Ste. Marie.

Public attention has been of late drawn to the subject of the construction of a canal to avoid the falls of the Sault Ste. Marie, and to otherwise improve the navigation between Lakes Huron and Superior, and it was repeatedly alluded to in the last session of the Legislature.

Much difference of opinion exists as to what is really required to be done; some consider that the canal alone is wanted, others represent that a good deal of improvement is necessary in the river and in Lake St. George; among the latter is one of the undersigned (Mr. Killaly), who made a preliminary survey, but as his instructions were confined to the work immediately necessary at the Sault, the other improvements required in the river were only generally referred to.

As full and explicit information on these points was obviously necessary before any proposition could be prudently made, a survey has been undertaken by this department, with the authority of Council, so that the matter might be satisfactorily laid before the public. The survey is not yet completed, but an ad interim report by Mr. Keefer, the engineer of the department, entrusted with the direction of it, is to be found in the Appendix. The report is accompanied by a general map and appropriate estimate, the latter amounting to the sum of 120,000*l.*

Although strong doubts may, and it is believed, do exist as to the immediate trade, through a canal at the Sault Ste. Marie, being sufficient to defray the interest on its cost, and the expense of its maintenance and management, yet it is to be considered, that the commerce of the vast region bordering on Lake Superior can only be opened up by its construction; that by it would be added to the already unrivalled navigation of the St. Lawrence and its lakes, now available, a further direct length of at least 500 miles, or, measuring the coasts of Lake Superior, of not less than 2,000 miles, and that such a canal would tend to the increase of trade on the lower canals. The undersigned therefore regard its construction, and the proper time for embarking in it, as questions highly deserving the consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION.

In the commencement of July last, several documents connected with this navigation were referred by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary to this department for report; the object of which was to urge the Government to recommend to Parliament the assuming the Grand River navigation as a provincial work: the chief inducement to which, according to these documents, was, that a very large proportion of the Indian funds had been invested in it; that the state of the navigation was such as to require immediate and considerable repairs and further improvement—without which, it is apprehended, that the funds so invested will be sacrificed.

The undersigned reported, that the subject was one which, in their opinion, was expressly a matter for the consideration of the Finance Minister; and, in order to enable that officer to judge as to the expediency of so assuming the navigation, they recommended that a minute survey and examination be made of it, by the officers on the Welland Canal establishment, accompanied by a full report on the present state of the works, the cost of repairing them effectually, and the probable effects which the construction of the three lines of railway, now in progress in its vicinity would have upon its revenue. The authority for this survey has been lately received, and directions have been given to have it proceeded with. Until the information to be had from it is received, the undersigned are not prepared to express any opinion as to the propriety of assuming the works.

MAIN TRUNK LINE OF RAILWAY.

The undersigned have only further to add that the Railroad Commissioners having requested them to permit Mr. Samuel Keefer, the engineer to this department, to make an examination and report upon the several lines of railroad now in progress, and in aid of which the provincial guarantee is to be given, the services of that gentleman were accordingly placed at their disposal for that purpose. Mr. Keefer has already examined the routes of the Great Western and of the Toronto and Huron Roads. The line and mode of construction of the former, he states to be satisfactory in every respect; with those of the latter he had occasion to find much fault; but as several of the matters to which he objected have been or are being rectified, and the directors show every disposition to adopt the arrangements suggested by the results of his visit, the undersigned have every reason to believe that it will tend importantly to ensuring the better management of and improvement in the work for the future, in which both the proprietors and the public are deeply interested.

All the foregoing respectfully submitted.

JOHN YOUNG,
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.
HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Quebec,
August 1852.

APPENDIX to the REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS

(1.)

STATEMENT of the Productive Works of Canada, under charge of the Department of Public Works, showing the Cost of the Construction thereof, to January 1, 1852; the Expenditure for the year 1851; also, the Cost incurred for Collection, Repairs, and Management, and the Amounts of the Gross and Net Revenue, for the year 1851.

Works.	Cost of Construction, to January 1, 1852.			Expended in 1851, but included in foregoing column.	Gross Revenue in 1851.		Cost of Collection, Repairs, and Management, in 1851.			Net Revenue in the year 1851.	Loss, Expenditure being more than the Revenue.
	Before the Union.	Since the Union.	Total Cost.		From Tolls.	From Rents.	Collection.	Repairs and Management.	Total.		
CANALS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Welland	423,223 18 4	985,792 5 2	1,409,016 3 6	30,968 10 10	48,556 14 5	1,903 12 3	719 3 9	12,397 8 11	13,116 12 8	37,343 14 0	—
St. Lawrence, General	- - -	10,451 1 2	- - -	2,937 9 8	21,112 15 3	1,699 16 3	1,412 17 8	10,498 12 2	11,911 9 10	10,901 1 8	—
Williamsburgh	- - -	252,918 3 6	- - -	1,506 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornwall	362,134 11 10	94,677 16 4	- - -	5,761 9 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauharnois	- - -	332,946 19 9	- - -	4,781 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lachine	99,601 0 9	398,101 1 4	1,550,830 14 8	21,715 10 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Ours	- - -	36,138 8 11	36,138 8 11	3,470 2 1	65 2 7	—	50 0 0	271 6 6	321 6 6	- - -	374 0 8
Chambly	80,610 7 11	16,863 6 3	97,473 14 2	9,905 19 2	1,816 14 8	28 5 0	164 6 1	1,798 10 4	1,962 16 5		
Burlington Bay	31,089 0 5	50,956 14 3	82,045 14 8	2,320 0 0	4,114 5 1	- - -	190 15 0	203 16 1	394 11 1	3,742 10 10	—
St. Anns	4,965 0 1	17,797 15 1	22,762 15 2	91 9 10	701 17 3	- - -	71 14 5	119 1 2	190 15 7	511 1 8	—
SLIDES, &c.											
Ottawa	- - -	83,330 1 5	83,330 1 5	449 9 7	6,865 8 1	- - -	270 7 4	1,275 12 9	1,546 0 1	5,319 8 0	—
Trent and Newcastle District	41,295 0 3	74,411 7 8	115,706 7 11	25 19 0	933 19 2	- - -	160 9 6	731 4 1	891 13 7	42 5 7	—
St. Maurice	- - -	534 10 0	534 10 0	534 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HARBOUR.											
Port Stanley	- - -	21,125 12 8	21,125 12 8	2,342 17 10	1,215 15 11	- - -	- - -	996 13 2	996 13 2	219 2 9	—
BRIDGES.											
Bytown	- - -	16,612 3 11	16,612 3 11	- - -	703 1 2	- - -	44 0 0	- - -	44 0 0	659 1 2	—
LIGHTHOUSES.											
Inland	Not ascertained -	12,741 15 0	12,741 15 0	1,374 4 11	937 6 10	- - -	See Statement No. 4.		—	—	—
£	1,042,918 19 7	2,405,399 2 5	3,448,318 2 0	88,185 9 3	87,023 0 5	3,631 13 6	3,083 13 9	28,292 5 2	31,375 18 11	58,738 5 8	374 0 8

Department of Public Works, Quebec, August 1852.

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary.

(2.)

STATEMENT of the Unproductive Works of Canada, under the charge of the Department of Public Works, showing the Amounts expended thereon by that Department during the year 1851, and the total Amounts expended to 1st January 1852.

Works.	Amounts expended previous to the 1st January 1851.	Amounts expended during the year 1851.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS:			
General Expenditure - -	10,679 19 2	- - -	10,679 19 2
At Toronto, Parliament House, Government House, and Elmsley Villa - -	15,007 10 4	1,555 11 8	16,563 2 0
Post Office - -	- - -	1,719 7 4	1,719 7 4
Montreal - Court House - -	383 2 2	10,858 5 10	11,241 8 0
Gaol - -	11 15 5	652 14 7	664 10 0
Old Government House -	- - -	20 15 3	20 15 3
Crown Lands - -	- - -	16 10 9	16 10 9
Monklands - -	10,897 10 11	325 0 0	11,222 10 11
Sundries - -	- - -	244 11 6	244 11 6
Quebec - Chateau St. Lewis -	- - -	1,518 18 6	1,518 18 6
St. George - -	- - -	1,413 1 6	1,413 1 6
Parliament House -	- - -	9,569 8 9	9,569 8 9
Spencer Wood -	- - -	4,925 16 0	4,925 16 0
Marine Hospital - -	- - -	189 11 0	189 11 0
Court Houses and Gaols:			
Aylmer - -	316 12 11	1,601 16 5	1,918 9 4
Kamouraska - -	1,820 8 7	394 3 5	2,214 12 0
General - -	6,979 17 5	43 11 10	7,023 9 3
ST. LAWRENCE Towage - -	2,750 0 0	1,750 0 0	4,500 0 0
Landing Piers - -	- - -	271 15 3	271 15 3
EMIGRATION - Sheds - -	33,788 5 11	205 0 0	33,993 5 11
Gross Isle - -	5,313 19 2	706 8 11	6,020 8 1
ARBITRATIONS Sundries - -	18,859 9 8	- - -	18,859 9 8
SURVEYS - Sundry - -	722 12 10	1,105 10 1	1,828 2 11
REMOVALS - To Toronto - -	7,341 9 6	168 16 1	7,510 5 7
To Quebec - -	- - -	8,714 9 5	8,714 9 5
£	114,872 14 0	47,971 4 1	162,873 18 1

Department of Public Works, Quebec,
August 1852.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

(3.)

STATEMENT of the Public Works which have been sold or given up by the Government, and of those which it is intended should be sold or given up; showing the Amounts expended in their construction by the Department of Public Works, and the Amounts for which they have been sold; also, the Revenue, if any, derived therefrom in the year 1851.

Works.	Amounts expended in 1851.		Total Expenditure in Construction, to January 1852.	Revenue, if any, in 1851.	Amounts for which the Works have been sold.
	From Appropriations.	From Tolls for Repairs.			
ROADS SOLD OR GIVEN UP.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
North Toronto - -	- - -	9 7 6	40,854 11 5	- - -	75,100 0 0
East Toronto - -	- - -	- - -	6,608 0 8		
West Toronto - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Rice Lake - -	- - -	236 3 8	7,286 11 5	- - -	4,600 0 0
Hamilton and Brantford	- - -	150 14 3	9,988 6 9	- - -	27,100 0 0
London and Brantford	613 18 3	322 7 9	50,506 16 1	- - -	6,100 0 0
Hamilton and Dover -	458 13 0	87 14 3	46,147 11 7	- - -	7,700 0 0
Dundas and Waterloo -	- - -	66 2 10	- - -	- - -	26,000 0 0
Kingston and Napanee	- - -	52 17 2	- - -	- - -	15,400 0 0
London and Port Stanley	- - -	9 1 5	24,678 3 11	- - -	4,500 0 0
Chambly and Granby -	- - -	940 13 2	22,261 6 4	345 0 6	Nominal.
Chambly and Longueuil	- - -	201 2 3	- - -	312 3 1	150 0 0
Queenston and Grimsby	- - -	7 11 3	11,402 5 5	- - -	1,000 0 0
West Gwilliambury -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	550 0 0
Cascades - -	- - -	- - -	20,322 2 1	- - -	Given up.

Works.	Amounts expended in 1851. From Appropriations. £ s. d.	Amounts expended in 1851. From Tolls for Repairs. £ s. d.	Total Expenditure in Construction, to January 1852. £ s. d.	Revenue, if any, in 1851. £ s. d.	Amounts for which the Works have been sold. £ s. d.
ROADS SOLD OR GIVEN UP—*continued.*					
London and Chatham	- - -	- - -	46,708 4 7	- - -	Given up.
London and Port Sarnia	- - -	- - -	18,640 3 5	- - -	do.
Windsor and Scugog	65 10 0	- - -	9,568 14 5	Included in price of Windsor Harbour.	
Scugog and Narrows	- - -	- - -	2,000 0 0		
HARBOURS SOLD.					
Windsor	28 15 0	- - -	29,390 15 2	- - -	20,100 0 0
Dover	- - -	- - -	9,674 6 6	- - -	7,600 0 0
Rondeau	1,583 3 3	- - -	18,684 8 6	- - -	2,001 0 0
BRIDGES SOLD.					
Chatham	517 7 0	- - -	2,646 0 9	154 4 0	500 0 0
Narrows	- - -	- - -	Included in road		
Brantford	- - -	- - -	2,827 18 4		
Caledonia	- - -	- - -	Included in road		Included in prices of their respective roads.
Delaware	- - -	- - -	do. do.	-	
London	- - -	- - -	1,481 6 8		
Rouge Hill	- - -	- - -	1,367 0 0		
Humber	- - -	- - -	1,003 0 0		
Belleville	- - -	- - -	1,500 0 0	- - -	Given up.
ROADS TO BE SOLD OR GIVEN UP.					
Bradford and Barrie Bradford and Bond Head Bond Head and Barrie Barrie and Penetanguishine Coldwater Portage	2,649 3 4	- - -	14,821 7 5	—	—
Amherstburg and Sandwich	- - -	- - -	962 8 2	—	—
L'Original and Bytown	783 0 0	- - -	5,587 17 9	—	—
Bytown and Pembroke	144 10 3	- - -	144 10 3	—	—
Kingston and Ottawa	909 2 5	- - -	1,084 9 1	—	—
Prescott and Ottawa	400 0 0	- - -	400 0 0	—	—
Peterboro' and Lindsay	15 0 0	- - -	250 0 0	—	—
Peterboro' and Norwood	- - -	- - -	327 0 7	—	—
Cornwall and L'Original	- - -	- - -	895 8 7	—	—
Lancaster	- - -	- - -	2,823 16 6	—	—
Nottawasaga	703 3 9	- - -	995 8 11	—	—
Trent Slides to Drawbridge	—	—	—	—	—
Owen's Sound	- - -	- -	5,527 15 4	—	—
Tecumseth	- - -	- - -	1,055 15 9	—	—
St. Athanase	450 18 4	390 14 7	10,017 19 6	373 17 8	—
Stanstead Sutton and Potton Mountain	- - -	-	5,782 0 6	—	—
Granby to Province Line	- - -	- - -	11,177 7 3	—	—
Waterloo & Sherbrooke	- - -	- - -	480 0 0	—	—
Arthabaska	- - -	- - -	15,887 12 2	—	—
Gosford	- - -	- - -	11,111 2 3	—	—
Kempt	- - -	- - -	158 1 0	—	—
Craig	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec	- - -	- - -	3,255 10 8	—	—
Broughton and Tring	—	—	—	—	—
Temiscouata	- - -	71 5 6	1,032 14 7	—	—
Gaspé	100 0 0	- - -	25,803 16 5	—	—
Des Caps	1,801 1 11	- - -	2,826 9 0	—	—
Metis and Matane	- - -	- - -	1,588 14 2	—	—
Rondeau	- - -	- - -	2,343 19 3	—	—
Chatham and Sandwich Maidstone, Cross and Amherstburg	Included in cost of Chatham road.			—	—
BRIDGES TO BE SOLD OR GIVEN UP.					
Shannonville	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	—	—
Winchester	- - -	- - -	300 0 0	—	—
Melbourne	20 0 0	- - -	5,753 16 0	189 14 4	—
Jacques Cartier	101 0 0	- - -	4,102 6 11	53 13 6	—
St. Maurice	58 10 0	- - -	17,209 16 10	—	—
Ste. Anne de la Perade	92 6 4	- - -	6,979 17 4	50 0 0	—
Batiscan	- - -	- - -	7,884 4 0	30 18 9	—

Works.	Amounts expended in 1851. From Appropriations.	Amounts expended in 1851. From Tolls for Repairs.	Total Expenditure in Construction, to January 1852.	Revenue, if any, in 1851.	Amounts for which the Works have been sold.
BRIDGES TO BE SOLD OR GIVEN UP—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chateauguay - -	- - -	- -	1,910 0 5	18 3 0	—
Nicolet - -	1 6 6	- -	4,484 16 11	27 10 0	—
Godfroi - -	- - -	- -	1,829 11 5	10 10 0	—
Bécancour - -	- - -	- -	1,870 9 3	20 5 0	—
River du Chêne -	- - -	- -	1,646 18 9	2 10 0	—
Etchemin - -	- - -	- -	1,776 19 2	—	—
Bayoune - -	- - -	- -	1,257 8 0	—	—
Rock Island - -	- - -	- -	Included in road	—	—
Gananoque - -	- - -	- -	1,005 2 7	—	—
Memphremagog -	- - -	- -	260 0 0	—	—
£	11,496 9 4	2,545 15 7			

Department of Public Works, Quebec,
August 1852.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

(4.)

STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Department of Public Works during the year 1851, on the Provincial Lighthouses connected with the Inland Navigation.

No.	Name of Light.	Name of Keeper.	Salaries.	Supplies, &c.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Goderich - -	James Brady - -	81 5 0	152 8 10	233 13 10
2	River Thames - -	Claude Cartier -	65 0 0	86 15 7	151 15 7
3	Bois Blanc - -	James Hackett -	87 10 0	240 19 11	328 9 11
4	Point Pelé - -	James Cummins -	87 10 0	225 3 5	312 13 5
5	Port Stanley - -	Richard Smith -	60 6 3	19 13 9	80 0 0
6	Port Burwell - -	J. P. Bellair - -	50 0 0	60 16 6	110 16 6
7	Light Ship - -	Peter Baikie - -	135 0 0	62 10 7	197 10 7
8	Long Point, Lake Erie	Moses Newkirk -	87 10 0	198 14 6	286 4 6
9	Mohawk Island -	John Burgess - -	85 0 0	143 9 0	228 9 0
10	Burlington Bay - -	John Davidson -	100 0 0	135 15 7	235 15 7
11	Gibraltar Point - -	James Durman -	85 0 0	138 18 3	223 18 3
12	Gull Island - -	George Roddick -	109 7 6	130 2 10	239 10 4
13	Presqu' Isle - -	William Swetman -	73 15 0	214 3 10	287 18 10
14	Point Peter - -	William A. Palen -	85 0 0	186 15 4	271 15 4
15	False Ducks - -	Joseph Swetman -	102 10 0	215 0 10	317 10 10
16	Nine-Mile Point -	Thomas Sparham -	87 10 0	131 10 10	219 0 10
17	Lancaster - - -	Thomas Hill - -	52 10 0	45 13 4	98 3 4
18	Cherry Island - -	E. S. Johnson - -	85 0 0	76 17 4	161 17 4
19	Grosse Point, Beauharnois - -	Peter Shannon -	85 0 0	98 7 4	183 7 4
20	M'Gee's Point - -	Alexander M'Donald	35 0 0	51 6 6	86 6 6
21	Rond Eau - -	Thomas Cronyn -	65 0 0	43 9 6	108 9 6
22	Port Dover - -	William Fyfield -	15 7 8	- -	15 7 8
23	Port Maitland - -	C. D. Purnell - -	- -	118 10 6	118 10 6
24	Port Dalhousie - -	Jonathan Woodall -	- -	183 7 6	183 7 6
25	Port Colborne - -	James Fortier - -	- -	170 18 0	170 18 0
26	Lower Entrance, Beauharnois - - -	Joseph Meloche -	22 10 0	81 3 6	103 13 6
27	Floating Light, Chateauguay - -	Joseph Cardinal -	84 14 0	86 11 1	171 5 1
28	Lachine Pier and Floating Light -	John Norton - -	68 15 0	88 10 4	157 5 4
		Thomas Dissett -	200 0 0	- -	200 0 0
	Management, Postage, Freight, Advertising, Travelling, &c. -	- - -	- -	331 7 9	331 7 9
			2,096 0 5	3,719 2 3	5,815 2 8
	Less—Amount of Supplies taken from St. Catharines	- - -	- -	209 16 3	209 16 3
			2,096 0 5	3,509 6 0	5,605 6 5

Department of Public Works, Quebec,
August 1852.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

CANADA.

(5.)

STATEMENT of the Amounts paid on Awards for Damages, &c. in the year 1851; showing the Sums claimed and those awarded; also, the Amounts paid to the Arbitrators, &c. for Services and Expenses.

	Name of Work.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Award.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Works.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Arbitrations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
M. W. & E. Brown	Burlington Bay	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 6 7
Adam Stark	Trent	48 0 0	17 15 0	- - -	17 15 0
Ira Vanvalkenburg	Holland Road	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
John Carey	Credit Road	300 0 0	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0
W. J. Fitzgerald	Trent	198 0 0	160 0 0	- - -	160 0 0
Clark Spalding	Ditto	375 0 0	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0
Roger Bates	Ditto	800 0 0	360 0 0	- - -	360 0 0
James Douglass	Holland Road	83 10 0	18 0 0	- - -	18 0 0
R. B. Miller	Ditto	227 10 0	97 10 0	- - -	97 10 0
Christopher Knowlton	Trent	50 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0
Archibald M'Donald	Ditto	135 0 0	43 2 6	- - -	43 2 6
John Stewart	Ditto	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
James Crooks	Ditto	1,961 3 0	600 0 0	- - -	600 0 0
David Stewart	Ditto	200 0 0	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0
R. C. Humphries, senior	Ditto	100 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0
Thomas May	Credit Road	250 0 0	36 5 0	- - -	36 5 0
Charles Boyer	Holland Road	369 4 0	101 0 0	- - -	101 0 0
Alexander Lane	Trent	Not specified	11 5 0	- - -	11 5 0
George Shouldes	Ditto	112 10 0	35 0 0	- - -	35 0 0
Patrick Gallivan	Ditto	Not specified	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0
E. Sullivan	Ditto	Ditto	7 10 0	- - -	7 10 0
Catherine Flood	Ditto	Ditto	17 10 0	- - -	17 10 0
Zac. Burnham	Ditto	622 10 0	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0
Pierce, Black, & Co.	Beauharnois	- - -	1,045 6 3	- - -	1,045 6 3
J. M'Carty	Trent	Not specified	11 17 6	- - -	11 17 6
W. & M. Ferris	Ditto	48 15 0	25 16 9	- - -	25 16 9
Thomas Anderson	Ditto	40 0 0	15 0 0	- - -	15 0 0
Peter Perry	Windsor and Scugog	290 16 3	49 2 0	- - -	49 2 0
John Gilchrist	Trent	2,152 13 2	350 0 0	- - -	350 0 0
James Taylor	London and Chatham	413 4 6	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
Almyra Foley	Trent	40 0 0	34 0 0	- - -	34 0 0
Richard Burdsall	Ditto	69 0 0	47 5 0	- - -	47 5 0
William Cottingham	Ditto	660 0 0	550 0 0	- - -	550 0 0
Maurice Stack	Ditto	117 5 0	37 10 0	- - -	37 10 0
Daniel Sullivan	East York Road	288 0 0	170 0 0	- - -	170 0 0
C. J. Baldwin	Trent	338 0 0	160 0 0	- - -	160 0 0
William Boate	Ditto	205 0 0	32 10 0	- - -	32 10 0
James Boate	Ditto	62 10 0	35 0 0	- - -	35 0 0
Patrick Dawson	Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 2 6
Michael Lehaine	Ditto	40 0 0	22 10 0	- - -	22 10 0
James Ferguson	Chatham Road	- - -	- - -	- - -	266 15 7
E. M'Donell	Trent	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0
M. M'Auliffe	Ditto	Not specified	15 0 0	- - -	15 0 0
John Arksey	Ditto	175 0 0	25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0
Francis Duffy	Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0
F. B. Spilsbury	Ditto	400 0 0	166 0 0	- - -	166 0 0
E. Murphy	Ditto	Not specified	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0
Thomas Groves	Ditto	Ditto	14 5 0	- - -	14 5 0
Sarah Hamilton	Ditto	Ditto	13 2 6	- - -	13 2 6
R. Robertson	Ditto	75 0 0	25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0
B. Houligan	Ditto	100 0 0	22 10 0	- - -	22 10 0
Samuel Tisdale	Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0
James Wallis	Ditto	2,416 13 4	600 0 0	- - -	600 0 0
Dorothy Durrell	Granby	150 0 0	31 16 3	- - -	31 16 3
Edmond Longley	Ditto	50 0 0	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0
Michael Bray	Ditto	62 10 0	13 15 3	- - -	13 15 3
John Bellows	Ditto	43 10 0	29 1 3	- - -	29 1 3
Joshua Rowell	Ditto	300 0 0	230 0 0	- - -	230 0 0
Reverend R. A. Flanders	Ditto	75 0 0	47 1 0	- - -	47 1 0
Ralph Merry	Ditto	50 0 0	31 14 4	- - -	31 14 4
Harlow Miner	Ditto	75 0 0	55 0 0	- - -	55 0 0
Samuel V. Mock	Ditto	70 0 0	29 13 9	- - -	29 13 9
Charles D'Aout	Beauharnois	- - -	70 12 9	- - -	70 12 9
Augustin Broissois	Ditto	- - -	54 2 6	- - -	54 2 6
François Godin	Ditto	- - -	107 7 6	- - -	107 7 6
Louis Trudel	Ditto	- - -	55 18 4	- - -	55 18 4
J. M. Quevillon	Ditto	- - -	27 0 0	- - -	27 0 0
Jerome Longtin	Ditto	- - -	50 1 3	- - -	50 1 3
Pierre Gendron	Ditto	- - -	8 0 0	- - -	8 0 0
Louis Lemay dit Delorme	Ditto	- - -	56 17 7	- - -	56 17 7
Ignace Lontin	Ditto	- - -	10 1 3	- - -	10 1 3
E. Monpetit dit Potvin	Ditto	- - -	38 0 0	- - -	38 0 0
Hyacinthe Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	41 12 6	- - -	41 12 6
J. B. Montpetit dit Potvin	Ditto	- - -	103 9 0	- - -	103 9 0
Etienne D'Aout	Ditto	- - -	264 6 8	- - -	264 6 8
Regis Poirier	Ditto	- - -	7 5 0	- - -	7 5 0
Antoine Boyer	Ditto	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	38 15 0
Alexander M'Pherson	Ditto	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	33 15 0
James M'Pherson	Ditto	- - -	4 8 0	- - -	4 8 0
Pierre Michael Leduc	Ditto	- - -	59 8 0	- - -	59 8 0
Joachim Brossois	Ditto	- - -	149 16 3	- - -	149 16 3

(5.)—Statement of the Amounts paid on Awards for Damages, &c.—*continued.*

———	Name of Work.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Award.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Works.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Arbitrations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Joseph Marvois & Augustin Burrett.	Beauharnois	- - -	16 7 6	- - -	16 7 6
Antoine Daigneau	Ditto	- - -	54 17 6	- - -	54 17 6
Hyacinthe Brossois	Ditto	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	2 10 0
Antoine S. Onge	Ditto	- - -	3 11 3	- - -	3 11 3
Hyacinthe Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	46 13 0	- - -	46 13 0
Raphael Galarneau	Ditto	- - -	16 5 6	- - -	16 5 6
Amable Poirier	Ditto	- - -	7 8 6	- - -	7 8 6
Joseph Boyer dit Peltier	Ditto	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	11 0 0
Thomas Leduc	Ditto	- - -	11 13 11	- - -	11 13 11
Antoine Leduc dit Peron	Ditto	- - -	11 2 7½	- - -	11 2 7½
Stephen May	Ditto	- - -	43 5 0	- - -	43 5 0
Mrs. O'Hara	Ditto	- - -	42 17 6	- - -	42 17 6
François Faubère dit Maçon	Ditto	- - -	15 13 6	- - -	15 13 6
Jean Baptiste Rapin	Ditto	- - -	9 5 0	- - -	9 5 0
Martin Fortier	Ditto	- - -	19 3 8	- - -	19 3 8
Olivier Bonin	Ditto	- - -	8 7 6	- - -	8 7 6
François Poirier	Ditto	- - -	25 19 0	- - -	25 19 0
François D'Aout	Ditto	- - -	25 1 9	- - -	25 1 9
Joseph Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	4 11 9	- - -	4 11 9
Michel Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	2 6 10½	- - -	2 6 10½
Noel St. Michael	Ditto	- - -	14 11 0	- - -	14 11 0
Antoine Thomas Leduc (Père)	Ditto	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	13 15 0
Pierre Leduc (Père)	Ditto	- - -	12 16 3	- - -	12 16 3
Hyacinthe Leduc	Ditto	- - -	16 16 3	- - -	16 16 3
Jean Baptiste Lavoix	Ditto	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	42 10 0
Messire Jean Baptiste Bourrassa	Ditto	- - -	50 7 6	- - -	50 7 6
Messire J. O. Archambault	Ditto	- - -	34 17 6	- - -	34 17 6
Marg. Champeau, veuve de Pierre Contreau.	Ditto	- - -	12 0 0	- - -	12 0 0
Christophe D'Aout	Ditto	- - -	68 6 3	- - -	68 6 3
Pierre Soigne	Ditto	- - -	47 0 0	- - -	47 0 0
Bazile Leduc	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0
François Lebœuf, fils de Bazile	Ditto	- - -	43 9 0	- - -	43 9 0
Guillaume Lalonde	Ditto	- - -	43 11 8	- - -	43 11 8
Veuve Louis Julien	Ditto	- - -	54 17 6	- - -	54 17 6
Louis Réné Leduc	Ditto	- - -	11 4 9	- - -	11 4 9
Joseph T. Outier	Ditto	- - -	26 18 9	- - -	26 18 9
Joseph and Joachim Sauve	Ditto	- - -	7 6 0	- - -	7 6 0
Antoine Poirier	Ditto	- - -	23 10 0	- - -	23 10 0
Joachim Brossois	Ditto	- - -	79 2 6	- - -	79 2 6
François Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	16 7 6	- - -	16 7 6
Louis D'Aout	Ditto	- - -	38 1 3	- - -	38 1 3
Pierre Leduc	Ditto	- - -	20 13 9	- - -	20 13 9
François Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	39 2 6	- - -	39 2 6
Joseph Boyer	Ditto	- - -	13 5 0	- - -	13 5 0
Joseph Lalonde	Ditto	- - -	13 8 6	- - -	13 8 6
Michel Beautron dit Major	Ditto	- - -	1 17 6	- - -	1 17 6
André Beautron dit Major	Ditto	- - -	1 12 6	- - -	1 12 6
Michel Leger	Ditto	- - -	19 8 10	- - -	19 8 10
Charles Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	38 8 9	- - -	38 8 9
Jean Baptiste Deschamps	Ditto	- - -	31 6 3	- - -	31 6 3
Xavier Meloche	Ditto	- - -	17 18 0	- - -	17 18 0
Joseph Bergevin, fils de Pierre	Ditto	- - -	34 17 6	- - -	34 17 6
Joachim Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0
Pierre Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	32 15 0	- - -	32 15 0
Jean Baptiste Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	27 11 3	- - -	27 11 3
Eustache Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	29 15 0	- - -	29 15 0
Louis Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	6 10 0	- - -	6 10 0
François Julien	Ditto	- - -	7 7 6	- - -	7 7 6
Joseph Janvri dit Belair	Ditto	- - -	31 2 6	- - -	31 2 6
Tous. Dundurand det Marchativre.	Ditto	- - -	4 17 6	- - -	4 17 6
Augustin Miron	Ditto	- - -	32 0 0	- - -	32 0 0
Pierre Poirrier	Ditto	- - -	23 16 6	- - -	23 16 6
Pierre Bougi and Jean Baptiste Hogue.	Ditto	- - -	4 10 0	- - -	4 10 0
Noel Emond	Ditto	- - -	20 2 6	- - -	20 2 6
Thami Galernault	Ditto	- - -	2 2 6	- - -	2 2 6
François Roi	Ditto	- - -	22 8 6	- - -	22 8 6
Paul & François Trottier	Ditto	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0
Louis Gibaulieau	Ditto	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	1 5 0
Augustin Mailloux	Ditto	- - -	7 11 0	- - -	7 11 0
Silvain D'Arpentigny	Ditto	- - -	9 19 0	- - -	9 19 0
Albert Mercier	Ditto	- - -	29 18 9	- - -	29 18 9
Amable Brunette	Ditto	- - -	19 3 0	- - -	19 3 0
Gabriel Urtribise	Ditto	- - -	14 7 2	- - -	14 7 2
Alexis Jean Veau	Ditto	- - -	85 12 3	- - -	85 12 3
François Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	10 1 10½	- - -	10 1 10½
André Brunette	Ditto	- - -	6 15 0	- - -	6 15 0
Pierre Marcotte	Ditto	- - -	6 12 6	- - -	6 12 6
Louis Julien	Ditto	- - -	6 0 0	- - -	6 0 0
Amable Bourdon	Ditto	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	37 10 0
Pierre Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	16 2 6	- - -	16 2 6
Antoine Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	20 2 6	- - -	20 2 6
Augustine Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	48 3 6	- - -	48 3 6
Antoine Mathieu	Ditto	- - -	19 0 0	- - -	19 0 0

CANADA.

(5.)—Statement of the Amounts paid on Awards for Damages, &c.—*continued.*

	Name of Work.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Award.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Works.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Arbitrations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Joseph Laderoutte	Beauharnois	- - -	22 0 0	- - -	22 0 0
François Meloche	Ditto	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	21 5 0
Pierre Boyer	Ditto	- - -	1 11 3	- - -	1 11 3
François Pitre	Ditto	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	3 15 0
Joseph St. Michel	Ditto	- - -	24 4 2	- - -	24 4 2
Pierre Lemieux	Ditto	- - -	189 8 6	- - -	189 8 6
Paul Vieau fermier de P. Lemieux.	Ditto	- - -	3 4 4½	- - -	3 4 4½
Pierre Leduc	Ditto	- - -	14 6 8	- - -	14 6 8
Ignace Tessier	Ditto	- - -	5 17 6	- - -	5 17 6
Felix Grenier	Ditto	- - -	24 4 9	- - -	24 4 9
Laurent Fortier	Ditto	- - -	17 5 0	- - -	17 5 0
Louis Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	11 18 6	- - -	11 18 6
Antoine Henault fils de Joseph	Ditto	- - -	17 16 0	- - -	17 16 0
Etienne Henault fils de Joseph	Ditto	- - -	34 5 0	- - -	34 5 0
Etienne Henault fils de Etienne	Ditto	- - -	167 16 3	- - -	167 16 3
Nicolas Gagner	Ditto	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	3 15 0
Julien Sauvé	Ditto	- - -	9 2 6	- - -	9 2 6
Pierre St. Michel	Ditto	- - -	49 19 6	- - -	49 19 6
J. Bte. Benoit, fermier, de Hyacinthe Leduc.	Ditto	- - -	11 17 6	- - -	11 17 6
Antoine Henault fils de Antoine	Ditto	- - -	8 10 0	- - -	8 10 0
Charles Larocque	Ditto	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	11 5 0
Michel Beautron fils	Ditto	- - -	53 0 0	- - -	53 0 0
Jacques Hebert	Ditto	- - -	7 0 0	- - -	7 0 0
Xavier Rapin	Ditto	- - -	16 2 6	- - -	16 2 6
Pierre Leduc fils de Pierre	Ditto	- - -	21 7 6	- - -	21 7 6
Xavier Sauvé	Ditto	- - -	8 12 6	- - -	8 12 6
Jean Baptiste Filiatreau	Ditto	- - -	3 18 9	- - -	3 18 9
Paschal Boyer	Ditto	- - -	2 17 6	- - -	2 17 6
Pierre Faubert	Ditto	- - -	4 1 3	- - -	4 1 3
Joseph Rivet	Ditto	- - -	1 12 6	- - -	1 12 6
Eustache Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	1 5 0
Ambroise Pitre	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0
Joseph Myer	Ditto	- - -	10 7 6	- - -	10 7 6
Veuve Etienne Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	8 2 6	- - -	8 2 6
Felix Vinette	Ditto	- - -	18 0 0	- - -	18 0 0
Venant Lefebvre	Ditto	- - -	26 12 6	- - -	26 12 6
Joseph Bergevin	Ditto	- - -	70 5 0	- - -	70 5 0
François Mercier	Ditto	- - -	8 7 6	- - -	8 7 6
François Tessier	Ditto	- - -	58 5 0	- - -	58 5 0
Etienne Payment	Ditto	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	26 5 0
Michel Tessier (dit Lavigne)	Ditto	- - -	15 13 6	- - -	15 13 6
Feu Amable Bourdon	Ditto	- - -	17 2 6	- - -	17 2 6
Antoine Lebœuf	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0
Louis Augé	Ditto	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	1 5 0
Raphael Payment dit Larivierre.	Ditto	- - -	72 12 6	- - -	72 12 6
Joseph Latour	Ditto	- - -	1 6 3	- - -	1 6 3
Louis Leduc	Ditto	- - -	6 2 6	- - -	6 2 6
Louis Decoigne	Ditto	- - -	11 13 9	- - -	11 13 9
Augustin Poirier	Ditto	- - -	2 17 6	- - -	2 17 6
François Carbonnault	Ditto	- - -	5 5 6	- - -	5 5 6
Antoine Poirier dit Lafleur	Ditto	- - -	4 5 0	- - -	4 5 0
Honore Laurin	Ditto	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	24 0 0
J. H. M'Alpine	Trent	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	7 10 0
D. Hourrain	Ditto	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0
Hewitt & Schram	Main North, Toronto	2,194 2 3½	375 0 0	- - -	375 0 0
Estate of Barwick	Trent	150 0 0	15 0 0	- - -	15 0 0
Benjamin Draper	Lachine Canal	- - -	- - -	- - -	477 14 9
John Geary	Brantford and Rouge Hill.	2,744 15 6	700 0 0	- - -	700 0 0
James Morrison	Main North, Toronto	2,877 15 6	487 10 0	- - -	487 10 0
James Russell	Burlington Bay	12,515 0 0	5,011 10 0	2,000 0 0	2,111 10 0
R. Hourd	Trent	- - -	90 0 0	- - -	90 0 0
T. Haig	Ditto	- - -	48 10 0	- - -	48 10 0
Mrs. Mathews	Rondeau Harbour	4,794 3 6	1,583 3 3	1,583 3 3	—
Charles B. Hewit	Chatham Bridge	- - -	440 0 0	440 0 0	—
M'Kennon & M'Kerracher	Dover Road	1,000 0 0	458 13 0	458 13 0	—
Garner Ellwood	Brantford Road	1,855 8 6	558 4 6	558 4 6	—
Hunter & Dane	Ditto	269 12 0	37 12 0	37 12 0	—
E. C. Campbell	Welland Canal	- - -	48 6 3	48 6 3	—
John Ker	Ditto	- - -	12 10 0	12 10 0	—
John Young and others	Ditto	- - -	151 9 8	151 9 8	—
Thomas Adams	Ditto	- - -	80 0 0	80 0 0	—
Elizabeth Cole	Ditto	- - -	6 5 0	6 5 0	—
Sarah Dunlop	Ditto	- - -	8 15 0	8 15 0	—
A. K. Boomer	Ditto	- - -	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Christian Helet	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	—
Peter Weaver	Ditto	- - -	27 1 0	27 1 0	—
George Rother	Ditto	- - -	6 5 0	6 5 0	—
John Thompon	Ditto	- - -	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Samuel Neice	Ditto	- - -	24 7 6	24 7 6	—
John Steele	Ditto	- - -	35 0 0	35 0 0	—
John Keefer	Ditto	- - -	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
John Duffill	Ditto	- - -	42 14 8	42 14 8	—
John Kelly	Ditto	- - -	12 10 0	12 10 0	—

(5.)—Statement of the Amounts paid on Awards for Damages, &c.—*continued.*

	Name of Work.	Amount of Claims.	Amount of Award.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Works.	Amount paid from Appropriations for Arbitrations.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John and Margaret Price	Welland Canal	- - -	113 0 9	113 0 9	—
Matthew Hutson	Ditto	- - -	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
David P. Brown	Ditto	- - -	33 13 8	33 13 8	—
Thomas C. Street	Ditto	- - -	63 8 0	63 8 0	—
Jacob Dittrick	Ditto	- - -	29 13 9	29 13 9	—
P. H. Bull	Ditto	- - -	27 14 8	27 14 8	—
William Thompson	Ditto	- - -	67 15 0	67 15 0	—
Alva Dittrick	Ditto	- - -	100 0 0	100 0 0	—
Alpheus Jones	Ditto	- - -	35 12 6	35 12 6	—
Obadiah Hopkins	Ditto	- - -	40 0 0	40 0 0	—
Richard Ash	Ditto	- - -	14 18 6	14 18 6	—
Joseph Goodman	Ditto	- - -	17 6 10	17 6 10	—
John Bradley	Ditto	- - -	8 18 0	8 18 0	—
W. & J. Burr	Ditto	- - -	22 0 0	22 0 0	—
Orson Phelps	Ditto	- - -	92 13 0	92 13 0	—
T. B. Wragg	Ditto	- - -	20 12 6	20 12 6	—
Lewis Traver	Ditto	- - -	14 16 10	14 16 10	—
James Madigan	Ditto	- - -	3 18 0	3 18 0	—
P. Marron	Ditto	- - -	4 13 9	4 13 9	—
J. S. M'Donald	Ditto	- - -	17 13 0	17 13 0	—
J. and E. Jackson	Ditto	- - -	60 0 0	60 0 0	—
James Curly	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	—
Godfrey Wand	Ditto	- - -	40 0 0	40 0 0	—
Jacob Ward	Ditto	- - -	5 0 0	5 0 0	—
Estate of G. Bradner	Ditto	- - -	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Alpheus Sherwood	Ditto	- - -	33 15 0	33 15 0	—
George Keefer	Ditto	- - -	75 0 0	75 0 0	—
M. Silverthorn	Ditto	- - -	15 0 0	15 0 0	—
H. Marslatt	Ditto	- - -	68 15 0	68 15 0	—
B. F. Reynolds	Ditto	- - -	21 11 3	21 11 3	—
C. L. Hughes	Ditto	- - -	40 0 0	40 0 0	—
Jacob Griffith	Ditto	- - -	55 10 0	55 10 0	—
Brown and M'Donell	Ditto	- - -	2,480 7 6	2,480 7 6	—
Asa D. Wood and Co.	Ditto	- - -	1,069 16 10	1,069 16 10	—
William Cook and Co.	Ditto	- - -	2,475 0 0	2,475 0 0	—
Francis Hall	Inland Waters, Newcastle District, &c.	- - -	- -	- -	100 0 0
			*£	12,791 1 2	14,816 13 2

* The sum of 12,791*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* is included in Statement No. 1, having been paid out of Appropriations for the Works.

PAID TO ARBITRATORS, &c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William Hutton, 128 days, at 20*s.*	128 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 128 days, at 10*s.*	64 0 0		
		192 0 0	
William Woodruff, 118 days, at 20*s.*	118 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 118 days, at 10*s.*	59 0 0		
		177 0 0	
C. W. Lount, 74 days, at 20*s.*	74 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 74 days, at 10*s.*	37 0 0		
		111 0 0	
Joshua Bates, 17 days, at 20*s.*	17 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 17 days, at 10*s.*	8 10 0		
		25 10 0	
Francis Hall, (Clerk,) 164 days, at 15*s.*	123 0 0		
Stationery, &c.	6 6 1		
		129 6 1	
Paul Timothy Masson, 39 days, at 20*s.*	39 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 54 days, at 10*s.*	27 0 0		
		66 0 0	
James Somerville, 45 days, at 20*s.*	45 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 50 days, at 10*s.*	25 0 0		
		70 0 0	
Edward Quin, 45 days, at 20*s.*	45 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, 50 days, at 10*s.*	25 0 0		
		70 0 0	
A. G. Lajoie, (Clerk,) 79 days, at 15*s.*	59 5 0		
Travelling Expenses, &c.	17 18 6		
		77 3 6	
Travelling and contingent expenses, Upper Canada Arbitrators	- - -	58 1 4	
			976 0 11
Law expenses, witnesses, postages, management, &c.	- - -	- - -	1,419 0 2
		£	17,211 14 3

Department of Public Works, Quebec,
August 1852.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

CANADA.

(6.)

STATEMENT showing the total Amount expended by the Department of Public Works during the year 1851, as detailed in the foregoing Statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

	Repairs and Maintenance.	Construction.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Amount of Statement No. 1.	28,292 5 2	88,185 9 3	116,477 14 5
Do. do. 2.	- - -	47,971 4 1	47,971 4 1
Do. do. 3.	2,545 15 7	11,496 9 4	14,042 4 11
Do. do. 4.	5,605 6 5	- - -	5,605 6 5
Do. do. 5.	- - -	17,211 14 3	17,211 14 3
£	36,443 7 2	164,864 16 11	201,308 4 1
Amount received from the Honourable the Receiver-General, during the year 1851, by warrants issued on the certificate of the Commissioners of Public Works	- - -	- - -	202,049 2 3
£			*740 18 2

* The vouchers for this amount, in the hands of paymasters, &c., had not been received on the 1st January, when the accounts were made up.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Quebec,
August 1852.

(7.)

STATEMENT of the Water Power, &c. leased on the respective Provincial Canals, with the Names of the Lessees, Description of Machinery, &c., and the Amounts of the Annual Rents.

Canals.	Lessees.	Description of Machinery, &c.	Number of			Amount of Annual Rents.
			Runs of Mill-stones.	Saws.		
				Common.	Circular.	
						£ s. d.
WELLAND	Robert Laurie and Co.	Grist and flouring	3	-	-	49 6 6
	Reuben Morrison	Saw mill	-	1	2	34 5 0
	J. L. Ranney	Flouring	6	-	-	65 0 0
	Water Power Company	Various	-	-	-	125 0 0
	Calvin Phelps	Flouring mill	6	-	-	37 10 0
	Richard Collier	Saw and other	-	1	-	41 18 4
	Thomas Towers	Grist	3	-	-	35 0 0
	William B. Hendershot	Saw and other	1	-	-	38 0 0
	William Beatty	Saw	-	1	-	27 0 0
	do.	Bark and leather	-	-	-	15 18 0
	William H. Ward	Turning, planing, and saw.	-	-	3	12 10 0
	do.	Sawing	-	3	-	36 10 0
	Jacob Keefer	Flouring	4	-	-	55 10 0
	Brown and Ross	do.	3	-	-	45 0 0
	Park and Co.	do.	3	-	-	40 0 0
	Alexander Christie	do.	3	-	-	40 0 0
	John Brown	Plaster	1	-	-	15 0 0
	Wright and Duncan	Flouring and carding	3	-	-	67 13 4
	William H. Merritt	Sawing and other	-	1	-	36 15 6
	Alexander Bowman	Pail manufacturing	-	-	-	16 10 0
	William Pennock	Shingle do.	-	-	-	16 10 0
	Tucker and Ranney	Grist and sawing	-	-	-	250 0 0
	Lemon and M'Farland	Sawing and other	-	1	1	37 10 0
	Abbey and M'Farland	Dry dock	-	-	-	19 16 0
	Donaldson and M'Farland	Grist	1	-	-	21 10 0
	Robert Band and Co.	Grist and flouring	3	-	-	46 10 0
	Dunlop and Seeley	Grist and other	3	-	-	54 0 0
	do.	Sawing	-	3	4	53 10 0
	do.	do.	-	1	3	39 0 0
	Moses Cook	Grist and flouring	3	-	-	48 0 0
	John Greybeil	Grist and sawing	2	1	-	40 0 0
	Hezekiah Davis	do. do.	1	2	-	36 13 4
	Samuel Darling	Grist	2	-	-	21 13 4
	L. J. Weatherby	Carding, spinning, weaving, fulling, &c.	-	-	-	13 6 8
	H. Mittleberger	Sawing	-	1	-	16 13 4
	Chisholm and Winer	do.	-	2	3	34 13 4
	Hugh Boomer	Grist and flouring	3	-	-	30 0 0
	John Brown	Plaster grinding	1	-	-	20 0 0
	John Oldfield and Co.	Sawing	-	2	1	29 6 8
	C. Johnson	do.	-	1	-	16 13 4
	L. Brocklebank	Grist and flouring	3	-	-	38 6 8
	Beatty and Band	Grist	2	-	-	32 10 0
	Imlack and Hicks	do.	2	-	-	34 10 0
	William Melanby	Sawing	-	1	1	30 10 0
	Orson Phelps	do.	-	1	1	30 10 0

Canals.	Lessees.	Description of Machinery, &c.	Number of Runs of Mill-stones.	Number of Saws. Common.	Number of Saws. Circular.	Amount of Annual Rents. £	s.	d.
Williamsburg	Benjamin Chaffey	Grist and flouring	6	-	-	61	10	0
	William Elliot	do. do.	-	-	-	35	0	0
	J. S. Ross	Wharf	-	-	-	12	10	0
	J. Slorah	do.	-	-	-	12	10	0
	William M'Laughlin	do.	-	-	-	3	0	0
	John Walsh	do.	-	-	-	11	0	0
	Nelson Empey	do.	-	-	-	3	0	0
	James Holden	do.	-	-	-	10	0	0
	R. M'Pherson	do.	-	-	-	3	0	0
Cornwall	Andrew Elliott	Grist and flouring	8	-	-	60	0	0
	John Harvie	do. do.	4	-	-	30	0	0
	A. E. Cadwell	Saw	-	1	-	30	0	0
	John Bell	Water-pipe to brewery	-	-	-	2	10	0
Beauharnois	D. B. Pease	Wharf	-	-	-	5	0	0
	Owen Lynch	do.	-	-	-	5	0	0
	Leon Leduc	do.	-	-	-	5	0	0
	Louis Bergevin	do.	-	-	-	2	10	0
	Owen Lynch	do.	-	-	-	5	0	0
Lachine	E. E. Gilbert	Foundry, &c.	-	-	-	322	10	0
	James Hervey	Store	-	-	-	135	0	0
	Thomas Peck	Nail and spike	-	-	-	135	0	0
	James M'Dougall	Flouring	4	-	-	107	10	0
	Thorne and Heward	Store	-	-	-	216	0	0
	Ira Gould	Flouring	-	-	-	108	0	0
	T. D. Bigelow	Nail and spike	-	-	-	107	10	0
	John M. Holland	do. do.	-	-	-	107	10	0
	William Lyman and Co.	Oil and plaster	-	-	-	107	10	0
	Grant and Hall	Planing, &c.	-	-	-	215	0	0
	George and William Tate	Dry dock	-	-	-	250	0	0
	Augustus L'Abbé	Marine slip	-	-	-	25	0	0
	Young and Gould	Sundries	-	-	-	420	0	0
	N. Doré	Wharf	-	-	-	8	0	0
					£	4,406	19	4

(8.)

STATEMENT of the Provincial Canals and Locks of Canada, showing where situated, the Length and Breadth of the Canals, the Number and Dimensions of the Locks, Amount of Lockage, &c. &c.

Name and Description of the Work.	Length of Canals.	Dimensions of Canals. Width at top.	Width at bottom.	Depth.	Amount of Lockage.	Number of Locks.	Dimensions of Locks. Length between Gates.	Width.	Depth on mitre.	Size of Vessels which can pass the Locks. Length over all.	Breadth.	Draft of Water.
	miles.	feet.	fee.	feet.	feet.		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.
Welland Canal, connecting the Grand River and Lake Erie with Lake Ontario—												
The Feeder Branch, from Dunnville, on the Grand River, to the Junction with the Main Trunk	21	71	35	8½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The Broad-Creek Branch, from Port Maitland, on Lake Erie, to the Feeder	1½	85	45	10	8	1	185	45	9	170	44	9
The Main Trunk, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario	28	71	35	10	346	24 3	150 200	26½ 45	9½ 9½	142 185	26¼ 44	9½ 9½
Note.—When the Lake Erie level will be obtained on the Main Trunk Line, the number of locks will be reduced to 26, and the lockage to 330 feet.												
St. Lawrence Canals, connecting Lake Ontario with the River St. Lawrence at Montreal, the head of tide-water navigation, viz. :—												
Williamsburg Canals	9¾	90	50	10	29½	6	200	45	9	185	44	9
Cornwall Canal	11½	150	100	10	48	7	200	55	9	185	53	9

CANADA.

Name and Description of the Work.	Length of Canals.	Dimensions of Canals.			Amount of Lockage.	Number of Locks.	Dimensions of Locks.			Size of Vessels which can pass the Locks.		
		Width at top.	Width at bottom.	Depth.			Length between Gates.	Width.	Depth on mitre.	Length over all.	Breadth.	Draft of Water.
St. Lawrence Canals, &c.—*continued.*	miles.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.
Beauharnois Canal - - -	11¼	120	80	10	82½	9	200	45	9	185	44	9
Lachine Canal - - -	8	120	80	10	44¾	3	200	45	9	185	44	9
						2	200	45	16	185	44	16
	68½	-	-	-	550¾	54	–	–	–	–	–	–
The above-mentioned canals complete a continuous inland navigation to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, 359½ feet above the sea, and a distance of 1,587 miles from tide-water at Quebec.												
These Canals contrast with the Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie, at Buffalo, with the Hudson River, at Albany, thus - - -	363	40	28	-	688	84	90	15	4	Not over 75 tons burthen.		
A portion of the Erie Canal has been enlarged.												
St. Ann's Lock and Dam to overcome the Rapids of St. Ann on the Ottawa River - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3½	1	190	45	6	175	44	6
Chambly Canal and St. Ours Lock, connecting Lake Champlain, at St. John's, with the St. Lawrence, at Sorel, viz. :												
Chambly Canal - - -	11½	60	36	8	74	9	120	24	7	110	27	7
St. Ours Lock - - -	-	-	-	-	5	1	200	45	7	185	44	7
Burlington Bay - - - -	½	*180 †103	-	12	-	None.	–	–	–	–	–	10
Newcastle and Colborne Districts Locks, viz.:												
Scugog Rapids, Scugog River -	-	-	-	-	8	1	131½	32½	4½	119	31½	4¼
Whitlas' do. Otanabee do. - -	-	-	-	-	6½	1	133	32½	4	120	31½	4
Crooks' do. Trent do. -	-	-	-	-	6¾	1	131	32½	5½	120	31½	5½
Chisholm's do. do. do. - -	-	-	-	-	11	1	133	32½	4¼	120	31½	4¼

* Outer entrance. † Inner terminus.

(9.)

STATEMENT showing the Balance of Appropriations remaining unexpended on 1st January 1852, on the following Works, and the Amounts now required to be appropriated to make good the Sums over-expended thereon, and for their Completion.

Works.	Balances unexpended, January 1852.			Amount now required to be voted.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Welland Canal - -	29,360	4	1	*33,046	0	0	Of this amount, the sum of 17,150*l.* will be required in 1852, and 15,896*l.* in 1853.
St. Lawrence Canals, viz.:							
Lachine, for works -	-	-	-	10,800	0	0	Of this amount, the sum of 30,000*l.* will be required in 1852, and 9,600*l.* in 1853.
Do. for land—the greater portion of this amount is to pay off mortgages held by the Seminary of Montreal, for land acquired for the canal, between the years 1826 and 1845 -	31,464	1	6	15,227	18	6	
Do. for land now required	-	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Beauharnois - -	-	-	-	1,800	0	0	
Cornwall - - -	-	-	-	2,000	0	0	
Ottawa works - -	5,331	13	0	2,530	0	0	Of this amount, the sum of 1,500*l.* will be required in 1852, and 1,030*l.* in 1853.
Survey Rapids, St. Lawrence, &c. - - -	587	16	3	7,000	0	0	
Parliament Buildings, &c., Quebec - - -	1,173	4	10	16,000	0	0	
Alterations, &c. Spencer Wood	374	9	0	10,500	0	0	
Purchase of Spencer Wood -	8,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	
Expense, removal to Quebec -	-	-	-	2,500	0	0	
Montreal jail - -	1,951	1	8	2,500	0	0	

* In this sum is calculated 9,000*l.* to replace that amount taken of previous appropriations for the works, to pay awards to contractors and land damages.

(10.)

STATEMENT of the estimated Cost of proposed New Works of a Provincial Character.

	£	s.	d.
Sault St. Marie Canal, to unite Lake Superior to Lakes Huron and Erie; locks to be suitable for steamboats of the larger and better class now plying on these lakes	120,000	0	0
Improvement of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, for the downward passage of vessels drawing 10 feet of water	30,000	0	0
Harbours	16,000	0	0
Trent and inland waters	4,250	0	0
Lighthouses	17,500	0	0
	£187,750	0	0

ABSTRACT of the foregoing statement, showing the proportional amounts thereof required in each of the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

	To be expended in 1852.			To be expended in 1853.			To be expended in 1854.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sault St. Marie Canal	10,000	0	0	70,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	120,000	0	0
Improvements, St. Lawrence rapids	10,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	-	-	-	30,000	0	0
Harbours	4,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	-	-	-	16,000	0	0
Trent works	2,000	0	0	2,250	0	0	-	-	-	4,250	0	0
Lighthouses	2,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	5,500	0	0	17,500	0	0
£	28,000	0	0	114,250	0	0	45,550	0	0	187,750	0	0

(11.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of "Upward Movement," in tons, on the St. Lawrence Canals, to the 31st July in the years 1851 and 1852.

	1851.	1852.
Number of vessels	1,055	1,047
Tonnage of do.	72,102	68,198
Number of steamers	390	462
Tonnage of do.	33,109	46,392
Passengers	8,058	12,733
Tons of all property moved	38,564	30,390
Number of days of navigation	99	89

ALFRED GOUGH, Collector.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of "Downward Movement," in tons, on the St. Lawrence Canals, to the 31st July in the years 1851 and 1852.

	1851.	1852.
Number of vessels	974	929
Tonnage of do.	71,464	65,102
Number of steamers	397	445
Tonnage of do.	34,634	46,705
Passengers	3,424	6,808
Tons of all property moved	110,605½	105,149
Number of days of navigation	99	89

ALFRED GOUGH, Collector.

CANADA.

SAUT STE. MARIE CANAL.

SIR, Quebec, August 19, 1852.

IN compliance with your instructions of the 11th May last, relative to the survey of the proposed canal at the Saut Ste. Marie, I have the honour to report, that so soon as the other duties which you had assigned me had been performed I proceeded to make the necessary examination and surveys.

The survey for determining the location of the canal at the Saut was commenced immediately after my arrival there on the 5th ultimo, and while my assistant, Mr. T. S. Rubidge, was carrying it on under my instructions, I proceeded up and down the river to ascertain its character and capacity, and to see if any other improvements, besides the canal, were required to complete the navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. My own personal examinations were completed on the 21st ultimo, after which, I returned to this place, having first decided upon the proper location of the canal, and furnished Mr. Rubidge with instructions for laying it out upon the ground, and for taking such soundings at the entrances of it, and upon the bar in Lake George, as, from a full appreciation of the importance of the proposed improvements, appeared to be necessary.

The survey is, therefore, as yet unfinished, but in the course of another week I expect to receive from Mr. Rubidge a plan of the location with all the soundings at the Saut; and in the meantime, in order that you may be furnished with such information as will enable you to report with confidence upon the feasibility of the proposed canal, its probable cost and prospects, I propose to submit, in a brief report, the general results of my own inquiries and examinations, the conclusions I have arrived at therefrom, and an estimate made from the notes and measurements taken by myself. Accompanying this report is a plan of the River St. Mary, compiled from Captain Bayfield's charts, showing the situation and extent of the proposed improvements, the boundary line between Canada and United States, and the course of the navigable channel from Lake Superior to Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay.

As it is obviously of the first importance in deciding upon the scale of navigation proper to be adopted, that a correct idea of the river, its capacity, currents and fluctuations should be formed, I have appended to this report an abstract of the notes taken while making these examinations, to which I beg to invite your attention. With these and the chart before you, you cannot fail to observe how simple and easy it is to remove all obstructions and open up a communication with Lake Superior.

From Gros Cap, where the river may be said to take its departure from Lake Superior, to the head of St. Joseph's Island, where the north or Canadian channel, leading off into the Georgian Bay, leaves the one leading to Mud Lake, which is connected with Lake Huron, the distance is forty miles.

The main navigable channel in its general character is deep and capacious, and presents but two places where the navigation is either stopped or seriously impeded by natural obstacles. The first is the Saut Ste. Marie, and the second the bar in Lake George. The first stops the passage of vessels entirely; the second is no obstruction, as I found it, at high water; for steamboats of the largest class may, and do now, daily, pass over it; but when the water falls again to its lowest stage the draught will be reduced to six feet, and a channel will have to be cut through the bar to open a suitable passage, at a cost, however, not exceeding one per cent. upon that of the canal.

Scale of Navigation.—In my opinion, the success of the proposed undertaking will entirely depend upon the size that may be adopted for the locks. If they are not made sufficiently large to pass the larger and better class of steamers now afloat on the upper lakes, the canal cannot be expected to do the American business for many years. If room is left for improvement upon the one which may be made on the Canada side, that improvement will surely be made by the construction of a better and more efficient canal on the opposite shore. Three fourths of the business to be done upon it will be, as on the Welland, between American and American Ports; therefore, if the scale of the Welland were adopted, this business would be lost; or even if the scale of the St. Lawrence were decided on, it would still prove insufficient—it would be found too contracted to admit of the passage of vessels having the tonnage and speed essential to their success upon these lakes. These lakes may justly be regarded as inland seas, and are swept by storms, which require that vessels navigating them should be of large dimensions and of the most seaworthy class. The flats on Lake St. Clair, over which all first-class vessels making long voyages must pass, necessarily limit their draught, and, therefore, to gain the two objects of speed and freighting capacity, there must be greater length and breadth than in the proportions usually adopted for ocean steamers.

Since the building of the St. Lawrence Canals the dimensions of steamboats on the upper lakes have greatly increased, and for this increase there must be substantial reasons. With the length of keel of which they admit the speed is necessarily limited, as well as the tonnage, to gain which the naval architect requires greater length and more beam, in order that he may apply more power. The most successful boats are those carrying passengers and freight, which have a breadth of beam from 33 to 37 feet, or 60 to 65 feet over all, and from 275 to 315 feet in length. I have ascertained the dimensions of all the principal boats now plying on these waters, which, with sundry other particulars

in regard to them, are arranged in tabular form, and appended to this report. Amongst these the "May Flower" may be taken as the best specimen of naval architecture, and the type of that class which has proved most successful.

It is the opinion of some, that as the future business of Lake Superior will be chiefly created and sustained by the extraordinary mineral resources of that region, steamers of this large class, not being so well adapted for it as propellers and other vessels of a cheaper build, more exclusively devoted to freight, need not be provided for in the construction of the canal. In this opinion I do not concur, for although for mere purposes of transport the latter class of vessels will always find profitable employment, and perhaps do the larger share of the business, yet as the business and pleasure travel, which are now considerable, and will undoubtedly increase in proportion to the facilities which the canal may afford, can be advantageously combined with the up-transport of mining stores and the returning proceeds of the mines, it is evident that if a way were once opened into Lake Superior for the large steamers, they would soon enliven its surface in considerable numbers.

Several lines of railway have been projected from this lake into the interior of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, one of which is now in course of construction; others again, intended to reach the upper Mississippi and the western side of Lake Michigan, are now under consideration, and some of them will very probably be commenced before the canal is finished. With a communication once established with the head of navigation on the Mississippi, below the Falls of St. Anthony, a fresh impulse would be given to the travel and commerce of the lake, and if the large steamers now running on the other lakes were injudiciously excluded from it by locks of inferior capacity, the canal would prove a failure, and would immediately be superseded by one of proper dimensions on the other side of the rapids.

The nature and prospects of the future business to be carried on with this lake, therefore, clearly demand that the improvement should be adapted for a large class of steamboats, like those now plying between Buffalo and Chicago, having the quality of speed and capacity of tonnage suited for both passenger and freight business, to accommodate which the locks, in my judgment, should have a length of 350 feet in the chamber between the gates, sixty-six feet in width, and ten feet in depth upon the sills. The capacity of the river is by nature adapted to this scale of navigation, and therefore it should be adopted. The obstacles interposed to it are so trifling in comparison to the object to be attained, and fall so entirely within the reach of art, and the resources of the province to remove, that commerce will, in due time, repay the necessary expenditure incurred for its benefit.

It is of course desirable, that in opening up a great line of navigation from the ocean to the farthest extremity of these inland seas, that an uniform scale should be preserved throughout, but the diversity already existing prevents it. Before fifteen years shall have elapsed another set of locks will be required on the Welland, to meet the requirements of a trade which increases regularly at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and the future magnitude of which few persons have conception of. If a canal were opened from the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain, and an efficient line of ocean steamers be established between Quebec and Liverpool, the increase of business upon the St. Lawrence in twenty-five years will also be such as to demand further accommodation upon that river, so that as new locks will have to be built, neither of these canals, as now adjusted for the trade, can be assumed as the proper gauge for the short one required at the Saut; the dimensions of which ought, therefore, to be such as the nature of the business it is destined to accommodate more particularly demands. Looking forward a quarter of a century only, this scale may then become that of the Welland and St. Lawrence, in which case vessels of 2,000 tons burthen may descend from Lake Superior to the ocean, a distance of 2,000 miles, without passing through more than twenty-nine miles of canals. No rival line could compete with such a navigation, it would render competition impossible, and the trade of the west must therefore flow through it; such a result should be steadily kept in view in all future improvements, and by making a proper commencement here, there will be a better chance of seeing it realized, whenever the wants of that commerce shall demand it.

Location of Canal.—The canal has been laid out upon a straight line, the shortest that can be drawn between the navigable portions of the bays, above and below the islands, thus passing nearly through the middle of the large island on the Canada side. Its length through the island is fifty chains, but from end to end of piers it is ninety-five chains. It was found necessary to produce the piers at the upper entrance right across the first bay, and the point of the shoal above it, in order to avoid the awkwardness of an abrupt turn, had the pier ended in the first bay, as well as to obviate the exposure of vessels making that entrance to the influence of the current at the head of the rapids. The upper terminus is now in a deep bay, and in still water, where the American vessels wintering above the Saut usually lie up.

Locks.—There will be two locks to overcome a fall varying from 17 to 19 feet. They will be situated at the lower end, and separated 660 feet, twice the length of the largest vessels. They will be placed on solid rock foundations.

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An important improvement is proposed in the form of the lock walls, by which vessels will be saved from injury, and the lock gates protected from damage while they are passing through. For 30 feet above and below the upper gates of each lock the walls will be carried up four feet above the rest of the lock, and slightly curved so as to guide vessels through without touching the gates, or allowing their guards to over-ride the walls, serving the same purpose as the fender posts recently placed in the locks of the Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, only in a more effective manner.

The Gates—Will be built of solid timbers, similar to those lately introduced upon the St. Lawrence Canals, but will not be pierced for the sluices as they are; for, on account of the great breadth, the combined strength of all the timbers will be required to sustain the pressure. The water will therefore be admitted into and discharged from the Chamber through capacious tunnels built in the lock walls, with sufficient area of sluiceway to fill and empty the lock, and pass a vessel in 15 minutes.

The Canal—Will be 140 feet wide at surface, and 130 feet at bottom, wide enough for two vessels to pass each other with ease in any part of it. The large basin between the locks, with the waste weirs into and out of it, serve to keep up a constant supply for lockages, and will become valuable as a means of supplying water-power to the Manufactories that will in a few years be established at this important point.

The Estimate—For a canal with locks of this size is 120,000*l.* If the size of locks mentioned in my instructions were adopted, namely 250 feet long, 55 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, it would not require to be more than 120 feet wide, but as it would have the same length, and everything else would be the same as in the larger scale above suggested, with the difference in the size and capacity of the locks only, the difference in the estimated cost does not exceed 20,000*l.*; therefore:

The estimate for a Canal 120 feet wide, with Locks 250ft. × 55ft. × 9ft. is £100,000.
The estimate for a Canal 140 feet wide, with Locks 350ft. × 66ft. × 10ft. is £120,000.

Prospective Revenue.

I have not been able to obtain the return of trade except for the year 1851, which is as follows:—

Upwards.

Iron, steel, and castings, including three steam engines, 370,000 lbs.	185	Tons
Number of cattle and horses, 370 lbs.	123	do
Hay	322	do
Bricks, 76 m.	171	do
Lumber, 418 m.	700	do
Shingles, 182 m.	18	do
Merchandise, provisions, &c., 52,847 bls. bulk	2,641	do
Total	4,160	Tons

Downwards.

Copper (native)	1,586	Tons	
Iron "blooms"	383	do	
Fish, 3,590 barrels	513	do	2,482 Tons
Tons, both ways,			6,642

This freight pays 7*s.* 6*d.* a ton to the Portage Railroad at the Saut, and amounts to about 2,500*l.* per annum. Besides which about 3,000 persons passed up to visit the lake and the mines during the season, returning the same way.

The fleet on Lake Superior consists of one steamboat, three propellers, and five schooners with an aggregate tonnage of 1,500 tons.

A population of above 2,500 persons are now engaged in the mining operations on the south side. Fifteen copper mining companies have commenced operations, and will produce this year about 2,000 tons of copper, worth at Pittsburgh 120*l.* per ton. The cost of transport to Cleveland from Eagle Harbour on Lake Superior, is 30*s.* a ton, divided as follows:—On Lake Superior, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Portage Railroad, 7*s.* 6*d*; Saut to Cleveland, 15*s.* From Eagle Harbour to New York the freight is 70*s.* a ton.

Twenty-two companies have been formed in addition to the above, which have not yet commenced operations.

Two iron mining companies on the south side are expected to produce about 1,000 tons of "blooms" this season; and three or four other companies have been formed, which have not yet commenced operations.

The iron of Lake Superior surpasses in quality any which has yet been produced in any part of the world, and is therefore in demand for all important uses at high prices. The "blooms" are sold at Detroit for 16*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

Its ultimate tenacity, when rolled into bars, has been ascertained by several experiments to be 89,882 lbs. upon the square inch, while that of the best Russian is but 79,000 lbs., and of the best English 57,000 lbs. In its native state it contains 69 per cent. of pure iron. In future it is intended, so soon as the railroad is built, to bring down the ore and smelt it in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, wherever it can be sold. The proprietors of the "Iron Mountain," on the Jackson location, are sanguine in their expectations of transporting 100,000 tons of this ore eastward immediately upon the opening of the Canal. They expect to be able to manufacture it into railway bars at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton., and thereby to revolutionize the iron trade. The purity of the ore, the extraordinary tenacity of the iron, and the comparative cheapness of its production, will undoubtedly have a favourable effect in extending its use throughout the west; and the mines, being as inexhaustible as the demand, it may reasonably be presumed that this article will yet become one of the chief sources of revenue for the canal. The same kind of iron is found in abundance on the north shore.

An estimate of the revenue to be derived by the canal from the mining operations, fisheries, commerce, and travel of Lake Superior cannot, therefore, be based upon their present condition, or their former increase under disadvantageous circumstances. The revenue is chiefly prospective; but with the impulse which the canal will give to all branches of business, and its influence in promoting settlement on both shores of the lake, it is not unreasonable to assume that in ten years the tolls will pay the interest on the cost of the canal.

Irrespective, however, of an immediate return, the canal at the Saut St. Marie should be viewed as an important link of a chain of navigation which Canada has opened between the ocean and the upper lakes. It would add 1,500 miles of lake coast to that which has already become tributary to the provincial works. Canada has therefore a deep interest in its construction, and, if completed in an efficient manner, it is not at all likely that any rival canal will ever be built, as all inducement to do so will be entirely removed.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL KEEFER,
Chief Engineer, Public Works.

RIVER ST. MARY.

NOTES taken upon an examination of the River St. Mary, made between the 5th and 20th July 1852

The river may be considered to commence at Gros Cap, from which place to the Saut the distance is fifteen miles. The current gentle, the channel broad and deep, and is spoken of by persons engaged in the navigation of Lake Superior as affording good beating ground for sailing craft, for a draught of two fathoms.

At the Saut the fall is now (July 1852) seventeen feet, but the water in Lake Huron being unusually high, and in Lake Superior about at its ordinary level, the fall is less than has heretofore been observed. At the ordinary level of the water it will be eighteen feet, while at lowest water it will be nineteen feet, thus ranging from seventeen to nineteen feet, according to the state of the river. The rock which under-lies the rapids, and the soil of the islands all across the river, is of the primitive sandstone formation, similar to that at the lower entrance of the Beauharnois Canal, but more regularly stratified, slightly tilted against the stream, uniform at surface, and easily wrought, and of such solidity as will afford good foundations for the locks. The length of the descent is about half a mile, and the breadth the same; the deepest part of the swift water about seven feet, the average depth about five feet.

There is no difficulty in making a canal on either side of the river, but the choice is rather in favour of the Canadian side, on which deep bays put in, both above and below, with still water favourable for the entrances, while on the American shore a swift current passes close by the places where the ends of the entrance piers must be situated. The length of the canal from end to end of piers will be about the same on either side, a little over a mile. By terminating the upper piers at the little or first bay above the island, the one on the Canada side could be reduced to seven-eighths of a mile, but for the slight difference of expense and distance it will be better to make a perfect canal at once, and produce the piers to the opposite side of the point above the islands, where the deep bay comes in from above; the same bay in which American vessels lie up for safety in winter. The canal will run in a straight line nearly through the middle of the island, for as the surface of the island, and the rock of which it is composed, are very regular and uniform, no advantage will be gained by introducing curvature.

From the Saut to the head of Sugar Island, a distance of three miles, the river is broad and deep, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; the current gentle, and the depth varying generally from fifteen to forty feet. At the head of this island some shoals occur in mid-channel, dividing it into two parts, on which shoals I found from five to eight feet water; but as there are good deep channels both sides of them, it is only necessary to put

CANADA.

down some two or three buoys to guide vessels into the north channel, the broader and the better channel for the navigation.

From the head of Sugar Island to Little Lake George, a distance of four miles, there is a good navigable channel, varying from fifteen to sixty feet in depth. The lake is two miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth. At its lower end Captain Bayfield (in his Chart) represents a bar running all across the channel, on which he marked nine feet of water in 1825, and in 1846 Mr. Killaly notes six feet nine inches upon the same. After vainly endeavouring to trace out this bar from the chart above referred to, I finally went down the lake some distance below it, and took a line of soundings, with the intention of crossing the bar, towards the south side of the lake. Rowing up against the current, and sounding all the time, I carried through from seventeen to twenty-four feet, until I got, as I felt sure, to a considerable distance above the place where it should have been, according to the chart. I then returned by the north side, and carried through seventeen feet, leaving a middle-ground on which the least depth was eleven feet, thus showing that the bar had been cut to pieces, an operation which might easily be accounted for by the packing of the ice in winter, by which the water being dammed back, and the current being thus brought to bear upon the shoal (which is a mere deposit of sand), two deep channels have been cut through it, and an entire change effected in its character. Mr. T. S. Rubidge will make a regular survey of this bar before his return. Steamboats experience no obstruction in passing this lake even in low water. Two buoys may be necessary to mark out the channel.

The Garden River enters from the north about one mile below this shoal. It is a dead sluggish stream for four miles up ; where the rapids begin is about nine feet deep and 150 feet wide. At its confluence with St. Mary's a shoal is found which extends out about one-third of the way across the latter, still leaving a good channel for vessels, about 600 feet wide and from thirty to fifty-four feet deep, and is too well defined to require marking out with buoys.

From Garden River to Lake George, below Church's Landing, the distance is three miles, being thirteen miles from the Saut. Jonas Island, opposite Church's Landing, divides the river into two parts, both of which are navigable for steamers of any class. The north channel is from fifteen to thirty feet in depth, and its navigable width from 300 to 600 feet. The south channel is of equal capacity, but at the head of the island is divided again by a shoal, on which I find ten feet of water. Two buoys on this shoal, and one at the head and foot of the island, may be necessary to define the channels, but the steamboats which now run on the river do not require them.

Great Lake George is about nine miles long and four and a half miles wide, and has a good channel of not less than fifteen feet in depth to within two miles of its lower extremity. Here for one and a half miles it is confined to a width of 150 to 500 feet, and at the upper entrance of this comparatively narrow channel, it is now but ten feet in depth for a distance of about 400 feet ; it then ranges from fifteen to twenty-eight feet in depth. The channel is now well marked out by seventeen stakes driven along its western bank. A great flat shoal extends from this to the west side of the lake for miles, shutting up the channel in that direction. On this bank I find an uniform depth of five feet, where in 1822, when Captain Bayfield took his soundings, there were but two feet. Taking this shoal as the gauge, the water is now three feet higher than it was at that time, and applying this difference to the depth in the channel, (ten feet less three feet = seven feet, where he marks six feet,) it would appear that since his time, what with the action of the current, and the scraping off vessels keels upon the soft and muddy bottom, one foot of its depth has been worn away, and is so far a permanent gain. The bottom is of such a nature as to render the operation of dredging or raking certain, and from its extreme narrowness compared with the whole volume of the river both above and below, there is every prospect of the channel improving itself from year to year by the natural force of the current, after a proper direction has once been given to it. The packing of the ice in winter will no doubt assist in this operation, as it has done spontaneously in little Lake George. According to the report of the person who was employed to put down the stakes for the United States Government, the bottom, for a depth of eighteen inches or two feet, consists of mud and clay, while all below that is quicksand. This report will be tested, and if confirmed, will render the dredging operations, and the after force of the current more certain in their effects. The current is now about one and a half mile an hour. From water-marks and the best information to be obtained by comparing the statements of different persons who have long been acquainted with the lake and river, it appears that the water is now four feet higher than in 1846, the time when Mr. Killaly observed four feet ten and a half inches on the bar in this channel; applying this difference to the present soundings there should be six feet of water at its lowest stage, the difference between this and the depth observed by Mr. Killaly, one foot and one and a half inch, corresponds very nearly with the difference since the time of Captain Bayfield's sounding, and may be attributed to the same cause, as it is only of late years they have been brought into full operation. Mr. T. Rubidge has received instructions to make a careful survey of this obstruction, with the view of estimating the quantity of dredging required to open a channel of 200 feet in width.

The ship Neebish Rapid, from the foot of Lake George to the head of St. Joseph Island, is three and a half miles in length, and upwards of a quarter of a mile in breadth, and of

very great depth, saving that occasional rocks are found at low water that are not now visible. The soundings run from fifteen to fifty-four feet, and afford a good, deep, and direct channel for steamers of any size. The current does not exceed two and a half miles an hour, but as Lake Huron falls it will of course be increased. Captain Bayfield states it to be four and a half miles.

The channel on the west side of St. Joseph's Island presents no difficulties to steamboats of the largest class; the turn at the head of it being the only deviation from a nearly direct course to Mud Lake. Two or three buoys may be necessary to define the channel at this place.

A shoal in mid-channel, at the "Campement des Matelots," on which Captain Bayfield marks five feet of water, and which has at present nine feet upon it, will require to be buoyed out for the accommodation of vessels coming up by Detroit and Mackinac.

The other channel on the north side of St. Joseph's Island, leading into the Great Georgian Bay, is of great depth and breadth, and the rocks indicated upon the chart are easily avoided by vessels acquainted with the route. Four light-houses will be required on the Georgian Bay for the safety of vessels running between Penetanguishine and the Saut.

S. KEEFER,
C.E.P.W.

STATEMENT showing the Dimensions, Tonnage, and several other Particulars in regard to some of the principal Steamboats now plying upon the Upper Lakes and Hudson River.

NAMES OF BOATS.	Length over all.	Breadth of Beam.	Breadth over all.	Depth of Hold.	Tonnage.	Draught, light.	Draught, laden.	Diameter of Cylinder.	Length of Stroke.	Diameter of Wheel.	Length of Bucket.	Speed, light, in Miles, per Hour.	Speed when laden, in Miles, per Hour.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Tons.	Feet.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
Upon the Upper Lakes:—													
The May Flower -	287	35½	63	13½	1,400	8	9	72	11	35	11	15½	13½
The Empire State, built 310 feet, added 16 feet (in 1852) - -	326	37	63	15	1,700	7½	9	74½	10	36	9½	15	13
The Southern Michigan -	315	37	65	14	1,600	7½	9	72	12	36	10	16	14
The Northern Indiana -	310	37	—	—	1,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Atlantic - -	267	33	58	13½	1,200	8	9	60	11	33	10	15	13
The Niagara - -	245	33½	—	14	1,200	—	—	65	10	30	—	—	—
The Ocean - -	256	33½	58½	12½	1,100	8	9½	60	11	32	10	15½	13½
The Arctic - -	230	30	54	11	900	7	8½	50	10	26	10	14	12
The Cleveland - -	200	29	50	11	640	6	7½	42	11	29	8½	15	12
The Canada - -	208	30½	55	13	—	—	—	60½	11	30	10	—	—
The Sultana - -	230	30½	54½	13	872	—	—	50	11	30	—	—	—
The Isaac Newton, Hudson River - - -	345	40½	85	11	1,450	6¼	—	82	12	40	11	16	—
The Hendrick Hudson, Hudson River - -	341½	36	72	10¼	1,300	—	—	72	11	—	—	—	—
The Francis Skiddy, Hudson River - -	327	38	—	—	—	6	—	70	14	40	11	—	—
The Oregon, Hudson River	325	35	69	10	—	6	—	72	11	35	11	—	—
The United States, Lake Champlain - -	250	28½	57	11	—	6	—	50	11	29	9½	15	—
Mr. Ward's new boat, building at Detroit - -	328	40	69	14	1,700	8	9½	81	12	40	11	—	—
Mr. Heron's new iron boat, building at Niagara -	221	24½	—	11	—	6	—	50	6	26	7	—	—
The Welland Canal admits of - - -	142	—	26¼	—	450	—	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—
The St. Lawrence admits of - - -	185	—	44	—	500	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—

S. KEEFER,
C.E.P.W.

Quebec, 19th August 1852.

CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT of the RAPIDS, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

SIR, Quebec, 19th August 1852.

THE survey for the proposed improvements in the rapids of the River St. Lawrence being yet incomplete, I am unable to report finally upon the nature and extent of the works that may be necessary to effect the desired object.

The surveys and examinations which have been made have enabled me, however, to make an approximating estimate of the cost of these improvements, based on the supposition that the channel shall be adapted for bringing down vessels drawing ten feet of water, and that for the purpose of securing that draught, it will be necessary to make it eleven, twelve, or thirteen feet deep according to the roughness of the water where these improvements shall be situated. This estimate amounts to 30,000*l*., as follows :—

At Coteau Rapids.

	£
Blasting and clearing out a passage through the reef of rocks extending across the middle channel between Pig and Prisoner's Islands, two hundred feet wide, twelve feet, deep and five hundred feet long, with beacon piers at the entrance - - - - -	5,000
Building piers upon the shoals in the rapids at the upper and lower bars, obliquely with the current, so as to raise the water and obtain the required draught - - - - - - - -	8,000

At the Cascades.

Building dams to throw more water upon the shallows at Split Rock -	13,500
Blasting and clearing out rock at the Balize and Haystack - -	500

At Lachine Rapids.

Removing rocks and dredging below these rapids - - -	1,000
Thirty buoys between Prescott and Montreal - - -	300
Superintendence and contingencies - - - - -	1,700
Total -	£ 30,000

From this estimate it will be seen, that the chief difficulties are found between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis. So far as the examinations extends, it is not likely that any expenditure is required on any of the other rapids.

There is no doubt in my mind of the success of the proposed improvements, but the St. Lawrence is on too grand a scale to be dealt with in a summary manner. In arranging the plans, therefore, the effect of any proposed works will be most carefully considered, in order that nothing of a doubtful nature shall be undertaken, and they will be commenced and proceeded with with proper circumspection.

I have, &c.

SAMUEL KEEFER,
C.E.P.W.

Honourable John Young,
Chief Commissioner, Public Works, Quebec.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

POPULATION of UPPER and LOWER CANADA, according to Returns.

LOWER CANADA.

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Beauharnois, County	38,660	
Huntingdon, Village	679	
Beauharnois, Village	874	
		40,213
Bellechasse, County	17,732	
Berthier en bas, Village, about	250	17,982
Berthier, County	33,008	
Berthier en haut, Village, about	1,600	34,608
Bonaventure, County	—	10,844
Carleton, Village	—	
New Carlisle, Village	—	
New Richmond, Village	—	
Chambly, County	14,981	
Chambly	884	
Longueuil	1,496	
St. John's	3,215	
		20,576
Champlain, County	13,146	
Batiscan, Village, about	750	
		13,896
Dorchester, County		43,105
Drummond		16,562
Drummondville, Village	—	—
Durham	—	—
Kingsey	—	—
Gaspé, County		10,904
Huntingdon, County	38,888	
Laprairie, Village	1,757	
		40,645
Kamouraska, County		20,396
Leinster, County	28,606	
L'Assomption	1,084	
		29,690
L'Islet, County	18,420	
Montmagny, Village	1,221	
		19,641
Lotbinière, County		16,567
Mégantic, County		13,835
Mississquoi, County	13,015	
Phillipsburg, Village	469	
		13,484
Montmorency, County		9,598
Carried forward		372,546

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Brought forward		372,546
Montreal, County	17,596	
Montreal, City	57,715	
Lachine, Village	1,075	
Cote, St. Louis, Village	995	
		77,381
Nicolet, County		19,657
Nicolet, Village	—	
Ottawa, County	21,734	
Aylmer, Village	1,169	22,903
Hull, Village	—	
Portneuf, County		19,366
Quebec, County	19,474	
Quebec, City	42,052	
		61,526
Richelieu, County	21,720	
St. Ours, Village	542	
Sorel	3,424	
		25,686
Rouville, County		27,031
Rimouski, County	25,887	
Fraserville, Village	995	
		26,882
Saguenay, County		20,783
St. Maurice, County	22,626	
Three Rivers, Town	4,936	
		27,562
St. Hyacinthe, County	27,310	
St. Hyacinthe, Town	3,313	
		30,623
Sherbrooke, County	17,016	
Sherbrooke, Town	2,998	
		20,014
Shefford, County		16,482
Stanstead, County		13,898
Terrebonne, County	25,662	
St. Thérèse, Village	1,129	
		26,791
Two Mountains, County	29,686	
St. Eustache, Village	784	
		30,470
Vaudreuil, County	20,986	
Vaudreuil, Village	443	
		21,429
Verchères, County		14,393
Yamaska, County		14,748
		890,261

UPPER CANADA.

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Addington, County	14,465	
Bath, Village, about	700	
		15,165
Brant, County	19,659	
Brantford, Town	3,877	
Paris, Village	1,890	
		25,426
Bruce, County		2,837
Carleton, County	23,203	
Bytown, Town	7,760	
Richmond, Village	434	
		31,397
Dundas, County		13,811
Durham, County	28,256	
Port Hope	2,476	
		30,732
Elgin, County	24,144	
St. Thomas	1,274	
		25,418
Essex, County	—	
Sandwich, Town	14,937	
Amherstberg, Town	1,880	
		16,817
Frontenac, County	19,150	
Kingston, City	11,585	
		30,735
Grey, County		13,217
Glengary, County		17,596
Grenville, County	18,551	
Prescott, Town	2,156	
		20,707
Carried forward		243,858

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Brought forward		243,858
Haldimand, County		18,788
Halton, County		18,322
Hastings	27,408	
Belville, Town	4,569	
		31,977
Huron, County	17,869	
Goderich, Town	1,329	
		19,198
Kent, County	15,399	
Chatham, Town	2,070	
		17,469
Lambton, County		10,815
Lanark, County	25,401	
Perth, Town	1,916	
		27,317
Leeds, County	27,034	
Brockville, Town	3,246	
		30,280
Lenox, County		7,955
Lincoln, County	16,160	
Niagara, Town	3,340	
St. Catharine's	4,368	
		23,868
Middlesex, County	32,864	
London, Town	7,035	
		39,899
Northumberland, County	27,358	
Cobourg, Town	3,871	
		31,229
Carried forward		521,075

CANADA.

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Brought forward		521,075
Norfolk, County	19,829	
Simcoe, Town	1,452	
		21,281
Ontario, County	29,434	
Oshawa, Village	1,142	
		30,576
Oxford, County	29,336	
Woodstock, Town	2,112	
Ingersol, Village	1,190	
		32,638
Peel, County		24,816
Perth, County		15,545
Peterboro', County	17,046	
Peterboro', Town	2,191	
		15,237
Prescott, County		10,487
Prince Edward, County	17,318	
Picton, Town	1,569	
		18,887
Renfrew, County		9,415
Russell, County		2,870
Simcoe, County	26,158	
Barrie, Town	1,007	
		27,165
Carried forward		729,962

Counties, Towns, and Villages.	Population.	Total.
Brought forward		729,962
Stormont, County	12,997	
Cornwall, Town	1,646	
		14,643
Victoria, County		11,657
Waterloo, County	23,109	
Preston, Village	1,180	
Galt, Village	2,248	
		26,537
Wellington, County	24,936	
Guelph, Town	1,860	
		26,796
Welland, County	17,857	
Chippawa, Village	1,193	
Thorold, Village	1,091	
		20,141
Wentworth, County	24,990	
Hamilton, City	14,112	
Dundas, Town	3,517	
		42,619
York, County	48,944	
Toronto, City	30,775	
		79,719
		952,004

ORIGINS.

	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	Total.
Natives of—			
England and Wales	11,230	82,699	93,929
Scotland	14,565	75,811	90,376
Ireland	51,499	176,267	227,766
Canada, French origin	669,528	26,417	695,945
„ not of French origin	125,580	526,093	651,673
United States	12,482	43,732	56,214
Nova Scotia and P. E.	474	3,785	4,259
New Brunswick	480	2,634	3,114
Newfoundland	51	79	130
West Indies	47	345	392
East Indies	4	106	110
Germany and Holland	159	9,957	10,116
France and Belgium	359	1,007	1,366
Italy and Greece	28	15	43
Spain and Portugal	18	57	75
Sweden and Norway	12	29	41
Russia, Poland, and Prussia	8	188	196
Switzerland	38	209	247
Austria and Hungary	2	11	13
Guernsey	118	24	142
Jersey and other British Islands	293	131	424
Other places	830	1,351	2,181
Born at sea	10	168	178
Birth place not known	2,446	889	3,335
Total Population	890,261	952,004	1,842,265

RELIGIONS.

	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	Total.
Church of England	45,402	223,190	268,592
„ Scotland	4,047	57,542	61,589
„ Rome	746,866	167,695	914,561
Free Presbyterian Church	267	65,807	66,074
Other Presbyterians	29,221	80,799	110,020
Wesleyan Methodists	5,799	96,640	102,439
Episcopal Methodists	7	43,884	43,891
New Connexion Methodists	3,442	7,547	10,989
Other Methodists	11,935	59,585	71,520
Baptists	4,493	45,353	49,846
Lutherans	18	12,089	12,107
Congregationalists	3,927	7,747	11,674
Quakers	163	7,460	7,423
Bible Christians	16	5,726	5,742
Christian Church	10	4,093	4,103
Second Adventists	1,369	663	2,032
Protestants	10,475	1,733	12,208
Disciples		2,064	2,064
Jews	348	103	351
Menonists and Tunkers		8,230	8,230
Universalists	3,450	2,684	6,134
Unitarians	349	834	1,183
Mormons	12	247	259
Creed not known	390	6,744	7,134
No Creed given	4,521	35,740	42,261
All other Creeds not classed	13,834	7,805	21,639
Total Population	890,261	952,004	1,842,265

AGRICULTURAL ABSTRACT.—UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Lands, Produce, Live Stock, and Domestic Manufactures.	Lower Canada.	Upper Canada.	TOTAL.
Number of Persons occupying Lands - -	94,449	99,860	194,309
Of whom those held 10 acres and under -	13,261	9,976	23,237
„ 10 to 20 - -	2,701	1,889	4,590
„ 20 to 50 - -	17,409	18,467	35,876
„ 50 to 100 - -	37,885	48,027	85,912
„ 100 to 200 - -	18,608	18,421	37,029
„ Over 200 - -	4,685	3,080	7,765
Number of Acres held by the above -	8,113,915	9,823,233	17,937,148
„ „ under cultivation - -	3,605,517	3,697,724	7,303,241
„ „ „ Crops in 1851 -	2,072,953	2,274,586	4,347,539
„ „ „ Pasture - -	1,502,355	1,367,649	2,870,004
„ „ „ Gardens and Orchards	30,209	55,489	85,698
„ „ wild or underwood -	4,508,398	6,125,509	10,633,907
„ „ under Wheat - -	427,111	782,115	1,209,226
„ „ „ Barley - -	42,927	29,916	72,843
„ „ „ Rye - - -	46,007	38,968	84,975
„ „ „ Peas - -	165,192	192,109	357,301
„ „ „ Oats - - -	590,422	421,684	1,012,106
„ „ „ Buckwheat - -	51,781	44,265	96,046
„ „ „ Maize - -	22,669	70,571	93,240
„ „ „ Potatoes - -	73,244	77,672	150,916
„ „ „ Turnips - -	3,897	17,135	21,032
„ „ „ other crops, fallow and idle - -	649,703	600,151	1,249,854
Produce in Bushels :—Wheat - -	3,075,868	12,692,852	15,768,720
„ „ Barley - - -	668,626	625,875	1,294,501
„ „ Rye - - -	341,443	479,651	821,094
„ „ Peas - - -	1,182,190	2,873,394	4,055,584
„ „ Oats - - -	8,967,594	11,193,844	20,161,438
„ „ Buckwheat - -	530,417	639,384	1,169,801
„ „ Maize - -	400,287	1,606,513	2,096,800
„ „ Potatoes - - -	4,456,111	4,987,475	9,443,586
„ „ Turnips - -	369,909	3,644,942	4,014,851
„ „ Clover and Grass Seeds	18,921	42,460	61,381
„ „ Carrots - - -	82,344	174,895	257,239
„ „ Mangel Wurtzel -	103,999	54,226	168,225
„ „ Beans - - -	23,602	18,109	41,711
„ lbs. Hops - - -	111,158	113,064	224,222
„ tons Hay - -	965,653	681,682	1,647,335
„ lbs. Flax or Hemp -	1,867,016	50,650	1,917,666
„ „ Tobacco - -	488,652	764,476	1,253,128
„ „ Wool - - -	1,430,976	2,699,764	4,130,740
„ „ Maple Sugar - -	6,190,694	3,581,505	9,772,199
„ galls. Cider - -	53,327	701,612	754,939
„ yards Fulled Cloth - -	780,891	527,466	1,308,357
„ „ Linen - -	889,523	14,955	904,478
„ „ Flannel - -	860,850	1,169,301	2,030,151
Live Stock :—Bulls, Oxen, and Steers -	111,819	193,982	305,801
„ Milch Cows - -	294,514	296,924	591,438
„ Calves and Heifers - -	180,317	254,988	435,305
„ Horses - - -	236,077	203,300	439,377
„ Sheep - - - -	629,827	968,022	1,597,849
„ Pigs - - -	256,219	569,237	825,456
lbs. of Butter - - -	9,637,152	15,976,315	25,613,467
„ Cheese - - -	511,014	2,226,776	2,737,790
Barrels of Beef - - - -	68,747	817,746	886,493
„ Pork - - -	223,870	528,129	751,999
„ Fish - - - -	48,363	47,589	95,952

The Grain Crops in Lower Canada are all taken in the minot and not in the bushel, excepting the Townships.

Beef and Pork are very incorrectly given in both parts of the Province.

The Fish in Lower Canada is exclusive of the Gaspé and Bonaventure Fisheries, of which there is separate Report.

W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary Board of Registration.

Agricultural Census of Upper Canada, 1852, being Crops of 1851.

	Counties.	Occupiers of Land.							Lands.—(Acres.)						Wheat.		Barley.		Rye.	
		Total.	10 Acres and under.	10 to 20.	20 to 50.	50 to 100.	100to200.	Above 200 Acres.	Held.	Under Cultivation.	Under Crops.	Under Pasture.	Gardens.	Wood or Wild Land.	Acres.	Produce. (Bush.)	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1	Addington	2,157	232	40	395	832	555	103	180,158	82,657	50,628	30,501	1,528	97,501	9,142	78,268	1,013	20,147	5,569	65,568
2	Brant	2,541	361	65	556	1,037	428	94	201,147	117,417	65,014	50,190	2,213	83,730	32,858	625,741	1,221	28,885	892	13,459
3	Bruce	522	41	—	310	128	37	6	35,643	2,272	1,183	1,051	38	33,370	489	9,796	6	126	—	—
4	Carleton	3,107	230	45	441	1,723	572	96	333,038	91,094	49,284	41,636	174	241,944	14,404	224,451	332	6,587	1,137	16,313
5	Durham	3,114	292	75	764	1,415	511	57	286,797	146,312	96,509	48,069	1,734	140,485	31,339	617,588	434	10,721	900	11,567
6	Dundas	1,590	90	37	373	773	287	30	154,717	43,645	23,280	19,402	963	111,072	7,308	111,979	931	21,432	525	9,329
7	Elgin	2,722	294	27	436	1,234	631	100	263,160	110,159	66,812	40,332	3,015	153,001	24,168	413,435	456	9,279	914	11,511
8	Essex	2,019	336	97	410	831	294	51	157,966	46,460	29,392	15,817	1,251	111,506	9,243	127,769	236	3,804	195	2,499
9	Frontenac	2,236	143	51	589	954	414	85	226,211	81,758	56,488	24,617	653	144,453	8,451	94,132	455	9,339	3,842	43,418
10	Glengary	2,192	206	23	115	1,157	595	96	251,596	68,018	36,930	30,800	288	183,578	10,007	142,455	204	3,534	61	730
11	Grey	2,277	14	3	838	1,104	289	29	217,321	31,401	21,589	9,756	56	185,920	9,409	121,379	402	5,384	45	603
12	Grenville	2,252	244	64	555	967	364	58	198,146	69,872	44,491	24,848	533	128,274	8,891	119,800	427	8,001	1,150	14,130
13	Haldimand	2,237	174	34	495	1,084	360	90	231,136	79,279	49,389	28,503	1,387	151,857	21,942	376,475	549	11,935	127	1,492
14	Halton	1,412	222	31	228	654	253	24	206,355	109,496	56,913	51,069	1,514	96,859	26,320	491,517	1,488	24,695	125	1,606
15	Hastings	3,369	383	37	445	1,712	680	112	341,448	129,950	82,917	45,078	1,955	211,498	26,681	268,003	223	4,577	2,482	26,018
16	Huron	2,922	129	48	326	2,039	339	41	284,037	54,976	35,966	18,668	342	229,061	15,400	214,738	528	11,040	284	5,654
17	Kent	2,042	93	32	400	1,024	419	74	216,422	64,260	35,132	27,557	1,571	152,162	16,493	298,338	724	13,705	306	4,523
18	Lambton	1,546	27	7	234	910	329	39	168,469	34,497	20,854	13,029	614	133,972	6,721	92,057	14	255	182	2,355
19	Lanark	3,497	264	49	360	1,942	718	164	365,537	120,073	61,657	57,725	691	245,464	13,930	179,378	535	11,079	447	4,869
20	Leeds	3,597	383	64	727	1,371	878	174	347,613	120,923	78,081	41,782	1,060	226,690	20,666	238,593	234	4,155	1,162	14,070
21	Lennox	748	127	18	126	233	208	36	93,292	44,065	30,378	12,670	1,017	49,227	5,046	30,281	841	15,469	4 305	50,239
22	Lincoln	1,700	193	43	337	644	391	92	157,588	82,424	52,899	27,403	2,122	75,164	22,794	335,487	809	16,907	112	1,466
23	Middlesex	4,417	236	91	845	2,521	632	92	439,323	136,947	89,725	44,840	2,382	302,376	29,078	453,596	1,187	23,027	846	10,901
24	Northumberland	3,047	323	59	566	1,371	597	131	338,391	146,909	88,125	56,240	2,544	191,482	28,502	431,421	1,045	26,484	2,683	30,692
25	Norfolk	2,466	478	42	474	891	471	110	236,565	94,367	54,282	37,727	2,358	142,198	22,217	353,636	468	10,051	892	9,205
26	Ontario	3,887	529	109	954	1,721	508	66	318,438	143,882	99,049	42,828	2,005	174,556	37,523	669,758	670	14,060	399	5,778
27	Oxford	3,911	475	66	1,038	1,715	557	60	335,378	135,232	89,290	42,850	3,092	200,146	32,863	611,251	723	18,125	252	3,700
28	Peel	2,595	269	40	512	1,361	357	56	246,464	128,642	74,414	51,807	2,421	117,822	37,104	598,975	2,218	35,252	201	2,602
29	Perth	2,466	191	24	254	1,627	351	19	231,464	58,116	32,647	24,844	625	173,348	15,081	204,523	582	9,819	81	1,083
30	Peterboro'	1,651	165	25	200	892	295	74	179,429	69,574	44,257	24,732	585	109,855	15,596	253,510	127	3,215	—	—
31	Prescott	982	34	10	217	492	189	40	113,035	32,920	21,415	11,319	186	80,115	3,569	44,891	138	2,110	115	1,401
32	Prince Edward	1,906	246	29	156	722	595	158	221,679	121,022	69,740	48,686	2,596	100,657	22,354	192,408	1,740	40,668	5,586	60,769
33	Renfrew	1,276	21	3	26	800	368	58	172,049	36,890	22,635	14,178	77	135,159	4,676	64,141	177	2,601	106	979
34	Russell	286	1	—	35	174	64	12	43,494	6,025	4,495	1,515	15	37,469	813	9,814	8	100	2	22
35	Simcoe	3,032	165	82	529	1,842	378	36	330,103	109,192	78,761	29,660	771	220,911	26,762	432,421	390	8,013	175	2,076
36	Stormont	1,723	309	30	230	746	360	48	167,633	44,951	31,072	13,275	604	122,682	6,710	97,429	199	3,193	145	9,040
37	Victoria	1,649	121	11	260	986	243	28	160,190	56,878	35,287	21,359	232	103,312	17,969	263,301	134	2,670	86	1,357
38	Waterloo	2,710	472	75	356	928	689	190	275,813	131,806	80,186	49,875	1,745	144,007	20,810	518,659	859	19,136	1,795	24,906
39	Wellington	3,647	189	30	583	2,155	611	79	358,949	119,081	69,192	49,055	834	239,868	28,126	433,659	1,588	31,668	278	4,045
40	Welland	1,192	155	31	244	430	277	55	110,463	56,467	32,490	22,425	1,552	53,996	12,795	423,508	1,249	25,825	61	645
41	Wentworth	2,496	251	88	577	880	610	90	236,051	125,539	73,441	49,473	2,625	110,512	27,718	432,683	1,925	45,973	172	2,707
42	York	4,822	868	154	951	2,005	717	127	390,525	212,276	138,289	70,466	3,521	178,249	50,147	991,608	2,427	62,832	331	6,327
	Total	99,860	9,976	1,889	18,467	48,027	18,421	3,080	9,823,233	3,697,724	2,274,586	1,367,644	55,489	6,125,509	782,115	12,692,852	29,916	625,875	38,968	479,651

The grain crops in Lower Canada are taken in the minot and not in the Bushel, except in the eastern townships.
The lands in Lower Canada are taken in the arpent and not in the acre, excepting also the eastern townships.

The Fish in Lower Canada is exclusive of the Gaspé and Bonaventure Fisheries, of which there is a separate report.
Beef and pork are very incorrectly given in both parts of the province.

W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary of the Board of Registration.

Agricultural Census of Upper Canada, 1852—*continued.*

	Counties.	Peas.		Oats.		Buck Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Clover, Timothy, or other Grass Seed. (Bushels.)	Carrots. (Bush.)	Mangel Wurtzel.	Beans. (Bush.)	Hops. (lbs.)	Hay. (Tons.)	Flax or Hemp. (lbs.)
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.							
1	Addington	7,358	104,623	8,169	212,280	2,396	33,920	1,727	47,565	1,697	71,083	48	7,688	1,037	4,833	797	463	841	16,831	526
2	Brant	1,863	32,187	9,111	281,716	1,351	23,104	4,753	126,114	1,500	106,244	532	127,488	899	1,661	2,368	1,257	8,949	16,006	813
3	Bruce	- -	- -	155	3,240	8	176	120	1,577	279	24,326	166	19,245	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	164	—
4	Carleton	5,340	55,954	12,708	369,350	803	11,431	1,191	26,379	4,870	316,077	223	30,567	120	811	849	603	73	16,469	30
5	Durham	6,109	104,038	15,922	283,299	863	11,141	1,346	30,918	3,190	223,852	1,219	291,947	1,836	58,509	3,748	445	572	17,712	839
6	Dundas	1,983	32,868	6,654	155,381	838	17,321	1,003	22,111	1,435	90,977	31	2,396	161	2,132	3,921	361	86	14,355	2,492
7	Elgin	3,928	66,949	9,040	248,392	2,365	17,075	3,243	86,369	916	59,220	158	27,948	1,153	170	497	394	1,033	21,945	524
8	Essex	485	6,912	5,147	101,206	467	5,900	5,763	108,504	863	139,935	182	20,899	56	566	266	299	1,132	9,839	330
9	Frontenac	5,473	74,228	8,032	189,250	908	12,711	1,405	31,536	2,509	117,377	96	11,173	349	7,230	1,592	468	330	22,418	284
10	Glengary	4,062	49,926	12,667	298,402	838	13,236	488	10,585	1,505	109,730	69	8,402	584	292	174	75	8,441	19,897	359
11	Grey	1,283	18,680	3,172	63,755	90	903	177	2,552	1,790	124,773	843	91,617	2,309	171	33	25	387	5,025	466
12	Grenville	1,257	17,006	8,542	207,422	2,176	26,851	1,715	36,742	2,241	171,571	44	6,013	340	2,215	647	715	543	18,510	1,339
13	Haldimand	1,509	19,329	6,939	220,845	975	16,173	1,598	37,269	1,090	69,468	105	14,912	6,728	550	200	449	394	12,433	456
14	Halton	4,267	60,976	7,856	243,216	592	10,318	663	20,089	939	71,813	241	40,817	832	2,869	5,817	130	4,025	23,323	6,584
15	Hastings	11,881	155,493	24,304	263,021	2,365	41,292	2,255	49,058	2,749	138,895	220	28,513	1,269	1,317	1,105	1,066	6,454	31,601	1,143
16	Huron	2,888	41,937	8,271	199,141	41	681	270	4,695	1,503	54,934	653	87,841	725	232	71	14	194	8,974	330
17	Kent	1,667	29,424	4,712	201,449	535	9,010	6,882	192,243	918	55,954	151	17,358	186	1,019	131	424	126	8,737	2,460
18	Lambton	1,601	26,079	3,292	79,955	389	5,110	1,481	34,273	626	42,561	382	47,021	197	262	389	495	116	6,861	756
19	Lanark	3,332	45,223	12,992	288,604	1,143	14,767	1,071	21,035	4,001	357,137	208	637,321	465	963	532	1,434	586	25,863	133
20	Leeds	4,180	62,225	11,384	249,028	1,582	19,430	2,404	45,253	2,986	189,319	98	16,079	691	3,238	540	1,039	204	35,933	374
21	Lennox	8,074	64,227	3,950	104,415	1,587	25,559	1,000	22,074	644	23,258	20	1,714	911	1,032	155	393	210	8,489	230
22	Lincoln	1,450	12,359	6,515	225,826	1,296	23,854	2,854	90,990	630	51,062	125	23,221	2,925	8,416	1,859	620	382	16,137	799
23	Middlesex	8,354	128,906	18,433	467,279	899	13,866	3,256	43,837	2,459	126,150	893	135,170	738	683	506	881	20,968	25,299	406
24	Northumberland	10,162	167,424	12,106	300,996	1,939	28,875	2,394	51,339	2,809	168,904	671	148,801	4,457	45,618	2,249	1,166	1,013	24,951	896
25	Norfolk	510	8,162	7,359	196,300	3,279	51,268	5,728	118,517	1,500	120,595	159	53,523	1,214	2,088	429	746	135	16,865	760
26	Ontario	8,525	57,517	18,414	591,540	307	4,964	908	23,398	2,724	155,530	1,351	324,278	1,584	4,894	1,873	397	6,818	19,303	4,793
27	Oxford	7,461	135,201	18,824	541,175	550	9,278	2,680	69,301	1,821	89,852	983	167,213	482	631	178	688	3,829	23,120	730
28	Peel	8,922	131,452	13,179	409,716	296	4,857	237	7,091	2,070	156,834	473	81,695	1,057	739	2,931	18	11,346	18,610	922
29	Perth	3,117	37,155	8,438	213,253	14	151	131	2,222	1,625	60,115	728	75,603	939	91	14	18	1,793	6,929	8,125
30	Peterboro'	3,927	63,420	8,105	291,316	69	1,030	202	5,141	2,029	92,751	392	88,192	349	2,813	375	117	570	10,896	—
31	Prescott	1,107	14,067	5,307	123,580	313	4,553	929	24,663	1,123	90,491	73	14,841	43	3,748	2,126	231	53	9,846	44
32	Prince Edward	13,156	257,609	6,277	176,620	6,873	111,855	3,484	107,367	1,685	71,536	144	13,866	1,493	2,254	558	975	13,224	16,337	534
33	Renfrew	1,313	15,069	5,705	129,188	62	759	216	3,185	1,538	130,377	78	8,460	76	123	62	181	57	7,509	30
34	Russell	211	2,579	908	19,111	21	289	100	1,853	286	17,145	63	7,976	126	47	- -	104	38	2,128	—
35	Simcoe	8,007	136,367	12,489	261,650	87	1,149	452	6,830	3,254	253,514	958	160,900	1,153	598	181	27	147	16,084	527
36	Stormont	2,917	39,269	9,203	196,447	1,470	28,359	995	17,930	1,720	96,606	37	1,214	381	1,357	1,378	203	205	14,940	3,266
37	Victoria	3,041	47,928	8,357	218,761	60	964	108	1,963	1,548	85,229	271	47,336	372	526	23	87	386	6,053	118
38	Waterloo	4,353	65,107	14,762	386,868	167	2,570	725	18,640	2,447	167,067	947	164,787	1,592	283	308	92	105	19,535	6,026
39	Wellington	5,628	101,681	15,199	487,655	239	3,325	148	4,136	2,604	233,268	1,650	254,625	885	351	131	17	152	16,470	12
40	Welland	786	7,548	5,640	190,892	1,215	21,011	1,604	32,017	571	37,712	55	8,784	20,71	921	625	361	303	12,092	1,025
41	Wentworth	2,832	40,412	14,500	522,464	2,434	44,801	2,276	61,099	1,434	106,706	506	100,877	1,021	2,752	8,410	462	14	26,141	60
42	York	17,785	335,778	28,945	979,840	368	5,987	587	13,058	3,140	207,427	889	205,057	654	5,890	6,177	169	6,830	31,152	7,109
	Total	192,109	2,873,394	421,684	11,193,844	44,265	639,384	70,571	1,696,513	77,672	4,987,475	17,135	3,644,942	42,460	174,895	54,226	18,109	113,064	681,782	50,650

Agricultural Census of Upper Canada, 1852—*continued.*

	Counties.	Tobacco. (lbs.)	Wool. (lbs.)	Maple Sugar. (lbs.)	Cider. (Gallons.)	Fulled Cloth. (Yards.)	Linen. (Yards.)	Flannel. (Yards.)	Cattle.						Butter. (lbs.)	Cheese. (lbs.)	Beef. (Barrels.)	Pork. (Barrels.)	Quantity of Fish cured. (Barrels.)
									Bulls, Oxen, and Steers.	Milch Cows.	Calves and Heifers.	Horses of all ages.	Sheep.	Pigs.					
1	Addington	167	63,247	41,922	16,338	12,558	366	27,701	3,803	7,015	6,105	4,706	24,210	10,776	434,913	56,557	1,123	6,233	265
2	Brant	93	79,981	91,995	25,458	8,240	356	21,735	4,362	6,828	5,234	5,825	29,875	14,158	396,575	63,188	3,218	8,787	—
3	Bruce	108	- -	5,920	- -	- -	- -	- -	433	426	180	25	145	296	27,590	- -	69	18	1,660
4	Carleton	132	62,351	20,727	108	18,723	- -	4,145	4,086	9,154	8,292	5,159	18,666	12,546	588,794	15,894	2,600	9,482	120
5	Durham	30	89,965	149,648	5,145	20,111	231	34,588	6,221	10,643	7,767	7,818	32,103	21,327	419,758	92,348	9,256	15,021	—
6	Dundas	3	50,404	36,850	1,983	11,618	659	24,354	1,543	5,445	4,994	3,836	15,298	6,740	358,488	15,918	1,375	4,849	2
7	Elgin	196	101,325	213,747	24,993	11,941	287	40,529	6,458	8,233	7,166	5,724	35,773	16,528	414,253	67,851	2,154	8,362	—
8	Essex	447,111	40,264	16,657	45,383	10,465	156	15,149	4,923	5,308	4,841	5,334	13,485	13,584	172,533	30,962	1,897	704	36,055
9	Frontenac	22	51,699	49,336	3,374	11,038	179	24,279	3,941	7,462	6,419	4,499	18,308	11,181	398,389	41,613	10,263	26,378	118
10	Glengary	135	56,114	39,142	1,219	19,012	1,380	22,822	1,037	8,213	7,443	6,095	23,683	13,600	345,453	97,586	3,550	11,636	—
11	Grey	14	16,656	46,797	40	2,648	33	9,117	4,382	3,546	3,507	582	6,328	5,717	130,986	8,185	637	3,236	22
12	Grenville	39	53,909	40,859	9,569	14,345	142	33,350	2,804	7,262	6,078	4,462	18,159	6,788	515,624	65,184	1,303	6,007	2
13	Haldimand	4	41,416	54,803	3,159	5,560	78	17,683	4,215	5,474	4,348	3,913	15,377	12,793	308,304	11,447	22,181	60,170	51
14	Halton	20	78,071	48,563	17,763	7,510	10	30,449	4,266	7,364	5,584	4,881	20,722	10,525	441,243	42,363	2,780	5,698	—
15	Hastings	1,036	112,609	220,342	38,761	24,825	569	41,542	7,367	10,374	8,512	6,658	34,579	25,016	588,500	102,825	2,470	102,393	24
16	Huron	646	42,538	120,268	17	6,446	15	24,342	6,640	5,759	5,829	2,404	14,958	13,012	181,268	21,707	3,844	4,929	1,313
17	Kent	313,189	71,088	72,904	80,369	6,743	1,098	38,029	4,844	5,653	5,456	4,065	22,914	13,839	235,103	42,904	2,267	6,486	110
18	Lambton	598	39,689	82,367	100	3,425	118	13,532	3,658	3,536	3,593	1,898	10,925	6,870	124,629	5,901	2,615	3,256	442
19	Lanark	165	88,659	76,736	- -	37,980	218	58,937	4,682	10,592	10,253	5,457	35,963	16,373	654,927	39,444	8,632	33,021	—
20	Leeds	26	90,965	96,444	9,587	24,809	548	50,291	6,250	12,361	11,508	7,741	34,651	14,633	753,706	90,720	3,846	12,843	307
21	Lennox	146	33,831	20,761	12,964	5,931	108	14,978	1,931	3,680	3,206	2,775	13,456	6,312	240,529	43,807	639	4,288	47
22	Lincoln	99	52,575	45,510	91,899	9,753	317	22,456	3,213	6,119	3,960	5,094	19,186	11,820	381,616	72,741	1,677	5,182	68
23	Middlesex	150	138,653	279,475	10,870	20,414	557	63,359	11,043	11,731	12,184	7,996	51,268	27,187	557,969	112,606	7,537	17,354	106
24	Northumberland	111	96,313	99,811	17,130	16,756	187	44,001	7,483	9,872	8,543	7,193	31,635	17,526	626,689	88,689	3,056	15,705	1,359
25	Norfolk	532	58,045	481	40,071	10,488	83	31,684	4,359	6,430	4,713	4,848	24,434	13,831	404,874	43,541	3,333	8,557	2
26	Ontario	105	96,126	180,458	10,792	18,431	50	41,466	6,655	10,199	9,321	7,788	32,701	21,577	461,833	65,185	4,293	12,626	58
27	Oxford	508	119,441	320,952	8,658	14,780	471	40,833	9,121	12,055	10,549	7,959	45,808	27,908	512,434	315,650	677,386	20,203	—
28	Peel	- -	89,969	43,345	17,092	10,172	388	34,817	5,291	8,107	6,706	6,396	28,971	19,901	484,682	39,247	2,451	9,437	143
29	Perth	13	29,991	99,125	- -	5,655	178	22,786	6,756	5,729	5,306	1,869	14,376	11,446	183,297	16,421	1,367	4,389	—
30	Peterborough	- -	62,041	40,977	600	10,575	8	2,501	4,251	5,518	3,907	2,876	18,069	10,824	331,438	33,934	1,288	5,836	6
31	Prescott	1,158	20,481	15,520	1,236	12,944	58	13,762	702	3,451	3,012	2,410	8,798	4,333	190,880	26,935	774	3,033	33
32	Prince Edward	263	92,492	120,651	49,924	13,953	160	41,169	3,387	7,888	5,880	7,040	30,255	10,320	556,010	92,306	1,059	5,965	4,482
33	Renfrew	- -	17,519	24,204	- -	2,780	- -	12,639	2,358	2,724	2,666	1,232	6,609	4,254	91,436	4,808	1,776	2,463	13
34	Russell	- -	3,557	1,803	- -	468	- -	2,146	347	670	725	353	1,329	734	40,245	1,701	135	385	—
35	Simcoe	122	67,387	134,217	2,968	14,046	15	45,220	6,899	7,944	6,904	5,014	26,954	26,169	394,613	23,513	2,561	11,061	693
36	Stormont	81	30,945	55,227	3,508	9,492	938	13,943	1,082	6,354	5,625	4,415	15,790	8,803	534,305	20,508	1,524	3,251	—
37	Victoria	- -	40,152	71,159	710	13,045	102	26,177	3,152	4,206	3,898	2,665	15,062	9,714	185,182	9,726	730	2,940	10
38	Waterloo	191	80,443	129,160	17,089	16,733	3,954	29,533	8,183	8,396	7,320	6,273	37,549	18,798	372,844	55,174	2,377	9,875	—
39	Wellington	- -	75,197	146,220	230	10,063	52	31,990	9,095	8,403	8,338	3,540	28,109	18,447	374,807	97,105	3,507	16,075	—
40	Welland	181	41,855	18,457	45,812	4,359	389	17,799	1,775	4,115	3,105	3,718	14,688	6,463	259,206	10,994	1,847	4,593	2
41	Wentworth	51	82,481	43,224	4,576	18,460	82	36,527	5,265	8,339	5,818	6,479	30,245	14,740	487,913	51,185	3,858	10,272	—
42	York	31	138,320	164,941	63,613	46,171	455	46,919	5,719	14,345	10,204	12,685	47,808	32,828	812,477	88,003	17,491	24,823	6
	Total	764,476	2,699,764	3,581,505	701,612	527,466	14,955	1,169,301	193,982	296,924	254,988	203,300	968,022	569,257	15,976,315	2,226,776	817,746	528,129	47,589

Agricultural Census of Lower Canada, 1852, being Crops of 1851.

	Counties.	Occupiers of Land.							Lands.—(Acres.)						Wheat.		Barley.		Rye.	
		Total.	10 Acres and under.	10 to 20.	20 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 to 200.	Above 200 Acres.	Held.	Under Cultivation.	Under Crops.	Under Pasture.	Gardens.	Wood or wild Land.	Acres.	Produce. (Bushels.)	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1	Beauharnois	5,151	764	154	1,755	1,885	521	72	361,606	169,824	101,506	66,967	1,351	191,782	21,140	195,763	418	6,992	198	2,106
2	Bellechasse	2,139	180	89	314	991	509	56	173,308	102,197	50,639	50,764	794	71,111	5,785	41,238	408	3,565	1,924	15,095
3	Berthier	4,488	903	130	918	1,567	768	202	337,094	165,993	100,266	65,075	652	171,100	14,918	105,191	1,057	11,687	6,620	41,241
4	Bonaventure	1,283	127	96	271	541	175	73	139,030	25,316	16,662	8,560	94	113,714	2,231	22,850	1,024	11,996	34	482
5	Chambly	1,646	391	34	196	526	397	102	139,977	108,467	76,395	31,429	643	31,511	14,833	115,388	646	8,498	—	—
6	Champlain	1,875	110	32	382	674	498	179	193,819	52,430	32,958	19,205	267	141,389	3,972	38,002	320	3,724	311	2,091
7	Dorchester	4,796	138	53	549	2,585	1,192	279	479,712	220,396	102,476	117,601	319	259,316	7,830	55,083	1,985	190,799	1,166	10,176
8	Drummond	2,668	52	23	1,073	1,136	319	65	202,930	57,949	34,932	22,679	338	144,981	7,246	66,099	545	50,690	848	9,200
9	Gaspé	1,497	444	132	354	377	146	44	92,210	13,141	4,944	7,875	322	79,069	641	3,418	1,116	10,850	273	1,242
10	Huntingdon	4,393	837	212	963	1,573	666	142	289,690	199,828	133,980	63,887	1,961	89,862	40,229	241,171	1,334	18,646	—	—
11	Kamouraska	2,086	245	74	243	859	488	177	206,891	93,813	54,682	38,591	540	113,078	12,358	86,710	4,279	48,188	2,717	19,268
12	Leinster	3,991	818	159	656	1,539	677	142	300,925	176,250	93,568	80,825	1,857	124,675	21,270	164,261	998	11,912	1,309	8,569
13	L'Islet	1,708	116	67	235	517	549	224	213,828	99,147	40,581	57,816	750	114,681	15,531	67,912	1,613	17,337	2,402	17,236
14	Lotbiniere	2,218	129	30	219	1,129	576	135	225,728	78,756	38,017	39,705	1,037	146,972	6,273	44,868	543	4,679	920	6,368
15	Megantic	2,074	19	6	665	1,100	248	36	194,121	53,628	31,409	22,202	14	140,493	1,975	22,302	1,446	17,914	2,008	24,988
16	Missisquoi	1,687	249	46	400	532	362	98	144,506	68,659	41,560	26,058	1,041	75,847	2,768	35,780	31	375	411	5,981
17	Montmorency	1,379	464	29	100	217	339	229	142,586	62,701	27,365	34,448	888	79,885	4,066	32,436	543	4,305	1,858	15,330
18	Montreal	1,880	593	73	200	578	381	55	123,839	100,418	73,041	25,168	2,209	23,421	19,338	121,810	2,014	32,065	8	105
19	Nicolet	2,584	387	44	469	1,197	404	83	194,331	80,807	51,178	29,250	379	113,524	10,177	81,901	410	5,067	517	4,129
20	Ottawa	2,818	127	21	208	1,576	783	103	326,227	70,701	41,931	28,494	276	255,526	5,801	54,037	290	2,752	504	5,031
21	Portneuf	2,620	263	32	267	1,087	792	179	272,939	94,520	44,704	45,470	4,346	178,419	5,474	41,320	249	1,933	1,003	8,570
23	Quebec	1,538	289	151	311	447	274	66	130,565	52,277	27,115	24,468	694	78,288	1,452	15,026	133	1,802	77	738
22	Richelieu	2,366	75	118	484	1,061	531	97	200,789	107,247	61,944	44,721	382	93,542	18,131	124,931	491	4,628	1,282	7,735
24	Rimouski	3,658	302	51	329	1,794	852	330	377,628	109,321	59,422	48,964	935	267,707	11,948	78,807	7,357	80,575	7,659	56,304
25	Rouville	3,605	754	97	564	1,619	503	68	239,360	132,443	84,026	46,566	1,851	106,917	28,262	156,062	979	11,771	262	3,648
26	Saguenay	2,453	335	27	348	819	655	269	278,678	97,155	47,766	49,260	129	181,523	12,531	70,060	4,637	54,300	7,559	41,690
27	Shefford	2,433	202	41	894	877	345	74	210,198	66,757	43,159	23,167	431	143,441	3,348	30,209	124	1,324	199	1,879
28	Sherbrooke	2,314	84	24	663	839	581	123	232,436	88,876	54,057	34,299	520	143,560	4,626	53,625	662	10,086	537	5,506
29	Stanstead	2,017	233	22	338	657	575	192	230,607	98,326	56,118	41,301	907	132,281	4,851	62,882	302	6,302	244	3,125
30	St. Hyacinthe	3,654	600	48	486	2,027	436	57	238,563	130,965	80,507	49,799	659	107,598	25,344	167,634	1,967	12,230	40	311
31	St. Maurice	2,886	555	97	584	901	598	151	250,090	107,043	63,931	42,354	758	143,047	10,217	81,011	882	10,691	811	7,320
32	Two Mountains	3,399	650	113	460	1,355	665	156	300,336	139,324	75,774	62,788	762	161,012	17,761	157,589	893	12,555	319	2,622
33	Terrebonne	3,426	903	105	474	1,191	625	128	243,584	122,386	71,461	50,369	556	121,198	13,208	98,700	1,429	19,444	757	6,166
34	Vaudreuil	2,153	231	71	429	995	384	43	154,700	97,465	61,709	35,049	707	57,235	15,885	136,698	766	9,030	939	8,139
35	Verchères	1,747	447	106	106	538	484	66	132,533	100,385	51,567	48,457	263	32,148	17,084	130,588	805	12,478	9	85
36	Yamaska	1,819	245	94	501	579	310	90	139,151	60,506	41,605	18,724	177	75,645	9,607	74,506	231	2,436	282	2,187
	Total	94,449	13,261	2,701	17,409	37,885	18,608	4,585	8,113,915	3,605,517	2,072,953	1,502,355	30,109	4,508,598	427,111	3,075,868	42,927	668,626	46,007	341,443

The grain crops in Lower Canada are taken in the minot and not in the bushel, except in the eastern townships.
The lands in Lower Canada are taken in the arpent and not in the acre, excepting also the eastern townships.

The fish in Lower Canada is exclusive of the Gaspé and Bonaventure Fisheries, of which there is a separate report.
Beef and pork are very incorrectly given in both parts of the province.

W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary of the Board of Registration.

Agricultural Census of Lower Canada, 1852—*continued.*

	Counties.	Peas.		Oats.		B. Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Clover, Timothy, or other Grass Seeds. (Bush.)	Carrots. (Bush.)	Mangel Wurtzel. (Bushels.)	Beans. (Bush.)	Hops. (lbs.)	Hay (Tons.)	Flax or Hemp. (lbs.)
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.							
1	Beauharnois -	12,062	115,959	20,954	400,569	1,610	20,838	2,382	41,759	3,760	187,803	237	17,419	776	6,576	6,881	1,954	49,392	4,673	5,092
2	Bellechasse - -	1,548	19,424	20,104	266,571	260	2,952	31	286	1,902	126,089	28	2,430	250	88	6	97	- -	20,062	47,377
3	Berthier - -	9,544	54,593	44,329	665,509	3,813	35,790	1,071	10,612	2,167	99,688	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	26,314	92,407
4	Bonaventure -	208	1,129	4,767	95,703	12	70	16	51	1,773	148,919	188	22,771	112	71	9	79	206	8,710	5,934
5	Chambly - -	7,004	65,025	15,509	243,850	494	4,403	381	5,510	873	41,504	9	711	1,269	1,950	10,848	1,242	- -	30,667	15,423
6	Champlain - -	1,801	23,206	12,046	210,796	2,097	19,632	194	1,562	806	59,295	92	3,405	- -	257	83	87	- -	10,953	52,769
7	Dorchester - -	5,693	38,889	42,932	595,665	339	2,921	28	277	3,215	293,713	72	50,336	191	327	- -	151	- -	40,480	79,411
8	Drummond - -	1,849	15,204	7,766	141,853	1,776	19,594	448	5,862	2,017	108,765	143	17,876	837	289	61	514	191	13,933	19,761
9	Gaspé - -	210	1,148	893	9,962	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,019	69,114	240	10,751	15	36	15	2	30	6,670	838
10	Huntingdon -	13,885	127,083	33,873	511,300	2,655	31,500	952	16,529	2,499	126,223	99	5,227	526	9,069	10,551	1,683	139	38,941	42,655
11	Kamouraska -	2,417	16,970	10,543	196,221	24	148	16	218	1,992	109,899	32	1,418	20	1,800	- -	101	- -	19,840	40,942
12	Leinster - -	10,740	83,351	34,719	536,642	3,815	30,767	1,075	16,285	2,983	138,980	86	6,111	2,435	3,597	10,560	545	28	27,133	73,400
13	L'Islet - -	1,539	10,795	13,562	203,884	8	58	71	3,142	1,862	118,588	9	4,484	566	55	5	142	- -	26,978	27,743
14	Lotbiniere - -	2,201	12,535	15,639	223,460	849	4,315	132	1,171	1,813	125,056	32	4,581	21	210	31	138	- -	13,633	29,758
15	Megantic - -	981	7,637	4,782	96,128	1,011	12,488	23	317	2,306	162,896	305	33,477	1,184	328	9	119	174	4,549	8,794
16	Missisquoi - -	315	3,801	3,229	115,091	600	8,438	1,822	42,394	1,102	66,611	70	14,796	480	9,380	1,558	2,329	408	29,400	2,088
17	Montmorency -	1,754	17,281	16,394	147,490	131	468	49	281	1,320	108,976	276	13,443	2	674	200	205	- -	11,001	2,606
18	Montreal - -	7,119	66,876	15,934	248,818	1,768	18,805	867	14,904	4,281	310,598	84	7,486	394	14,833	29,637	1,807	22,000	221,890	7,849
19	Nicolet - -	2,720	16,938	16,792	267,763	3,165	19,532	621	6,546	1,490	80,425	63	9,733	103	963	1,402	266	50	23,807	67,834
20	Ottawa - -	2,739	24,510	14,115	195,520	516	4,208	1,039	16,344	3,148	198,000	201	20,101	261	481	36	812	664	18,394	1,016
21	Portneuf - -	2,320	14,204	20,626	287,136	1,930	11,227	57	748	2,117	159,061	67	3,507	107	118	- -	85	- -	56,763	48,846
22	Quebec - -	447	7,181	9,812	159,606	68	610	37	291	2,620	207,934	225	38,257	52	1,573	1,917	299	31	15,240	6,972
23	Richelieu - -	6,505	68,539	19,702	194,297	3,254	21,745	967	10,412	1,366	53,910	77	6,363	209	684	4,290	779	18,904	15,889	55,611
24	Rimouski - -	5,504	39,110	6,092	79,423	35	158	1	3	2,384	194,907	10	1,268	29	58	- -	39	- -	14,940	25,675
25	Rouville - -	8,714	67,290	18,056	263,246	1,073	11,127	938	23,480	1,842	84,233	34	3,244	1,822	2,477	4,880	1,054	3,759	24,400	38,158
26	Saguenay - -	4,241	30,708	6,497	70,668	158	1,317	- -	- -	2,053	101,667	41	1,311	6	327	2	6	3	9,002	35,950
27	Shefford - -	586	5,395	4,366	86,173	1,927	26,191	1,644	32,433	1,297	67,476	122	17,378	494	4,527	208	1,916	1,553	23,920	3,433
28	Sherbrooke - -	451	5,768	6,986	182,435	2,242	64,589	675	12,749	1,849	112,282	237	28,588	2,319	555	49	881	137	37,378	6,919
29	Stanstead - -	262	3,325	5,705	167,256	1,227	24,169	1,261	28,784	1,551	121,702	93	16,145	2,368	4,148	549	2,074	47,832	40,046	3,281
30	St. Hyacinthe -	9,721	68,781	22,672	232,772	1,179	12,831	1,345	19,559	1,729	59,215	29	1,518	151	638	2,209	543	596	23,055	73,326
31	St. Maurice - -	4,978	36,245	30,262	505,543	4,484	37,363	659	5,154	1,064	59,297	239	11,248	216	562	654	97	13	19,934	91,238
32	Two Mountains -	8,590	33,828	24,941	361,011	2,004	17,757	1,288	17,431	4,189	210,851	326	14,653	358	9,742	4,666	612	103	24,599	22,197
33	Terrebonne - -	7,081	60,740	23,929	361,121	2,872	31,442	761	11,307	3,363	186,362	74	4,643	188	2,496	3,927	923	9,370	16,758	32,796
34	Vaudreuil - -	6,021	64,954	14,838	248,679	1,543	14,779	494	37,969	1,644	71,702	23	1,947	365	1,369	1,837	493	130	11,874	8,826
35	Verchères - -	11,177	134,312	15,937	239,153	220	2,045	471	8,337	934	47,064	4	215	765	1,752	16,446	391	10	17,800	37,761
36	Yamaska - -	3,264	19,456	11,119	156,280	2,622	18,140	853	6,580	914	37,306	29	3,068	30	334	233	1,137	85	15,027	52,330
	Total -	165,192	1,182,190	590,422	8,967,594	51,781	530,417	22,669	400,287	73,244	4,456,111	3,897	369,909	18,921	82,344	103,999	23,602	111,158	965,653	1,867,016

Agricultural Census of Lower Canada, 1852—*continued.*

	Counties.	Tobacco. (lbs.)	Wool. (lbs.)	Maple Sugar. (lbs.)	Cider. (Gallons.)	Fulled Cloth. (Yards.)	Linen. (Yards.)	Flannel. (Yards.)	Cattle.						Butter. (lbs.)	Cheese. (lbs.)	Beef. (Barrels.)	Pork. (Barrels.)	Quantity of Fish cured.
									Bulls, Oxen, or Steers.	Milch Cows.	Calves or Heifers.	Horses of all Ages.	Sheep.	Pigs.					
1	Beauharnois	16,210	73,354	30,497	3,499	30,908	3,227	35,559	3,633	16,080	11,435	11,204	29,902	14,378	946,371	37,629	234	1,808	1,127
2	Bellechasse	3,661	33,347	225,152	-	19,540	27,835	22,159	4,015	7,675	4,445	3,100	3,196	6,210	347,344	763	568	4,557	39
3	Berthier	67,174	57,530	413,729	-	35,972	68,866	37,878	2,882	13,078	7,824	8,698	29,547	12,977	226,113	-	-	5,396	—
4	Bonaventure	4	20,646	63,371	-	10,166	6,230	16,946	2,041	2,826	1,987	1,268	9,291	3,689	88,910	4,165	928	1,862	23,791
5	Chambly	14,302	31,243	6,892	-	14,056	8,528	12,082	1,276	7,192	3,833	7,341	13,313	7,477	245,094	9,635	303	3,632	—
6	Champlain	5,429	29,130	165,880	-	14,040	35,477	16,282	1,668	5,711	3,000	2,408	11,465	7,124	81,059	562	198	843	9
7	Dorchester	6,764	76,914	742,997	-	42,371	77,105	55,517	9,274	16,102	11,184	60,456	36,416	13,757	594,817	10,070	852	8,058	—
8	Drummond	4,430	30,492	217,040	-	11,681	17,523	27,198	3,247	4,927	4,678	2,512	12,944	4,845	18,340	6,328	694	3,971	6
9	Gaspé	41	11,920	14,310	-	1,288	503	6,113	1,122	1,937	1,090	826	5,543	2,597	56,604	1,271	612	741	—
10	Huntingdon	31,046	62,657	42,968	620	39,135	20,374	27,693	2,686	15,551	8,921	14,899	31,455	15,382	455,588	22,318	523	12,237	—
11	Kamouraska	3,604	43,460	129,984	-	35,387	58,682	48,306	1,910	8,461	4,207	4,335	23,006	6,089	384,486	28	929	3,446	1,468
12	Leinster	34,228	55,671	302,873	-	30,519	55,096	32,061	5,400	14,297	6,561	9,102	25,155	10,800	474,990	40,719	1,335	7,891	100
13	L'Islet	2,388	25,458	296,734	-	28,058	31,869	24,940	2,060	8,674	4,209	3,970	17,745	6,260	297,065	256	1,422	4,662	9,766
14	Lotbiniere	2,272	32,109	101,403	-	17,492	35,124	19,089	3,095	6,030	4,598	2,822	14,612	5,894	209,631	371	416	2,752	10
15	Megantic	1,736	19,316	334,541	-	7,715	6,786	9,551	2,378	4,107	2,117	1,715	8,395	4,792	160,207	7,002	1,321	5,030	320
16	Missisquoi	474	40,205	133,583	10,798	10,084	1,554	20,419	4,222	6,638	5,808	3,076	16,549	2,297	327,128	190,788	3,157	3,538	120
17	Montmorency	2,277	20,046	24,137	-	12,838	33,740	11,233	3,255	4,569	2,939	1,839	10,821	2,748	126,775	5,170	141	549	121
18	Montreal	18,489	19,429	17,923	17,169	9,404	1,502	8,212	1,737	8,349	3,999	6,162	7,545	7,061	334,190	51,257	604	2,879	—
19	Nicolet	15,578	44,424	148,136	-	23,892	48,312	24,585	2,036	8,471	4,391	3,819	18,033	5,015	166,023	1,001	625	2,650	179
20	Ottawa	1,179	30,160	34,386	429	7,005	284	22,207	3,298	6,670	4,945	3,731	13,083	7,486	252,921	19,734	2,186	4,162	36
21	Portneuf	5,008	35,491	189,698	-	15,677	29,994	15,708	2,898	6,856	4,764	3,685	14,077	5,489	165,430	632	1,624	6,877	187
22	Quebec	430	11,199	17,456	-	6,655	4,895	3,448	933	4,436	1,854	2,248	4,072	2,897	123,619	1,718	5,105	3,266	2
23	Richelieu	18,328	39,813	58,403	-	28,828	38,833	23,973	2,457	8,551	5,417	6,002	22,551	7,857	142,848	1,288	1,266	4,149	767
24	Rimouski	1,812	48,380	349,175	-	39,287	-	44,732	1,916	8,323	4,346	4,485	27,230	8,282	265,283	661	558	66,794	6,416
25	Rouville	17,627	57,973	64,187	2,373	27,007	20,544	27,187	2,892	10,684	5,222	8,330	24,713	9,626	271,838	12,168	780	7,168	36
26	Saguenay	6,839	48,525	63,636	-	34,124	36,809	24,490	4,131	6,071	4,849	3,548	17,268	6,013	81,217	-	509	3,246	443
27	Shefford	1,971	30,806	170,037	577	11,043	1,156	22,811	4,772	6,047	4,735	2,912	13,069	3,233	314,778	99,189	773	2,618	240
28	Sherbrooke	142	50,417	427,932	642	8,549	3,131	28,632	6,230	6,736	5,914	4,330	18,340	3,424	362,297	111,527	2,099	3,279	5
29	Stanstead	1,395	55,833	357,631	8,884	18,114	1,859	37,714	7,436	6,423	6,150	4,186	21,636	2,716	414,965	88,851	31,432	28,534	337
30	St. Hyacinthe	29,268	53,585	146,005	236	35,311	43,229	28,607	3,400	10,931	6,071	7,887	25,785	10,351	225,502	3,935	678	4,966	165
31	St. Maurice	19,922	44,666	246,823	-	26,307	75,536	30,221	2,576	8,808	4,508	5,575	17,100	6,508	204,253	623	1,664	5,983	20
32	Two Mountains	28,859	54,099	91,478	600	23,899	14,517	25,473	2,561	12,519	7,927	8,328	22,120	11,219	463,510	31,716	1,008	6,200	6
33	Terrebonne	22,733	35,706	112,882	-	18,656	22,578	19,637	2,842	10,491	4,246	6,647	16,690	8,206	258,377	2,311	1,137	5,280	—
34	Vaudreuil	27,433	36,994	40,232	-	21,194	2,967	18,162	2,026	6,911	4,889	5,479	16,290	8,326	220,558	10,321	1,007	8,126	35
35	Verchères	32,833	34,200	47,246	7,500	17,466	24,469	18,063	1,250	7,476	4,278	5,598	15,283	5,969	241,975	7,507	1,414	4,964	—
36	Yamaska	12,766	27,678	61,337	-	21,433	29,389	13,962	2,334	6,006	3,576	3,554	15,587	5,148	86,035	500	645	1,856	3
	Total	488,652	1,430,976	6,190,694	53,327	780,891	889,523	860,850	111,819	294,514	180,317	236,077	629,827	256,219	9,637,152	511,014	68,747	223,870	48,363

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF

COUNTIES, &c.	Total Population.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Natives of Canada.		United States.	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Newfoundland.	West Indies.
					Not of French Origin.	French Origin.					
1. Addington	15,165	519	231	2,985	10,429	281	679	6	2	2	3
2. Brant	25,426	3,167	2,329	3,428	14,165	44	1,717	108	348	1	19
3. Bruce	2,837	298	698	418	1,165	60	13	117	10	-	-
4. Carleton	23,637	459	951	8,231	12,835	898	206	8	11	1	1
5. Dundas	13,811	252	336	2,214	10,247	231	499	7	6	-	2
6. Durham	30,732	5,714	1,107	7,811	15,084	76	810	21	27	2	3
7. Elgin	25,418	2,262	2,602	1,162	16,087	92	1,932	897	243	11	25
8. Essex	16,817	1,181	306	1,301	6,430	5,424	1,932	32	22	-	9
9. Frontenac	19,150	1,138	574	4,478	11,448	551	889	20	-	-	7
10. Glengary	17,596	71	2,611	393	12,742	1,627	110	25	6	1	1
11. Grey	13,217	1,019	2,487	2,951	6,175	39	446	24	53	-	1
12. Grenville	20,707	753	665	5,220	12,860	311	860	8	5	1	2
13. Haldimand	18,788	1,673	1,060	2,767	11,339	159	1,130	80	60	-	3
14. Halton	18,322	1,930	1,538	3,438	9,767	818	673	90	38	1	7
15. Hastings	31,977	1,750	672	6,615	20,462	789	1,591	29	7	9	6
16. Huron	19,198	2,190	2,766	4,673	8,280	412	229	314	35	4	12
17. Kent	17,469	1,338	1,324	1,218	10,123	1,268	1,762	227	118	3	8
18. Lambton	10,815	935	1,358	1,501	5,846	369	555	142	44	-	6
19. Lanark	27,317	586	3,740	5,798	16,448	378	217	11	6	3	5
20. Leeds	30,280	886	824	6,926	19,635	478	1,430	21	29	-	6
21. Lenox	7,955	291	128	945	5,957	62	546	1	15	-	1
22. Lincoln	23,868	1,704	795	3,222	15,060	337	2,285	159	-	14	26
23. Middlesex	32,864	3,171	4,762	3,976	18,800	3	1,652	387	-	-	15
24. Northumberland	31,229	3,091	1,852	5,295	18,472	856	1,523	35	27	1	8
25. Norfolk	21,281	1,713	730	1,328	14,730	141	1,990	191	268	-	-
26. Ontario	30,576	4,460	3,405	3,991	16,936	189	1,226	136	169	-	3
27. Oxford	32,638	3,769	4,685	2,371	17,990	84	2,618	102	415	3	33
28. Peel	24,816	3,157	1,542	7,346	12,105	114	444	48	-	-	7
29. Perth	15,545	1,515	2,013	3,281	6,718	49	267	63	12	1	7
30. Peterboro'	15,237	1,170	1,059	4,216	8,046	490	218	7	3	-	13
31. Prescott	10,487	198	647	1,264	4,745	3,438	152	11	3	-	2
32. P. Edward	18,887	722	157	1,877	14,509	185	1,261	16	118	-	-
33. Renfrew	9,415	154	1,064	2,421	4,797	804	103	19	37	-	1
34. Russell	2,870	58	252	562	1,277	688	27	1	1	-	-
35. Simcoe	27,165	1,755	2,191	8,106	13,999	569	450	-	-	-	-
36. Stormont	14,643	217	1,062	1,640	10,548	758	376	21	1	-	-
37. Victoria	11,657	658	1,722	2,557	6,461	18	205	8	5	-	3
38. Waterloo	26,537	1,334	2,911	1,382	13,141	139	1,394	25	24	-	6
39. Wellington	26,796	3,505	4,884	5,638	11,694	-	581	68	19	-	6
40. Welland	20,141	1,162	600	2,094	12,983	242	2,109	77	26	3	5
41. Wentworth	28,507	2,821	2,959	5,235	15,416	134	1,577	55	141	3	15
42. York	48,944	7,749	3,111	9,241	25,961	62	2,049	119	235	4	22
43. Toronto City	30,775	4,958	2,169	11,305	9,956	467	1,405	-	-	-	-
44. Kingston	11,585	1,311	537	4,396	4,593	210	365	-	-	-	-
45. Hamilton	14,112	2,272	1,376	4,687	4,592	17	735	38	38	8	15
46. Bytown	7,760	329	307	2,486	2,420	2,056	100	11	7	3	5
47. London	7,035	1,334	712	1,877	2,620	-	354	-	-	-	26
TOTAL	952,004	82,699	75,811	176,267	526,093	26,417	43,732	3,785	2,634	79	345

* In several Counties these divisions were not given in the abstracts; they appear in the

Office Board of Registration and Statistics, Quebec,
1st September 1852.

ORIGINS, UPPER CANADA.

East Indies.	Germany and Holland.	France.	Italy and Greece.	Spain and Portugal.	Sweden and Norway.	Russia, Poland, and Prussia.	Switzerland.	Austria and Hungary.	Guernsey.	Jersey and other British Islands.	All other Places.	These* two Heads are included in other columns. Coloured Persons.	These* two Heads are included in other columns. Indians.	At Sea.	Not known.
- -	9	1	1	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	2	4	- -	5	7
1	41	11	1	3	2	- -	3	1	- -	3	18	87	1,758	5	11
- -	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	6	- -	4	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	4	- -	20	6	11
- -	10	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	54	2	1
3	4	8	- -	1	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	6	- -	- -	6	26
- -	44	8	- -	2	1	2	- -	- -	- -	2	22	- -	- -	7	17
3	95	30	- -	2	4	6	1	1	- -	5	13	- -	- -	5	15
- -	10	5	- -	2	1	2	- -	- -	2	14	4	- -	- -	5	—
- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	- -	- -	1	—
- -	16	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	276	374	—	—
2	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	6	- -	48	7	4
7	476	23	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -	3	237	310	- -	6
4	7	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	7	—
5	27	1	3	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9
3	203	24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40	- -	- -	6	7
- -	63	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	2	1,318	259	1	2
1	11	6	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	12	- -	- -	- -	26
2	10	9	- -	4	- -	3	9	- -	- -	2	22	- -	- -	13	51
1	7	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	1	3	11	- -	10	16
2	5	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
- -	214	29	- -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	43	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	4	- -	- -	3	35
5	16	8	1	1	- -	6	- -	- -	1	3	20	- -	222	3	5
- -	123	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	1	18	- -	- -	2	31
4	25	9	1	- -	2	- -	1	1	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	16
14	322	30	1	3	- -	3	13	- -	- -	10	43	- -	- -	11	118
- -	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	49	36	12	—	—
3	1,485	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	109	- -	8	2	7
- -	6	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
- -	1	2	- -	- -	1	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	14	- -	- -	7	—
2	6	5	1	- -	1	2	1	- -	- -	11	1	- -	- -	3	9
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	9
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
- -	26	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	52	126	- -	- -	17
- -	- -	5	- -	1	1	- -	1	- -	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	—
1	1	- -	1	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	8	- -	- -	5	—
- -	5,237	649	- -	- -	- -	87	125	5	- -	- -	50	- -	- -	- -	28
- -	335	24	- -	1	2	- -	9	- -	- -	3	27	—	—	—	—
3	592	18	- -	- -	3	72	23	1	- -	6	113	- -	- -	- -	9
3	60	12	1	- -	1	- -	2	1	- -	1	18	- -	- -	10	42
2	146	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	1	60	- -	- -	16	153
- -	113	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	402	—	—	—	—
- -	33	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	140	—	—	—	—
8	51	20	2	3	4	1	11	- -	3	14	38	- -	- -	5	174
2	1	17	- -	3	1	1	- -	1	1	1	3	- -	- -	1	—
17	19	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	7	- -	- -	5	23
106	9,957	1,007	15	57	29	188	209	11	24	131	1,351	2,095	3,065	168	889

general abstract of ages. There are about 8,000 coloured persons in Western Canada.

W. C. CROFTON.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(No. 34.) No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD Bart. to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, October 4, 1852.

SIR, (Received November 8, 1852.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose the "Blue Book" for this colony, made up to the beginning of the year 1852.

I should have been able to transmit this volume earlier had it not been for the fact that the clerks in the office of the Provincial Secretary have been fully occupied until very lately in digesting and completing the published Return of the Population of New Brunswick. Six copies of this document, as printed by order of the Assembly, accompany the present despatch, and I do not know that I can discuss the present condition of the colony more advantageously than by stating some of the results of this Census, and commenting thereon.

2. I ought, however, in the first place to observe, that the details of the Return in question cannot probably be relied on as absolutely correct. The Provincial Act, 11 Vict. c. 27, gives to the justices in session in each county the appointment of the persons who are to collect the information. The Census is not taken in one day, and several instances of carelessness in the performance of their duty by the persons employed have been brought to my knowledge. Besides this, I fear that an ignorant jealousy may have led some persons to withhold answers to minute statistical inquiries. Still, upon the whole, the Return will present us with the means of an approximate estimate of the progress and condition of this portion of British North America. Where it errs, it is likely to err on the side of defect rather than excess.

3. The total numerical increase in our population in the course of eleven years since the last Census is estimated at 39,800 persons, being at the rate of 2·35 per cent. annually, or 25·84 per cent. in the whole. At the end of the statement you will find, Sir, a comparison between our rate of progress and that of the four northern states of the American Union, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachussets. These states were selected for comparison, because they are our nearest neighbours, and resemble New Brunswick most closely in climate and general character. The result will be found to be that our rate of increase, computed for ten years, is 23·49 per cent., whilst that of the four states in question for the same time has been 21·55 per cent.

So far, at least, we have no reason to complain, although we cannot boast of the brilliant prosperity and rapid progress of Western Canada or the Valley of the Mississippi.

4. It is probable that the portion of the Census Returns which is least complete is that which professes to give statistical details as to the quantity of agricultural produce, fish, and manufactures. Interesting information, however, may be gleaned from these particulars as they stand.

126,750 Bushels against 79,885 Bushels.

It strikes one as curious that the five counties touching on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that is to say, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, are returned as growing in the year more wheat by one-third than all the rest of the province together; yet the population of the five counties is only 60,153 against 133,647. The climate in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is certainly not milder or more favourable than that on the Bay of Fundy or the River St. John; and although the soil in Gloucester and Restigouche is well adapted for wheat, I am inclined to attribute this fact to the superior facility enjoyed by the southern and south-western districts for the importation of flour from the United States.

5. The increase in the quantity of cleared land since 1840 is given as considerable, viz., 217,343 acres. You will observe, Sir, that the growth of

2,792,394 Bushels.

potatoes is stated to be very large. For several years the blight was destructive, and it still exists, but its ravages are comparatively unimportant. The potato crop for the present year (1852) is abundant, and so far as I am able to learn, has not suffered materially.

June 27, 1849.

6. In a former despatch of mine, addressed to Earl Grey, I took occasion to remark that potatoes were a standard crop in this country, for a reason converse

to that which encouraged their growth in Ireland. In both countries it was important to raise the largest possible bulk of human food on a given space of ground; in Ireland, because, although labour was abundant, land was scarce; in this country because, although land is abundant, the other element of production, labour, is scarce. The potato blight, therefore, fell with great severity on the settler in our woods, who, with one or two pair of hands at his command, relied on this kind of produce for his winter supplies.

7. Next to potatoes, oats are the kind of crop most abundant in New Brunswick.

The quantity of Indian corn appears small, although it usually ripens successfully in this climate. It is cultivated principally on the River Saint John, and the total amount is stated at 62,225 bushels.

Turnips and other roots fit for feeding stock are, I rejoice to say, increasing in quantity and improving in quality. Experience has shown that they can be cultivated with great advantage.

Our largest dairy country is situated in the counties of Westmorland and Albert, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. In this district there is much diked land and marsh which requires no manure, but an occasional overflow of fertilizing mud suspended in the turbid waters of that part of the bay. One singular fact of great importance should be remarked in connexion with these marshes, there appears to be no ague or low fever endemic amongst them.

One peculiar article made for home consumption on the borders of our forests, is the maple sugar, of which 350,957 lbs. are stated to be manufactured in the year.

8. After some bad seasons, we have been blessed with abundant harvests for the last three years; and it affords me great pleasure to say, that the crops of the current year (1852) appear likely to prove satisfactory. The crop of hay, indeed, on the uplands, has been short, owing to long-continued drought at one period of the summer.

9. It remains for me to add something with reference to the commerce of the colony, and I have pleasure in saying, that upon the whole its condition is satisfactory. We suffer, no doubt, from the high duties imposed on our produce by the United States, but our trade in wood with Great Britain is in a prosperous condition. The fall in freights has facilitated the sale of timber and deals, which might not otherwise have brought remunerating prices. The sudden increase in the number of "timber berths" (or licences to cut on a given space of Crown land), sold at the public sale, in 1851, is very remarkable, as the subjoined table will show:—

MEMORANDUM of Timber Berths sold at General Sales in the Years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Year.	Licences.	Square Miles.	Minimum Price of each Licence.	Highest Rate per Mile.	Average Rate per Mile.	Amount.
			s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1849	220	887	20 0	102 0	11 8	517 13 0
1850	356	1,477½	20 0	90 0	11 5¼	844 17 0
1851	711	2,751	20 0	220 0	16 3¾	2,244 11 6

The mileage was 10*s.* per square mile, but not less than two miles was licensed.

The relative amount of competition at these sales is shown by the increase in the highest rate, and by the average rate paid as compared with those of the two former years. In the course of the present year the "mileage" has been raised, by the advice of the Executive Council, to 20*s.*, and the number of licences granted has not been relatively so great as in 1851; but the last sales are not yet over, and it is therefore premature to judge of the effect of this measure.

10. One curious point connected with the deal trade may be worth notice: A good deal of embarrassment was formerly caused in Saint John by the accumulations of large quantities of sawdust from the mills close to the harbour. We have unfortunately allowed the ice trade, which might have been as profitable to St. John as to Boston, to slip out of our hands. One use, therefore, of refuse sawdust, that of packing ice, is lost to us. In 1849 the complaints of damage done to the harbour of St. John by the quantity of sawdust and refuse "slabs" thrown into it were so great, that the Legislature passed an Act (12 Vict. c. 52.) prohibiting this mode of disposing of these articles. I am

NEW BRUNSWICK.

inclined to hope that a profitable remedy for this nuisance has now been found. In the last spring a fire occurred which consumed the mills of the Honourable John Robertson, one of the principal merchants of St. John. These mills have now been rebuilt, and Mr. Robertson tells me, that he has succeeded in constructing furnaces so contrived as to employ the sawdust and other refuse wood in the production of steam. In a letter addressed to me on the 25th September last, he says :—

" My boiler-houses and furnaces are precisely the same as before the fire ; " the only alteration is an additional stack of chimneys, and additional heights " to the others. The furnace in which I am now using the sawdust is con- " sidered by the agents of the insurance offices here as more safe than when I " am burning wood. When the mill is in full operation I will burn the offal " in both furnaces, so that the question of sawdust as fuel, and with the most " perfect safety, is now fully settled."

Such result is doubly important. A serious nuisance is at once got rid of, and it is applied to the production of working power.

11. Before I close this Despatch, it is necessary to advert to one branch of our industry which possesses peculiar interest at the present time,—the fisheries.

I do not rely on the strict accuracy of the returns accompanying the Census in this matter, any more than in others. As I have already said, however, I believe the numbers are too low rather than too high. The total value of fish alleged to be caught in the year is 82,832*l.* currency (about equal to 69,000*l.* sterling). The details will be found on the next page, as extracted from the Census Returns. I saw, with surprise, that the catch of fish in the small island of Campo Bello, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, is estimated at upwards of 10,000*l.* currency.

On the other hand, I feel confident that the sums set opposite the parishes of " Carraquet " and " Shippegan," in the county of Gloucester, must be very much underrated, but I have no means of correcting the statement.

12. I will conclude by saying that the prospects of New Brunswick at the present moment appear, under Providence, to be cheering. Nor do I see any reason to apprehend any sudden check to our progress.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that these prospects have not the brilliancy which allures emigrants to Australia or California. Some of our young men have naturally been tempted to seek a more rapid access to wealth in one or other of these countries, and more will probably follow.

In New Brunswick a man who is prepared to work hard may, by honesty and industry, support his family, and continue to improve his own position in life ; but if he looks to make a fortune in a short time he must go elsewhere.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

RETURN of VALUE and QUANTITIES of FISH caught in the Year 1851, as exhibited in the Census Returns.

Counties and Parishes.	Value.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Quintals.	Number.	Pounds.
ALBERT.	£	Smelt 40				
Coverdale	137	Salmon 5	—	—	—	—
		Shad 78				
Harvey	317	306	—	—	—	—
Hillsborough	413	275	—	—	—	—
Hopewell	151	111	—	—	—	—
CARLETON.	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHARLOTTE.						
Campo Bello	10,078	5,479	25,102	8,391	—	—
Grandmanan	6,885	Oil 5,526	—	—	—	—
		2,435	26,210	8,310	—	—
Pennfield	1,130	1,000		1,285	—	—
St. David	170	240	—			
St. George	3,340			9,890	—	—
West Isles	9,835	5,333	—	—	—	—

Counties and Parishes.	Value.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Quintals.	Number.	Pounds.
GLOUCESTER.	£					
Beresford	1,329	Salmon 92, Herring 812	- -	1,151	—	—
Caraquet	4,804	- - 1,239	- -	8,369	—	—
New Bandon	1,783	- - -	- -	2,971	—	—
Saumarez	2,169	- - 4,340	—	—	—	—
Shippigan	5,608	- - 1,065	- -	7,251	—	—
KENT.						
Carleton	637	- - 706	—	—	—	—
Dundas	714	- - 1,428	—	—	—	—
Richibucto	2,428	- - 1,978	—	—	—	—
Weldford	144	- - 288	—	—	—	—
Wellington	782	- - 1,564	—	—	—	—
KING'S.						
Greenwich	83	- - 132	—	—	—	—
Hampton	30	- - 42	- -	- -	Salmon 60	—
Kingston	29	- - 56	—	—	—	—
Norton	14	- - 9	—	—	—	—
Westfield	521	- - 344	- -	- -	Salmon 1,187	—
NORTHUMBERLAND.						
Alnwick	2,321	- - 2,598	- -	416	- -	Salmon. 128,000
Blackville	741	—	—	—	—	—
Blissfield	42	- - 19	—	—	—	—
Chatham	4,665	- - 1,810	20	50	- -	5,550
Glenelg	1,753	- - 1,804	—	—	—	—
Ludlow	80	- - 36	—	—	—	—
Nelson	444	- - 262	—	—	—	—
Newcastle	240	- - 140	—	—	—	—
Northesk	173	—	—	—	—	—
QUEEN'S.						
Canning	113	- - 150	—	—	—	—
Hampstead	29	- - 55	—	—	—	—
Johnston	50	- - 50	—	—	—	—
Waterborough	64	- - 64	—	—	—	—
Wickham	40	- - 53	—	—	—	—
RESTIGOUCHE.						
Addington	448	- - 181	—	—	—	—
Colbourn	313	- - 369	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie	370	Herring 200, Salmon 100	—	—	—	—
Durham	198	- - 396	—	—	—	—
SAINT JOHN.						
Lancaster	283	- - -	- -	- -	Salmon 1,430	—
Portland	562	- - -	- -	- -	Ditto 530	—
St. John	10,617	- - 2,810 not found	- -	- -	Ditto 2,650	—
St. Martin	352	- - 442	- -	100	—	—
Simonds	493	- - 75 not found	- -	9 not found	Ditto 550	—
SUNBURY.						
Blissville	5	- - 7	—	—	—	—
Burton	75	- - 150	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	47	32,300 Gaspereaux. 94	—	—	—	—
Mangerville	57	34,100 ditto. 96	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	140	- - 421	—	—	—	—
VICTORIA.						
Perth	65	- - -	- -	- -	Ditto 372	—
WESTMORELAND.						
Botsford	1,186	- - 1,186	—	—	—	—
Dorchester	1,382	- - 922	—	—	—	—
Sackville	814	- - 555	—	—	—	—
Shediac	953	- - 1,906	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	17	- - 17	—	—	—	—
Moncton	38	- - 30	—	—	—	—
YORK.						
Dumfries	14	- - 7	—	—	—	—
Prince William	10	- - 3	—	—	—	—
Queensbury	33	- - 22	—	—	—	—
Stanley	74	—	—	—	—	—
	82,832	—	—	—	—	—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(No. 82.) No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. A. FitzRoy to the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

Government House, Sydney,
June 2, 1852.
(Received Nov. 20, 1852.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this colony for the year ended on the 31st December 1851; and, in compliance with the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 101, of 5th May 1842, I proceed to offer such remarks as may be interesting to your Lordship.

2. Taxes, Duties, &c.

The total revenue derived from the duties on spirits imported, as well as made in the colony, was in

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850 - - - - -	128,187	3	6
Of which the Port Phillip district contributed - - - -	40,823	2	0
And the middle district - - -	87,364	1	6
And in 1851, not including the colony of Victoria - - . -	107,013	10	1
Showing an increase of - - -	19,649	8	7

which is attributed to the increase of population, the discovery of the gold fields, and the growing prosperity of the colony.

2. The ad valorem duties amounted in the year

1850 to - - - - -	£29,241	9	1
Of which the Port Phillip district yielded -	11,407	12	7
And the middle district - -	17,833	16	6
And in 1851 - - - -	22,930	9	7
Not including the colony of Victoria.			
Showing an increase of - -	5,096	13	1

which is attributed to the increase of population, the high rate of wages, and the growing prosperity of the colony generally.

4. The duties on tobacco produced in the year

1850, were - - - - -	£64,719	8	0
Of which the Port Phillip district contributed - - - -	24,248	4	3
And the middle district - - -	40,471	3	9
And in 1851 - - - -	30,806	13	1
Showing a decrease of - - -	9,664	10	8

which is attributed to the diminished stock in the market, owing to the failure of the crop in America, and partly perhaps to illicit traffic.

5. The wharfage and harbour duties amounted in

1851 to - - - - -	£6,123	15	0
And in 1850 to - - -	5,542	15	0
(Exclusive of Port Phillip, 2,932*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*)			
Showing an increase of - -	581	0	0

Of this amount, the dues on the entry and clearance of vessels and the light-house dues show a trifling increase of 226*l.* 18*s.*8*d.*, owing to the increase of

shipping; while the tonnage duty is decreased by the sum of 120*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, in consequence of a larger number of vessels trading between the colonies, which are exempted from the payment of tonnage duty more than once in twelve months, although liable to all other port charges on entry and clearance. The pilotage fees and those of the harbour-master's office show an increase of 474*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, owing to the increased traffic of the port.

6. *Post Office.*

The revenue produced by the Post Office and the expenditure stand thus:—

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1850 - - - -	20,172	7	3	26,173	6	10
Contributed by Port Phillip -	6,526	1	6	10,440	15	6
	13,646	5	9	15,732	11	4
In 1851 - - -	18,252	1	11	16,324	13	4

7. The assessment on stock beyond the settled districts under the Act of Council 11 Victoria No. 18. produced during the year

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1850 - - - - - -	29,371	14	5
Contributed by Port Phillip - -	12,655	15	11
	16,715	18	6
In 1851	16,477	17	10

The fees on licences to occupy Crown lands and to cut timber, which are part of the Crown revenue, produced—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1850 - - - - -	48,466	13	1
Contributed by Port Phillip - -	13,240	9	6
	35,226	3	7
In 1851 - - - - -	35,627	14	4

The licences to search for, dig, and remove gold, which were issued on 1st June 1851, the discovery of the gold fields having only been made in the preceding month, produced in the last half year 30,890*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The amount received for the conveyance of gold and money by escort during the same period amounted to 2,919*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* The expenses consequent on the discovery of the gold fields amounted during the same period to 9,299*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

9. *Fees of Office.*

The revenue derived from the fees of office was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1850 - - - - -	19,548	2	1
Contributed by Port Phillip - -	8,795	19	1
	10,752	3	0
In 1851 - - - -	8,327	0	9

10. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The accounts of the colony are made up in accordance with the principle laid down in the Constitution Act.

11. The ordinary revenue, that is to say, the revenue derived from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1850 - - - - -	371,394	5	3
Contributed by Port Phillip - -	122,781	0	4
	248,613	4	1
In 1851 - - - -	277,728	18	1
Therefore the revenue of the last year exceededthat of the previous year by -	29,115	13	2

NEW SOUTH WALES.

12. *Crown Revenue.*

The following is a statement of Crown revenue for 1851 :—

	£	s.	d.
Land sold	42,205	2	1
Town allotments by leaseholders	29	15	0
Land and immigration deposits	821	10	0
Leases and licences to occupy Crown lands	36,806	14	4
Licences to cut timber on ditto	1,179	0	0
Licences to search for, dig, and remove gold	30,890	4	6
Conveyance of money and gold	2,919	14	3
Quit-rents, and redemption of same	7,667	13	10
Rents of Government quarries and premises	42	0	0
Proceeds and sales, reimbursements, &c.	778	19	4
	£123,340	13	4

To which is added—

Proceeds of sale of land and immigration debentures	80,541	13	10
Immigration remittances	626	0	0
Leases to occupy church and school estates	4,460	18	9
	£208,969	5	11

13. The charges on the same revenue in 1851 were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Survey, sale, and management	32,026	12	2
Immigration, including quarantine	98,721	6	10
Aborigines	1,163	12	7
Expenses consequent on gold discovery	9,299	7	7
Miscellaneous services	3,465	19	9
Revenue and receipts returned	409	4	2
Special payments	43,984	11	9
Payments out of the church and school estate revenues	22,732	10	9
	£ 211,803	5	7

14.—*Convict Expenditure (from Military Chest).*

The expenditure under this head continues to decrease.

It was in 1850	£ 10,677	12	10
„ 1851	7,675	7	8

The expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury for the superintendence, lodging, and maintenance of convicts during 1851, at the establishment at Cockatoo Island and Newcastle, amounted to 5,415*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, being at the rate of 16*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* each man per annum.

The number of convicts in the colony on 31st December was

	1851.	1850.
British	1,960	2,022
Colonial	399	342
	2,359	2,364

The number of ticket-of-leave holders was

1,604	1,625

and the small reduction arises from a large number of men who were reported as absconders in 1850 having accounted for their supposed absence, and therefore had their indulgence restored.

15.—*Local Revenue.*

The total revenues of the city of Sydney amounted in 1851 to 19,268*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

A Return of the revenue and expenditure of the South Head Roads Trust, established under the authority of the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 49, and

of the Cumberland Roads Trust, under the authority of the Act of Council, 13 Victoria, No. 41, will be found in the Blue Book.

16. The District Councils remain in the same state of abeyance as hitherto.

17.—*Military Expenditure.*

The expenses of repairs to the Victoria Barracks and Dawes' Battery, Sydney during the year 1851, amounted to 327*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

18. The only other expenditure under this head was consequent on the breaking up of the old mounted police corps on 31st December 1850, and amounted to 311*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

19.—*Legislation.*

The Reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council in 1851 were forwarded to your Lordship by my Despatches, No. 91, of 6th May 1851, and 4, of 14th January 1852.

20.—*Pensions.*

The pension list shows an increase in 1851, and stands thus:

In 1850	-	£1,209 17 3
1851	-	2,334 15 5

21.—*Recapitulation of the Establishment.*

This head requires no observation.

22. The foreign consuls in the year 1851 were those of America, France, the free Hanseatic City of Bremen, and the Hawaün Islands.

23.—*Population.*

A Census, the returns of which were forwarded to your Lordship with my Despatch, No. 190, of the 20th November 1851, was taken on the 1st March in that year, by which it appears that the population amounted to

Males	- - -	108,691
Females	. -	81,260
Total	-	189,951

The population on the 31st December last, it is supposed, amounted to

Males	- - -	113,032
Females	- -	84,136
Total	-	197,168

The increase between the 2d March 1846 and the 1st March 1851 was

Males	- - -	14,106
Females	- -	19,115
Total	-	33,221

The centesimal increase during the same period—

Males	- - -	14·92
Females	- -	30·76
Total	-	21·20

The centesimal proportion of the sexes—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1841 - -	65·80	34·20	100
1846 - -	60·35	39·65	100
1851 - -	57·22	42·78	100

NEW SOUTH WALES.

24.—*Ecclesiastical Returns.*

The expenses under this head amount to

	£	s.	d.
Church of England	17,107	15	4
Presbyterian	2,173	19	0
Wesleyan Methodist	650	0	0
Church of Rome	7,554	16	9
Total paid from the Colonial Treasury	£27,486	11	1

The number of clergymen in the colony is:

	Paid wholly or in part by Government.	Supported wholly by voluntary contribution.
Church of England	60	16
Presbyterian	14	22
Wesleyan	11	5
Independent	0	4
Baptist	0	2
Roman Catholic	27	0
Jews	0	1
	112	50

In my Despatch, No. 23, of 30th January last, I had occasion to consult your Lordship respecting the omission of any order or direction for the distribution among the various religious denominations receiving aid from the Government of the sum reserved to Her Majesty for purposes of public worship by Schedule (A. Part .3) annexed to the Act of Parliament, 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 59., and I then reported to your Lordship the measures I had in consequence adopted.

25. *Education.*

The Sydney University has not yet come into active operation, as the senate is awaiting the arrival from England of the professors, respecting the selection of whom I communicated with your Lordship in my Despatch No . of the last.

The number of schools is stated to be 420. The number of scholars, 21,076.

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid from the Colonial Treasury in support of the orphan, denominational, and national schools, in 1851, was	22,687	14	5
The amount paid by voluntary contribution, as stated in the returns of schools	6,372	0	10½
Total	£29,059	15	3½

26. *Exchanges, Monies, &c.*

The coin in the colony was supposed to be—			
In 1850	£690,852	18	11
1851	560,766	9	9
The paper currency in circulation was—			
In 1850	£266,002	0	0
1851	418,541	0	0

The accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

The exchange varied from par to 1½ per cent. premium for Treasury bills, and from 5½ per cent. discount to 1½ per cent. premium for bank bills on London. The rates of exchange for bills on India, purchased by two of the banks, were from 1½ to 7½ per cent. discount.

27. *Imports and Exports.*

	£
The imports amounted in 1850 to	2,078,338
Of which Port Philip contributed	744,925
	1,333,413
In 1851	1,563,931
Showing an increase of	£230,528

	£
The exports amounted in 1850 to	2,399,580
Of which Port Phillip contributed	1,041,796
	1,357,784
In 1851 to	1,796,912
Showing an increase of	£439,128

The export of wool from the whole colony was—

	Value.	Quantity.
	£	lbs.
In 1850	1,614,241	32,361,829
Of which Port Phillip yielded	826,190	18,091,207
	788,051	14,270,622
In 1851	828,342	15,269,317
Showing an increase of	40,291	998,695

The tallow exported was—

	Value.	Quantity.	
	£	cwts.	
In 1850	300,721	217,878	
Of which Port Phillip contributed	132,863	89,788	
Sydney district	167,858	128,090	
In 1851	114,168	86,460	
			Tons.
Showing a decrease of	53,690	41,630, or	4,323

The gold exported from the 1st June to 31st December 1851 was—

Value.	Quantity.		
£	oz.	dwts.	grs.
468,336	144,120	17	16

There is, however, included in the above a portion of what has been brought from the neighbouring colony of Victoria, but the quantity cannot be accurately ascertained.

The shipping returns are—

	1850.		1851.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Inwards	421	126,185	553	153,002	7,955
Outwards	506	176,762	503	139,020	7,988

28. *Agriculture.*

The returns under this head, which will be found at page 645, have been compiled from returns furnished by the magistrates and commissioners of Crown Lands.

The average price of wages, merchandise, and produce are inserted at page 650.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

29. *Manufactures, Mines, and Fisheries.*

These returns will be found at pages 652 and 654.

There are in the colony—

10 Coal mines.
2 Iron.
8 Copper.

None of the latter are worked in consequence of the want of labour in the colony.

A brief description of the gold mines in the western and southern districts will be found interesting,—see p. 654.

30. *Grants and Sales of Land.*

The land granted for public purposes amounted to—

Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
107	2	31½

The amount received from the sale of land was

	£	s.	d.
In 1850 - - - - (Exclusive of Port Phillip)	35,251	10	7
In 1851 - - - -	67,912	3	2

31. *Gaols and Prisons.*

The following is the comparative state of crime:—

Convictions in the Supreme Court.

	1850. (Sydney District.)		1851.
Murders - - -	7	—	6
Other felonies - - -	142	—	133
Misdemeanors - - -	40	—	46

Convictions in Courts of Quarter Sessions.

	1850.		1851.
Felonies - - - -	302	—	322
Misdemeanors - - -	64	—	67

Criminals executed.

1850.	1851.
4	2

Civil cases tried in the Supreme Court.

1850. (Sydney District.)	1851.
89	119

Of which the number of undefended cases was in

1850. (Sydney District.)	1851.
18	21

32. *Miscellaneous.*

The annual statistics, not having been completed to this date, cannot as usual be appended to the Blue Book, but I will forward copies to your Lordship as soon as they are printed.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. FITZROY.

VICTORIA.

(No. 71.) No. 4. No. 71.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor LATROBE to the Right Honourable Earl GREY.

Melbourne, June 12, 1852.

MY LORD, (Received, November 5, 1852.)

IN obedience to your Lordship's circular dated the 30th September 1851, I have the honour to transmit herewith the "Blue Book" of this colony from the period of its separation from New South Wales, viz., the 1st July 1851, to the 31st December last, and to state, that I have been guided in compiling the same by the forms prescribed in your Lordship's circular before referred to. Every effort has been made to render the information therein contained as complete and accurate as possible; and I take leave to append such brief remarks as may appear called for.

2. *Revenue.*

The abstract of the net revenue under the two general heads shows that an increase has taken place in the general revenue over the corresponding six months of the year 1850 to the amount of 15,731*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and in the territorial revenue to that of 34,557*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, making a total half-yearly increase of 50,288*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

3. *Post Office.*

The revenue of the post office and its expenditure stand thus:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1850	£ 6,629 1 6	£ 10,640 14 3
Half of the year 1851	4,751 10 8	5,842 3 9

4. *Local Revenues.*

The local revenues of the city of Melbourne have been compiled for the whole year, and amount to 12,245*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and those of the town of Geelong for the same period amount to 2,785*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

5. *Legislation.*

The reports on the Acts passed by the Legislative Council were forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch dated January 16, 1852, No. 11.

6. *Council and Assemblies.*

The return under this head contains a list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

7. *Civil Establishments.*

It may be remarked under this head that the salaries of the various officers and others are stated at their fixed rates, and are exclusive of the increases granted in consequence of the extraordinary rise in the price of all the necessaries of life caused by the discovery of gold in this and the adjoining colony of New South Wales.

8. *Security for the Discharge of Duties.*

No observations upon this head seem called for.

9. *Pensions.*

The only pensions payable in the colony are,—

1. To the late Chief Postmaster, 190*l.* per annum.
2. To the late Guardian of Aborigines, 120*l.* per annum.

10. *Foreign Consuls.*

There is only one consul in the colony, who represents in his own person the kingdom of Portugal, city of Hamburgh, Norway and Sweden, kingdom of Spain, Brazil and Chili.

11. *Population.*

The last census was taken on the 2d of March 1851, and the population is shown to be 77,345. The aborigines within the limits of the colony are estimated at 2,693 souls.

12. *Education.*

The number of schools of all denominations is seventy-four, and the number of scholars attending the same, of all ages and sexes, is 4,890.

13. *Exchanges, Monies, &c.*

The amount of coin in the colony is stated to be 276,695*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

The paper money in circulation is 141,586*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The exchange varied from 1 per cent. premium to 9 per cent. discount, this being caused by the gold discoveries.

14. *Imports and Exports.*

The value of the imports is - - - -	£661,155
The value of the exports, including gold dust is - -	606,051
The export of wool, in quantity 2,514,631 lbs., valued at -	85,977
The export of tallow, being 450 tons, valued at - -	12,735

15. *Agriculture.*

The returns of agriculture have been compiled from information furnished by the Commissioners of Crown Lands and police magistrates. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining really correct information, but it is presumed to be approximate to real facts.

16. *Manufactures, Mines, &c.*

The universal wealth of the colony appears but just to have been discovered. The gold fields are numerous, and their extent and produce is at present beyond calculation.

17. *Grants of Land.*

The amount realized by the sale of land within the six months ending the 31st December is 93,206*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

18. *Gaols and Prisoners.*

The state of crime in the colony as shown in the returns gives the results as under:—

Convicted of murder - - - - -	1
Other felonies - - - - -	76
Misdemeanors - - - - - -	10
Criminals executed - - - - -	1
The civil cases tried in the Supreme Court number of which two only were undefended. - -	43

19. *Miscellaneous.*

A variety of returns are given at the end of the "Blue Book" as printed for the Legislative Council.

A table of contents will be found at the commencement of the book, and they disclose a body of useful statistical information.

20. In conclusion, I may direct your Lordship to the information conveyed in other official documents to show that the revenue of the colony under every head is increased in the most unprecedented manner, and there can be little doubt that the return of the current year will show a customs revenue alone not far short of 300,000*l.*, and a total colonial revenue far above a million sterling.

21. Some doubt has been entertained as to the course which would be pursued by the Government of New South Wales in compiling their Blue Book for the past year, with reference to the returns required for the Port Phillip district for the first six months during which she formed an integral portion of that colony. It would have been impossible for a general Blue Book to be furnished for the entire year for this colony in the form prescribed by your Lordship in the circular adverted to at the commencement of this communication. But lest it might be found that information required by Her Majesty's Government with reference to the Port Phillip district was incomplete, from the circumstance of separation having taken place in the middle of the year, and the complete return for the colony being supplied only for the six months ending the 31st of December, I have directed that the returns in the old form usually forwarded

to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales should be forthwith compiled and ready for transmission in the event of their being called for.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. J. LATROBE.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(No. 210.) No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Sir W. DENISON to the Right Honourable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON Bart.

Van Diemen's Land Government House.
October 21, 1852.

SIR, Received January 22, 1853.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book for the year 1851, and to submit the following remarks upon some of the heads under which the information is classified.

1. *Revenue.*

On a reference to this table, in which the revenue of 1851 is compared with that of the previous year, it will be seen that the total increase under various heads amounted to 8,660*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* This, however, was partially balanced by a falling off under other heads to the extent of 2,619*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, showing an absolute increase in the revenue of the year of 6,041*l.* 1*s.*

On an inspection, however, of the items, it will be seen that in two instances the falling off in the revenue was only apparent; for instance, the arrears of 1849 went to swell the apparent revenue of the post office for 1850, making it appear that there had been a falling off in the receipts of that department in the course of last year to the extent of 181*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and there appears also, with reference to the same department, to have been some delay in the payment of the half-yearly contribution from the military chest for the postage of the convict department, amounting to 750*l.*, which is noted as a deficiency; the sum of these two items will amount to 941*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

On the other hand, under the head of fees from the harbour master's office, there appears to be an increase of 979*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, which is due in great measure, if not entirely, to the mode adopted of collecting the pilotage dues, and cannot be taken as indicating the absolute amount of addition to the revenue under this head.

If these items, then, be struck out, the balance in favour of the revenue for 1851 as compared with that of 1850, will be reduced by the difference between 979*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* and 941*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, or 38*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and will amount to 6,002*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, or about 4·5 per cent.

The principal increase has been in the customs, the returns of which show that the revenue from this source in 1851 exceeded that of 1850 by 4,274*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, or about 5·75 per cent. The tendency, however, to improve has been general in all the important branches of the revenue.

2. *Expenditure.*

The comparative returns of the expenditure in 1850 and 1851 show an increase in the latter year of 3,985*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, the totals being—

1850	-	-	-	-	£135,429	7	4
1851	-	-	-	-	139,414	19	5

The difference, however, is made up, as will be seen on a reference to the returns, by the balance of the excess upon certain items against the saving in others, the former amounting to 15,127*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and the latter to 11,141*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

It is not necessary that I should go into a detailed analysis of the particular items. I may say generally that the principal increase has taken place in the amount expended upon public works, education, and charitable allowances either to the sick and infirm, or in the support and education of orphan

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

children. This, however, is not owing to any increase in the number of persons supported by the public, but is due to a general rise in the price of all the principal necessaries of life, and in great measure by the increased demand for the supply of those employed in the gold fields in the adjoining colonies.

3. Local Revenues.

Under this head are inserted the various sums raised by local assessment, and expended under the provisions of Acts of Council for local improvements, more especially for the construction and repair of roads. These sums are not large, but their expenditure has been productive of the best effects, and I have no doubt that in future years I shall have to note a large increase in the funds applied under local administrations towards purposes most calculated to promote the prosperity and advancement of the colony.

4. Commissariat Expenditure.

The rise in the price of provisions, caused partly by the failure of the harvest in the adjoining colonies, but principally by the increasing demand for the supply of the population of the gold districts in New South Wales and Victoria, has caused an increase in the expenditure under this head to the extent of 4,169*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, the total in 1850 being 185,596*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and in 1851 189,766*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The amount, however, of expenditure upon purely convict service has diminished, the total being 120,212*l.* in 1850 against 115,674*l.* in 1851.

5. Public Works—Convict.

The money expended by the Convict Department upon buildings, &c. has been devoted principally to the repair of existing establishments, or to such slight additions or alterations as were required in order to perfect the structural arrangements. In one instance, however, a larger outlay has occurred,—an extensive addition has been made to the principal female establishment at Hobart Town, the object of which is to enable the Government to reduce one or two detached depôts, by bringing all the female convicts under the control of one active and efficient officer. Ample means will be provided for classification and separation, and the buildings will, I trust, soon be completed.

6. Public Works—Colonial.

With regard to the public works constructed at the expense of the colony, I have great pleasure in being able to report satisfactorily of their progress.

The wharfs at Hobart Town and Launceston, which are urgently required for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing trade of these ports, show evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon them. They have been improved and extended in the course of the past year, though the rise in the price of labour and materials has to a certain extent checked the progress of the work. In addition to the actual extent of wharf accommodation completed in the course of the year, buildings have been erected at Hobart Town for the accommodation of the customs, in rear of the wharfs, as well as barracks for the men employed in the port officer's department and in the water police; and in the course of a very few years I trust that the arrangements for the accommodation of shipping and the maintenance of good order and regularity in the harbour will be perfected.

The main road between Hobart Town and Launceston is kept in good repair at a cost not exceeding 13*l.* 10*s.* a mile; and even this outlay, moderate as it is, will in the course of a few years be reduced, I have no doubt, to the extent of 25 per cent.

In my Despatch forwarding the Blue Book for 1850, I mentioned that an Act had been passed empowering the Government to purchase such land as might be required for the erection of a new market. The work was commenced by contract during the last year, and is rapidly approaching completion. It will not only be a great convenience to the inhabitants, but will, from its position and architectural effect, add very much to the appearance of the principal street.

The works reported in my Despatch No. 38, dated 19th February 1852, which have been in progress for some time, for the purpose of establishing an easy communication with the western country, have been pushed on with

as much speed as the difficulty of the work, and the impediments opposed to it by the state of the labour market would permit. The bridge over the Derwent at Dunrobin has had its abutments nearly completed, and the foundations of one of the piers laid, and brought above the reach of floods, the timber for the bridge has been prepared, and is in course of seasoning in order that it may be in a state to be framed when the piers are ready to receive the framework.

The road over the hill has been carried up to the top, a rise of nearly 1,500 feet, and will soon, I trust, be in a state to allow bullock carts to pass along it. Two bridges over considerable streams flowing into the Derwent are nearly completed; and I have every hope that in the next yearly despatch I may be able to say that a practicable opening has been made over the ridge which has so long proved a barrier to the extension of the settlement of the country to the westward.

7. *Legislation.*

The Acts which were passed in the Session of the Council of 1851 were, with the exception of the Electoral Act, 15 Vict. No. 1, of small importance.

As these, however, have been reported in detail in separate Despatches, I do not think it necessary to allude to any of them at present, with the exception of two, Nos. 15 and 16, 14 Victoria, which were brought in for the purpose of amending two local Road Acts, and enabling them to be brought into effective operation.

8. *Education.*

The return under this head shows a gradual increase in the number of schools, and of children attending them, but upon this subject I beg to refer to the Despatch forwarding the Blue Book of 1850, in which I stated my intention to introduce a legislative measure of a comprehensive character, by which the education of the children of the colony would be secured, and placed upon such a footing as would allow of its development to suit the growing population of the colony.

I trust, in the Despatch forwarding the Blue Book for 1852, to be able to report satisfactorily as to the progress of such a measure.

9. *Imports.*

On reference to the table containing the value of the articles imported into this colony in the course of the year 1851, it will be seen that the nominal value of these articles has fallen short of that of the imports of 1850 to the extent of 16,931*l.* This table, however, must not be taken as a fair test of the extent of the trade of the colony, for it will be seen that the tonnage of the shipping employed has increased from 104,017 tons in 1850, to 120,161 tons in 1851, or upwards of 15 per cent. The tonnage of vessels trading direct to England has diminished, while that of vessels trading to the colonies, and to foreign states, has increased considerably.

On inspecting the individual items in the table, and comparing them with the returns of 1850, it will be seen that there has been a falling off in the value of a few of the principal articles imported from England to the extent of 50,688*l.* as shown below.

	1850.	1851.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel and slops	52,906	43,857	9,049	—
Canvas and bagging	33,480	23,294	10,186	—
Cottons and linens	42,338	41,192	1,146	—
Haberdashery	38,254	41,312	—	3,058
Hardware	50,292	40,696	9,596	—
Woollens	126,235	102,466	23,769	—
			53,746	
Deduct			3,058	
Decrease			50,688	

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

These being generally articles of small bulk and high value, there must then have been an increase in the value of articles imported from the colonies, or from foreign parts, to the extent of 33,757*l.*

On reference again to the items in the Table of Imports of 1850 and 1851, it will be seen that in the five following articles of general consumption, viz. coffee, tea, sugar, spirits, and tobacco, there has been an increase in the value of the imports in 1851 over those of 1850 to the extent of 11,151*l.*, the value in 1850 being 80,096*l.*, and in 1851 91,247*l.*

On looking to the Table of the Exports of the colony for the past year, there appears to have been an increase in their value, as compared with that of the exports of 1850, to the amount of 51,940*l.*, and the tonnage of the vessels employed in the export trade has increased from 104,848 tons to 118,991, or at the rate of 13½ per cent.

On reference to the tables, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the value of the exports to England to the extent of 9,899*l.*, but on comparing the items in the table with those of the preceding year, it is evident that this falling off has not been occasioned by any decrease in the value of the staple articles of export, such as oil, whalebone, wool, timber, bark, and leather, but is due to casual shipments in 1850 of articles not the produce of this colony, such as tallow, gold dust, &c.

The value of the exports of agricultural produce and live stock in 1851 has exceeded that of the exports of 1850 to the extent of 67,570*l.*

This is due principally to the increased price of the different articles, caused by the great demand at the gold diggings, though in some of these there has been an increase in the quantity as well.

There has been a falling off in both the quantity and value of the timber exported, owing to the want of labour to bring it to market.

10. *Agriculture.*

The agricultural returns are confessedly imperfect, especially as regards the quantity of produce raised. There is in the present return an evident falling off in the amount of land under cultivation, which can only be attributed to a deficiency of labour.

This operated in the spring of last year to prevent the preparation of the land for the crops, and it also operated severely towards harvest-time, in rendering it difficult, if not impossible, for the settlers to reap and house their corn. I have brought this subject under the notice of your predecessor in several Despatches, and I need, therefore, say no more at present, than that a cause which operated with some severity in 1851 will in 1852 be productive of the worst effects upon the agricultural interest of the colony.

11. *Mines and Manufactures.*

With regard to the mines, manufactures, and fisheries, the deficiency of labour has already produced an injurious effect upon their prosperity, and I am afraid that in the Blue Book for 1852 I shall have to give a return of various undertakings put a stop to for want of labour. Ship building is already almost entirely at an end. Many whaling vessels are laid up for want of hands.

Some new mines of coal in the vicinity of Hobart Town were opened in the course of 1851, and are working successfully. The coal is an anthracite of indifferent quality, but its proximity to the market and its consequent comparative lowness of price has caused a great demand for it, and I have no doubt that it will be worked more extensively than at present.

Upon the other subjects noticed in the tabular statement I have nothing of importance to report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DENISON.

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